

Kali Linux Commands

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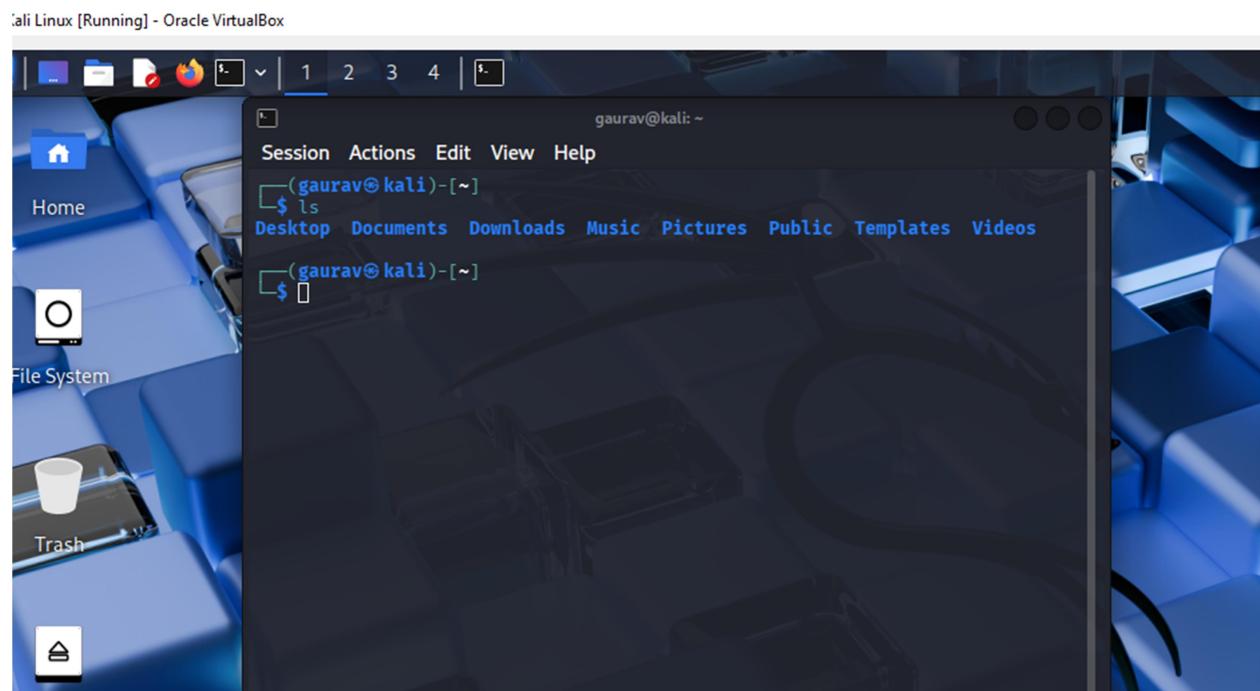
Intern Id: 2036

Commands:

1) ls :

Description: This command will display the list of files and directories in the current directory.

Output:



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled 'gaurav@kali: ~'. The window contains the following text:

```
Session Actions Edit View Help
[(gaurav@kali)-[~]
$ ls
Desktop Documents Downloads Music Pictures Public Templates Videos
[(gaurav@kali)-[~]
$ ]
```

2) pwd:

Description: This command will display the current directory you are in.

Output:

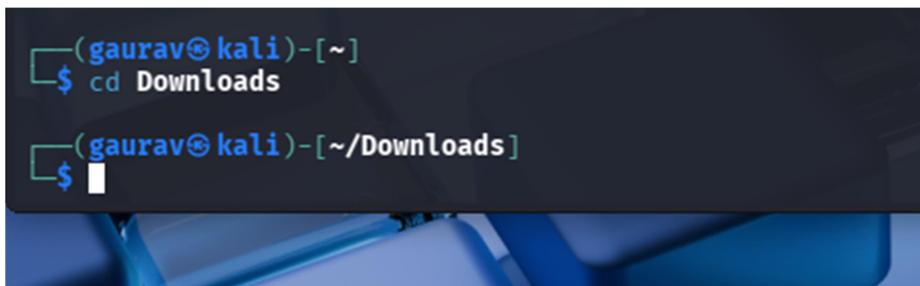


```
(gaurav㉿kali)-[~]
$ pwd
/home/gaurav
(gaurav㉿kali)-[~]
$
```

