Oracle Linux Commands List

Oracle Linux commands refer to various commands and tools available in the Oracle Linux operating system. These commands can perform a wide range of tasks including administrating the operating system, managing files and directories, configuring system settings, etc. Moreover, Oracle Linux has highly integrated tools for interacting with Oracle databases and other Oracle products from the command line interface.

System Administration Commands

System administration commands allow users to manage **system services**, **update software** packages, check **system performance,** and many more. The following list contains frequently used system administration commands.

Commands	Description
systemctl	Control the systemd system and service manager
service	Start, stop and check the status of system services
init	Start the system initialization process
shutdown	Shut down the system
reboot	Reboot the system
uname	Display system information, including the kernel version
ss	Display socket statistics
arp	Manipulate the system ARP cache
ethtool	Display or modify Ethernet device settings
firewall-cmd	Manage the firewall
lsmod	List currently loaded kernel modules
modprobe	Add or remove kernel modules
insmod	Insert a kernel module into the kernel

rmmod	Remove a kernel module
dmesg	Display kernel message buffer
journalctl	Query and display system journal logs
free	Display memory usage information
df	Display disk usage information
du	Display disk usage of files and directories
mount	Mount file systems
umount	Unmount file systems
lsof	List open files
who	Display logged-in users
last	Display recent logins
history	Display command history
crontab	Edit and manage user cron jobs
at	Schedule commands to run at a specific time
rpm	Manage RPM packages
yum	Manage system packages
dnf	Manage system packages
su	Switch to another user account
sudo	Execute commands with superuser privileges
visudo	Edit the sudoers file
id	Display user and group information
w	Display who is logged in and what they are doing
whoami	Display the current user
hostnamectl	View and modify system hostname settings
sysctl	View and modify kernel parameters
ulimit	View and modify user resource limits
locale	View or modify locale settings
date	Display or modify the system date and time
alias	Creates a shortcut for a longer command
unalias	Removes previously created alias

File and Directory Management Commands

Like any other Linux distribution, Oracle Linux has various commands for managing files and directories. With these commands, users can easily **navigate** through files, **search** for files and directories, and perform various **file operations**.

Commands	Description
ls	List the contents of a directory
cd	Change the current working directory
cd ~	Change the current working directory to the user's home directory
pwd	Print the current working directory
mkdir	Create a new directory
rmdir	Remove an empty directory
touch	Create an empty file or updates the modification time of an existing file
cp	Copy a file or directory
mv	Move or renames a file or directory
rm	Remove a file or directory
ln	Create a hard or symbolic link to a file
file	Determine the file type of a file
find	Search for files in a directory hierarchy
locate	Search for files in a database of file names and paths
split	Split a file into smaller files
join	Join two or more files together
wc	Count the number of lines, words, and characters in a file
cat	Concatenate and displays files
head	Display the first few lines of a file
tail	Display the last few lines of a file
less	Display the contents of a file one page at a time
more	Display the contents of a file one screenful at a time
diff	Compare two files and displays the differences
cmp	Compare two files byte by byte and displays the first differing byte
patch	Apply a patch file to a file or set of files
sort	Sort the lines of a file
uniq	Remove duplicate lines from a sorted file

cut	Extract columns or fields from a file
paste	Merge lines from multiple files
tr	Translate or deletes characters from a file
sed	Edit a file using regular expressions
awk	Process text files and generates reports
grep	Search for a pattern in a file
egrep	Search for an extended regular expression pattern in a file
fgrep	Search for a fixed string pattern in a file
tree	Display the contents of a directory in a tree-like format
readlink	Display the value of a symbolic link
pushd	Add a directory to the directory stack and changes the current directory to the new dir

Process Commands

Oracle Linux system provides a wide range of process commands to manage and monitor system processes effectively. These commands allow users to **list**, **kill**, **prioritize,** and **debug** running processes as well as gather performance data and identify system bottlenecks.

Commands	Description
ps	Display information about active processes on the system
top	Display real-time information about running processes
kill	Terminate a process using its process ID (PID)
pkill	Signal processes based on their name or other attributes
pgrep	Search for processes based on their name or other attributes and display their PIDs
nice	Set the priority of a process to control its CPU usage
renice	Change the priority of an already running process
killall	Terminate multiple processes based on their name
htop	Display real-time information about processes in a more interactive way than top
pstree	Display a tree-like representation of running processes and their parent-child relations
pidof	Find the PID of a running process based on its name
vmstat	Display virtual memory statistics and other system performance metrics
strace	Trace system calls and signals made by a process and their results

fuser	Identify processes using specific files or directories
watch	Execute a command repeatedly and display its output in real-time
uptime	Display system uptime and load average
iostat	Display input/output statistics for devices and partitions
sar	Collect and report system activity information, including CPU, memory, and disk usa
mpstat	Display processor related statistics
nmon	Display system performance information in real-time
dstat	Display system resource usage and other statistics in real-time
atop	Display system resource usage and other statistics in real time with advanced features
schedstat	Display scheduler statistics for tasks and threads
numastat	Display NUMA (Non-Uniform Memory Access) statistics
sched_debug	Display scheduler debugging information
slabtop	Display kernel slab cache information

Network Commands

Each distribution of the Linux operating system has some commands dedicated to managing and troubleshooting network connections. These commands provide users the flexibility of changing **network settings**, monitoring **network traffic,** and diagnosing **network problems** from the command line.