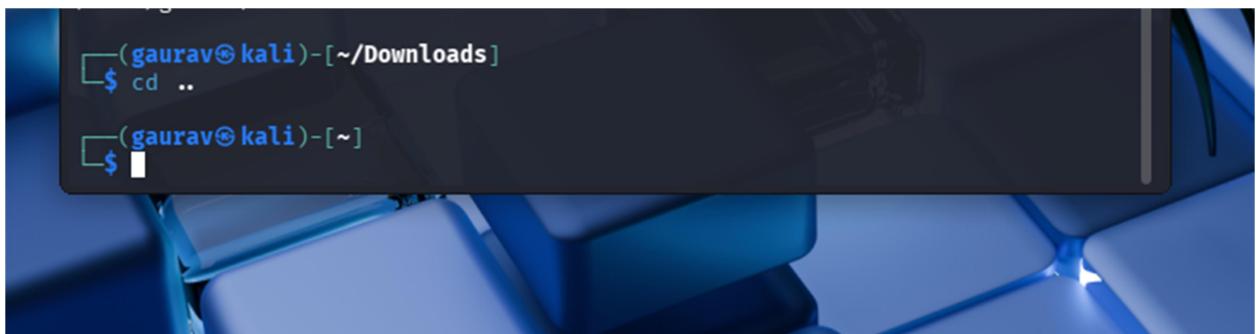
3) cd:

Description: This command will change the directory you are currently working on.

Output:



```
(gaurav㉿kali)-[~]
$ cd Downloads
(gaurav㉿kali)-[~/Downloads]
$
```

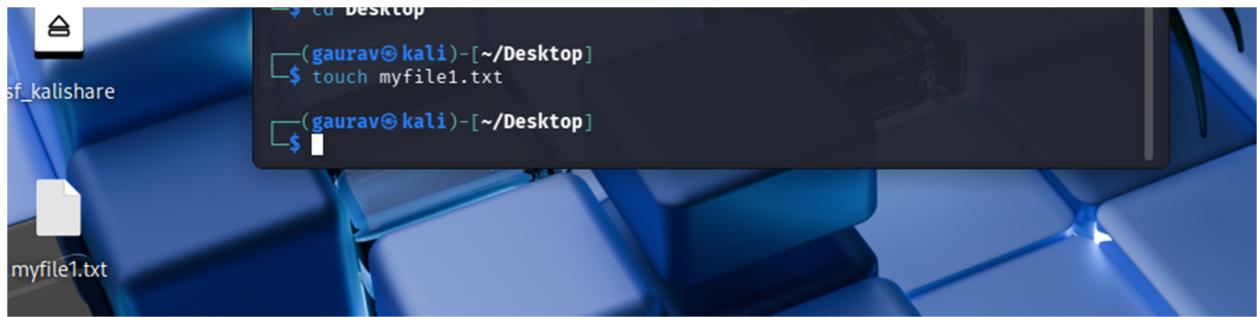


```
(gaurav㉿kali)-[~/Downloads]
$ cd ..
(gaurav㉿kali)-[~]
$
```

4) touch:

Description: The touch command is used to **create empty files** and to **update timestamps** (access and modification time) of existing files without changing their content.

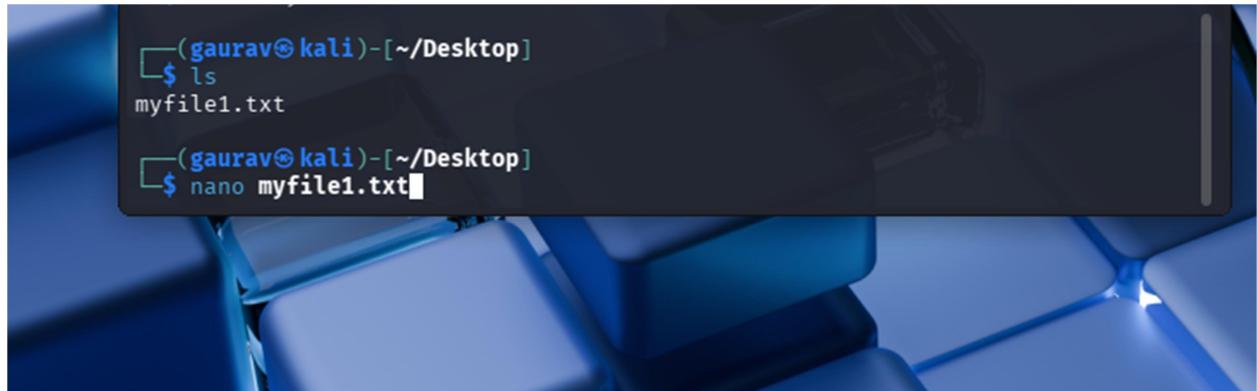
Output:



5) nano:

Description: nano is a **simple, user-friendly terminal text editor** used to **create and edit files** directly from the command line. It is ideal for beginners and commonly used in Kali Linux for editing configuration files, scripts, and notes.

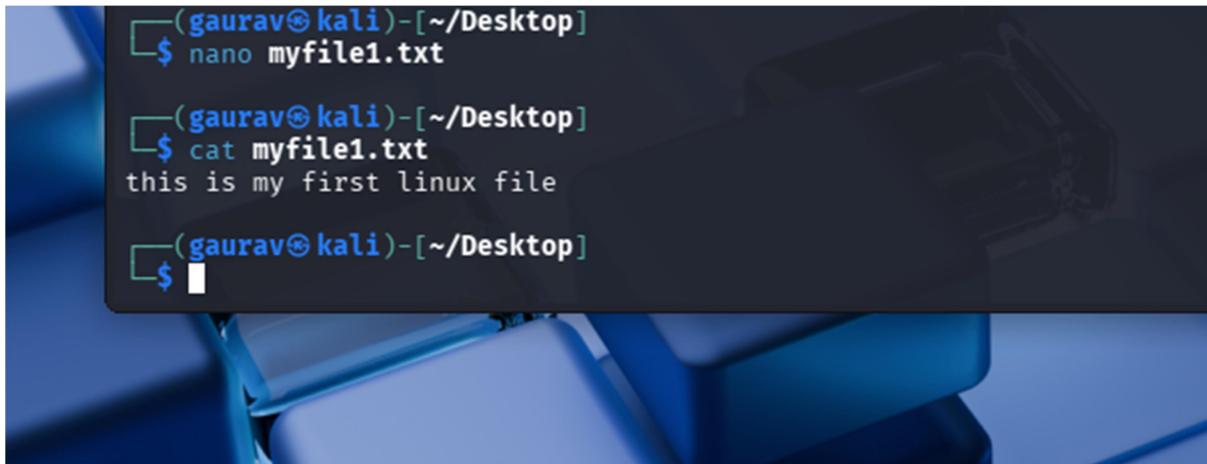
Output:



6) cat:

Description: cat (concatenate) is used to **display file contents**, **combine multiple files**, and **create small text files** directly from the terminal. It is one of the most basic and commonly used Linux commands.

Output:



```
(gaurav㉿kali)-[~/Desktop]
$ nano myfile1.txt

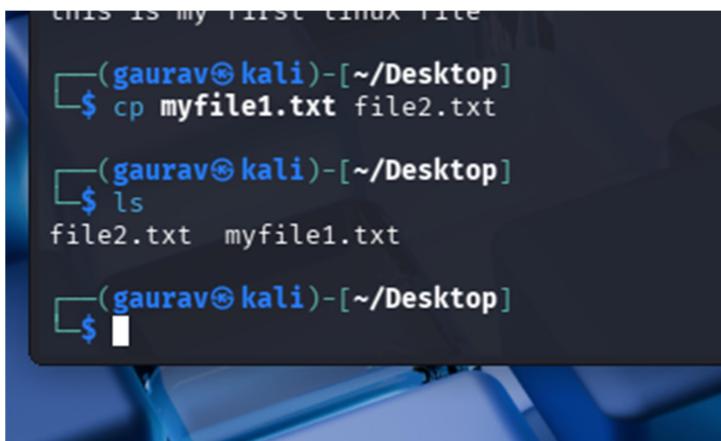
(gaurav㉿kali)-[~/Desktop]
$ cat myfile1.txt
this is my first linux file

(gaurav㉿kali)-[~/Desktop]
$
```

7) cp:

Description: The cp (copy) command is used to **copy files and directories** from one location to another. It is commonly used for **backups, file duplication, and system administration** in Kali Linux.