Commands	Description
ifconfig	Display network interface configuration information
ip	Configure and display network interfaces, routing, and tunnels
route	View and manipulate the IP routing table
ping	Test connectivity to a network host using the ICMP protocol
traceroute	Trace the network path to a remote host
nslookup	Query DNS servers to retrieve domain name or IP address information
dig	Query DNS servers for DNS records
host	Perform DNS lookups and retrieve domain name or IP address information
netstat	Display network connections, routing tables, and network interface statistics
ss	Display network sockets and related information

telnet	Establish a connection to a remote host using the Telnet protocol
ssh	Establish a secure shell connection to a remote host
scp	Securely copy files between hosts
sftp	Securely transfer files between hosts using the FTP protocol
ftp	Transfer files to and from a remote FTP server
wget	Download files from the internet using various protocols
curl	Transfer data from or to a server, using one of the supported protocols
nmap	Perform network exploration and security auditing
tcpdump	Capture network packets and analyze network traffic
iptables	Configure and manage the netfilter firewall and packet filtering framework

Archive Commands

Commands under this section are very useful for **managing files** and **archives** in Oracle Linux. These types of Commands are available by default in most installations of the operating system.

Commands	Description
tar	Create and manipulate tar archives
tar -cf	Create a tar archive file
tar -xf	Extract files from a tar archive
tar -zcvf	Create a compressed tar archive (also known as a .tar.gz file)
gunzip	Decompress a .gz file
rar	Create and manipulate RAR archives
unrar	Extract files from a RAR archive
unzip	Extract files from a ZIP archive
bzip2	Compress files using the bzip2 algorithm
gzip	Compress files using the gzip algorithm
xz	Compress files using the xz algorithm
p7zip	Create and extract 7-Zip archives
pax	Create, extract and list tar, cpio, and pax archives
cpio	Create and extract cpio archives
shar	Create a shell archive, which is a shell script that can be used to extract files

ar	Create and extract archives in the Unix ar format, which is typically used for libraries
zip	Creates, views, and extracts files from a compressed archive file

Security and Permission Commands

Every system has certain permission and security requirements. Oracle Linux has a variety of commands to **secure the system** and restrict **unauthorized access** of users to the system.

Commands	Description
chmod	Change the permissions of files and directories
chown	Change the owner and group of files and directories
chgrp	Change the group ownership of files and directories
passwd	Change the password of a user account
sudo	Execute commands with administrative privileges
useradd	Create a new user account
usermod	Modify an existing user account
userdel	Delete a user account
groupadd	Create a new group
groupmod	Modify an existing group
groupdel	Delete a group
umask	Set the default file permissions for new files and directories
passwd -l	Lock a user account
passwd -u	Unlock a user account
firewall-cmd	Manage the firewall configuration
sestatus	Check the status of SELinux (Security-Enhanced Linux)
setenforce	Enable or disable SELinux enforcement mode
getenforce	Check the current SELinux enforcement mode

Oracle-specific Commands

Oracle Linux provides some commands that are specific to Oracle Products. These commands are very useful to manage and administer Oracle databases and related services.

Commands	Description
asmcmd	Manage Oracle Automatic Storage Management (ASM) instances and disk groups
crsctl	Manage Oracle Clusterware components and resources
dbca	Create and configure Oracle databases
dcli	Execute commands across multiple Oracle database servers simultaneously
dcsctl	Manage Oracle Database Cloud Services instances
expdp	Export and import Oracle database objects and data
impdp	Export and import Oracle database objects and data
lsnrctl	Manage Oracle database listener services
oemctl	Manage and monitor Oracle databases, middleware, and applications
oerr	Display Oracle error messages and their meanings
oracleasm	Manage Oracle ASM devices and disk groups
orachk	Diagnose and troubleshoot issues on Oracle systems
orapki	Manage Oracle wallets and certificates
sqlplus	Connect to and manage Oracle databases from the command line
srvctl	Manage Oracle services and instances
tnsping	Test the connectivity to an Oracle database listener

Conclusion

In conclusion, the Oracle Linux commands cheat sheet offers a comprehensive set of commands and their descriptions that can help users navigate and manage the Oracle Linux operating system efficiently. Please feel free to comment below if you find the list helpful or have any suggestions regarding it.

People Also Ask

How to open Oracle Linux terminal?

To open the Oracle Linux terminal, you can simply use **CTRL+Alt+T**.

How do I run a SQL file in Linux?

Firstly, open a terminal or a command prompt. Then navigate to the directory in which the SQL script is stored. Now, connect to the **MySQL** server by typing the following command: `mysql -u [username] -p` and then enter your **password**. Finally, execute the **SQL script** by typing: `source [script_name.sql]`.

How to create a table in Oracle?

To create a table in Oracle, you can use **CREATE TABLE** statement. Here's the basic syntax:

```sql
CREATE TABLE your_table_name
    column1 datatype1
    column2 datatype2
    column3 datatype3

    CONSTRAINT constraint_name PRIMARY KEY
one_or_more_columns
```

SQL

Copy

How to insert date in SQL?

To insert **date** in **SQL**, you can use the "to_date" function. You can use the following syntax to enter date in SQL: TO_DATE ([value], [format]). Format of date can be of various types like: "dd-mm-yyyy", "yyyy-mm-dd", "mm-dd-yyyy".