Output:



```
this is my first linux file
(gaurav㉿kali)-[~/Desktop]
$ cp myfile1.txt file2.txt

(gaurav㉿kali)-[~/Desktop]
$ ls
file2.txt myfile1.txt

(gaurav㉿kali)-[~/Desktop]
$
```

8) rm:

Description: The rm (remove) command is used to **delete files and directories permanently** from the system. Unlike GUI deletion, files removed using rm **do not go to Trash** and **cannot be easily recovered**.

Output:



```
(gaurav㉿kali)-[~/Desktop]
$ rm -r file2.txt
(gaurav㉿kali)-[~/Desktop]
$ ls
myfile1.txt
(gaurav㉿kali)-[~/Desktop]
```

A screenshot of a terminal window on a Kali Linux desktop. The window has a dark background and a blue header bar. It shows a command-line session where the user runs 'rm -r file2.txt'. After the command is run, the user types 'ls' to list the directory contents, which shows only 'myfile1.txt'. The terminal is set against a background of a blue, metallic-looking keyboard.

9) whoami:

Description: The whoami command displays the **username of the currently logged-in user**. It is commonly used to check **which user account** (normal user or root) is executing commands.

Output:



```
(gaurav㉿kali)-[~/Desktop]
$ whoami
gaurav
(gaurav㉿kali)-[~/Desktop]
```

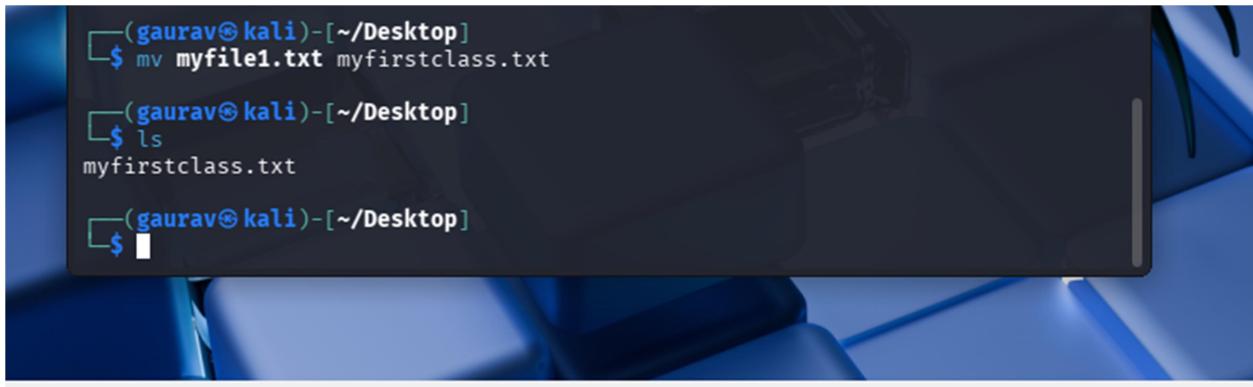
A screenshot of a terminal window on a Kali Linux desktop. The window has a dark background and a blue header bar. It shows a command-line session where the user runs 'whoami'. The output is 'gaurav', indicating the current user is 'gaurav'. The terminal is set against a background of a blue, metallic-looking keyboard.

10) mv:

Description: The mv (move) command is used to **move files or directories** from one location to another and to **rename files or**

directories. Unlike cp, it does **not create a copy**—the original is moved.

Output:



```
(gaurav㉿kali)-[~/Desktop]
$ mv myfile1.txt myfirstclass.txt

(gaurav㉿kali)-[~/Desktop]
$ ls
myfirstclass.txt

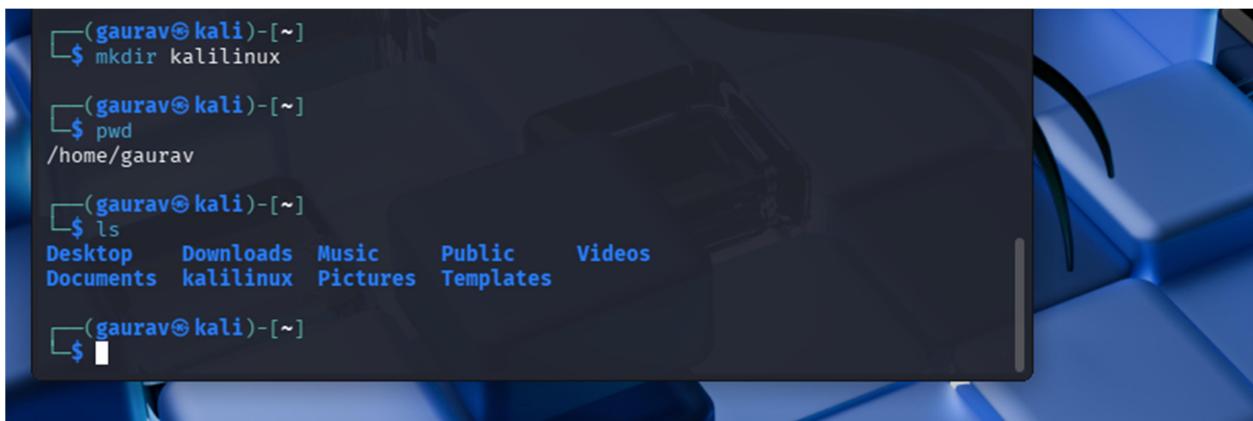
(gaurav㉿kali)-[~/Desktop]
```

A screenshot of a terminal window on a Kali Linux desktop. The window title is '(gaurav㉿kali)-[~/Desktop]'. The terminal shows three commands: 'mv myfile1.txt myfirstclass.txt', 'ls', and another empty line. The background of the desktop shows a blue abstract pattern.

11) mkdir:

Description: The mkdir (make directory) command is used to **create new directories (folders)** in Kali Linux. It is commonly used to organize files and create project or lab directories.

Output:



```
(gaurav㉿kali)-[~]
$ mkdir kalilinux

(gaurav㉿kali)-[~]
$ pwd
/home/gaurav

(gaurav㉿kali)-[~]
$ ls
Desktop  Downloads  Music  Public  Videos
Documents  kalilinux  Pictures  Templates

(gaurav㉿kali)-[~]
```

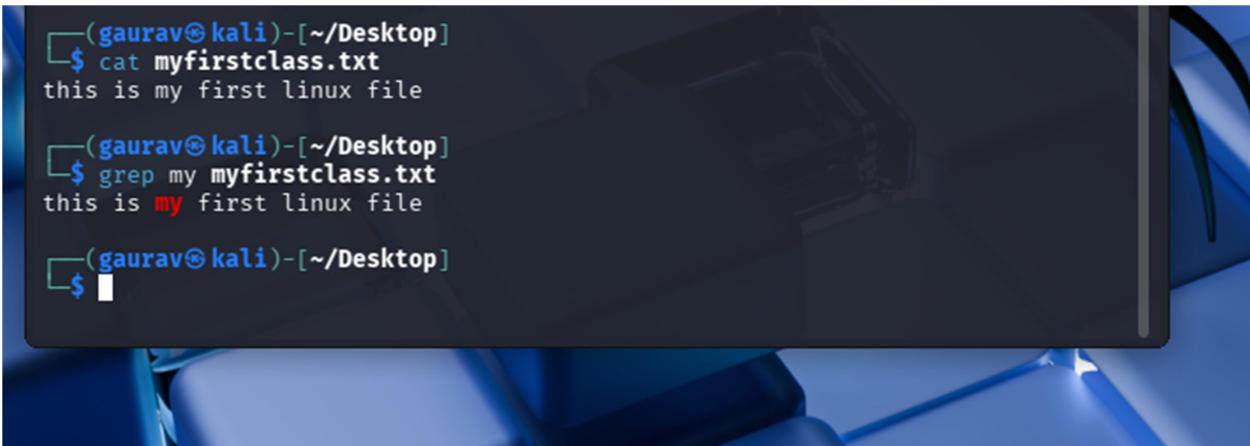
A screenshot of a terminal window on a Kali Linux desktop. The window title is '(gaurav㉿kali)-[~]'. The terminal shows three commands: 'mkdir kalilinux', 'pwd', and 'ls'. The 'ls' command lists several directories: Desktop, Downloads, Music, Public, Videos, Documents, kalilinux, Pictures, and Templates. The background of the desktop shows a blue abstract pattern.

12) grep:

Description: grep (Global Regular Expression Print) is used to **search for text patterns inside files or command output**. It is one of the most powerful and frequently used commands in Kali

Linux, especially for **log analysis, configuration review, and security investigations**.

Output:



```
(gaurav㉿kali)-[~/Desktop]
$ cat myfirstclass.txt
this is my first linux file

(gaurav㉿kali)-[~/Desktop]
$ grep my myfirstclass.txt
this is my first linux file

(gaurav㉿kali)-[~/Desktop]
$
```

13) man ls:

Description: man ls opens the **manual (man page)** for the ls command.

It provides **detailed documentation** about ls, including its **syntax, options, and usage examples**.

Output:

```
Session Actions Edit View Help
LS(1) User Commands LS(1)

NAME
ls - list directory contents

SYNOPSIS
ls [OPTION] ... [FILE] ...

DESCRIPTION
List information about the FILES (the current directory by default).
Sort entries alphabetically if none of -cftuvSUX nor --sort is specified.

Mandatory arguments to long options are mandatory for short options too.

-a, --all
do not ignore entries starting with .

-A, --almost-all
do not list implied . and ..

--author
with -l, print the author of each file

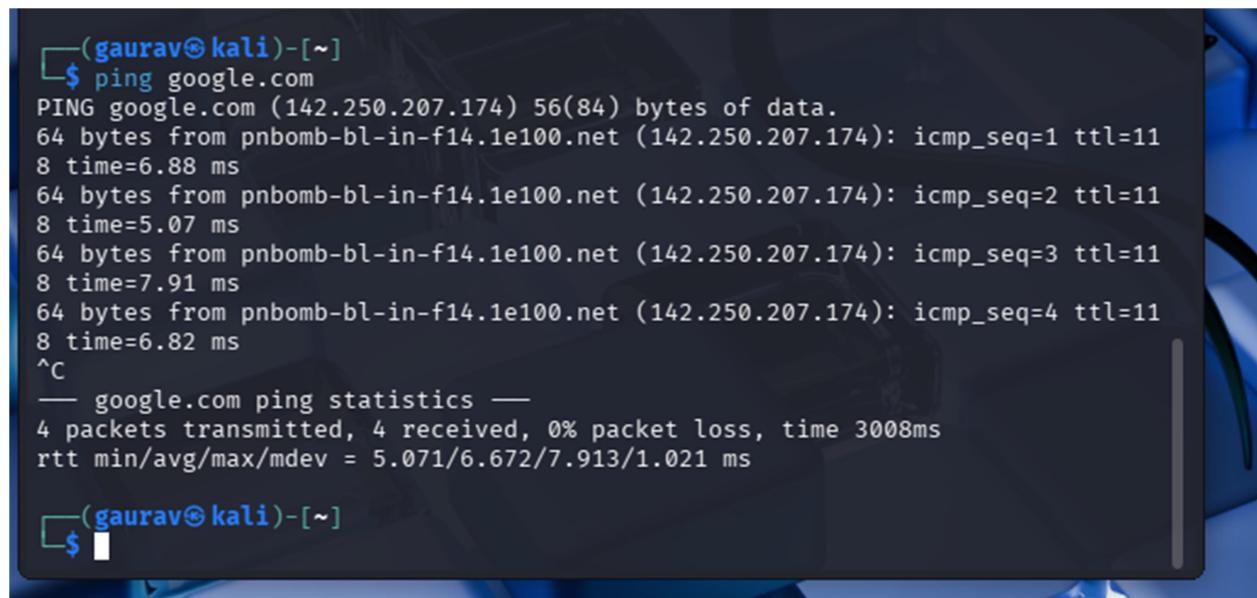
-b, --escape
print C-style escapes for nongraphic characters

--block-size=SIZE
with -l, scale sizes by SIZE when printing them; e.g.,
Manual page ls(1) line 1 (press h for help or q to quit)
```

14) ping:

Description: The ping command is used to **test network connectivity** between your system and a target host. It sends **ICMP Echo Request** packets and waits for **Echo Reply** packets to measure **reachability and latency**.

Ouput:



```
(gaurav㉿kali)-[~]
$ ping google.com
PING google.com (142.250.207.174) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from pnbomb-bl-in-f14.1e100.net (142.250.207.174): icmp_seq=1 ttl=11
8 time=6.88 ms
64 bytes from pnbomb-bl-in-f14.1e100.net (142.250.207.174): icmp_seq=2 ttl=11
8 time=5.07 ms
64 bytes from pnbomb-bl-in-f14.1e100.net (142.250.207.174): icmp_seq=3 ttl=11
8 time=7.91 ms
64 bytes from pnbomb-bl-in-f14.1e100.net (142.250.207.174): icmp_seq=4 ttl=11
8 time=6.82 ms
^C
--- google.com ping statistics ---
4 packets transmitted, 4 received, 0% packet loss, time 3008ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 5.071/6.672/7.913/1.021 ms

(gaurav㉿kali)-[~]
```

15) ifconfig:

Description: ifconfig (interface configuration) is used to **view and configure network interfaces**.

In Kali Linux, it is mainly used to **display interface information**, while the modern replacement is the ip command.

Output:

```
(gaurav㉿kali)-[~]
$ ifconfig
eth0: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
    inet 192.168.1.206 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 192.168.1.255
        inet6 fe80::a00:27ff:fe11:7bdb prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
            ether 08:00:27:11:7b:db txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
            RX packets 13902 bytes 17587332 (16.7 MiB)
            RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
            TX packets 4589 bytes 750928 (733.3 KiB)
            TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

lo: flags=73<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING> mtu 65536
    inet 127.0.0.1 netmask 255.0.0.0
        inet6 ::1 prefixlen 128 scopeid 0x10<host>
            loop txqueuelen 1000 (Local Loopback)
            RX packets 8 bytes 480 (480.0 B)
            RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
            TX packets 8 bytes 480 (480.0 B)
            TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
```

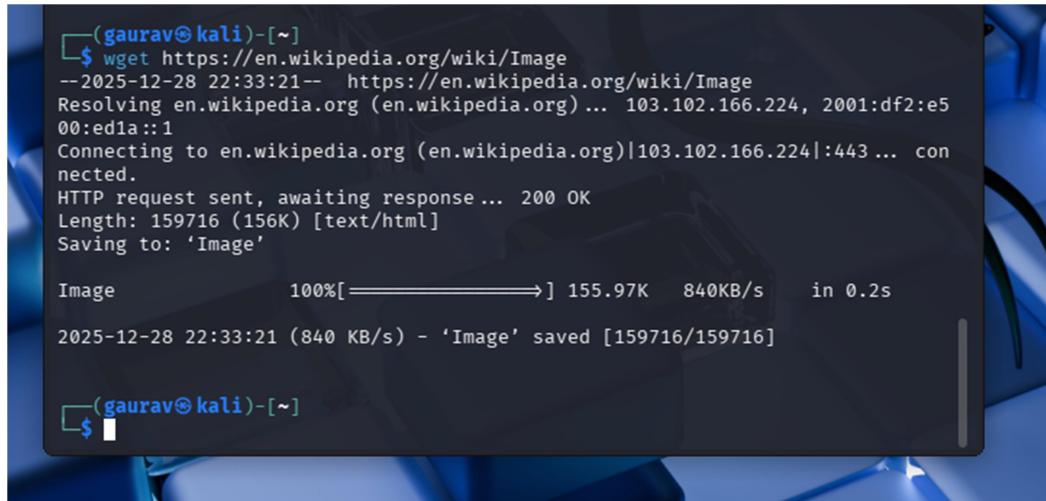
```
(gaurav㉿kali)-[~]
$
```

16) wget:

Description: wget (Web GET) is a **non-interactive command-line tool** used to **download files from the internet** using protocols like **HTTP, HTTPS, and FTP**.

It is widely used in Kali Linux for downloading **tools, wordlists, scripts, and exploits**.

Output:



```
(gaurav㉿kali)-[~]
$ wget https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image
--2025-12-28 22:33:21-- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image
Resolving en.wikipedia.org (en.wikipedia.org) ... 103.102.166.224, 2001:df2:e5
00:ed1a::1
Connecting to en.wikipedia.org (en.wikipedia.org)|103.102.166.224|:443 ... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response ... 200 OK
Length: 159716 (156K) [text/html]
Saving to: 'Image'

Image          100%[=====] 155.97K   840KB/s    in 0.2s

2025-12-28 22:33:21 (840 KB/s) - 'Image' saved [159716/159716]

(gaurav㉿kali)-[~]
```

17) sudo apt install package:

Description: sudo apt install package

Installs a specified software package on a Debian-based Linux system using administrator privileges.

Output:

```
[gaurav@kali:~]$ sudo apt install sl

The following packages were automatically installed and are no longer required:
d:
curlftpfs          libfuse2t64      libswscale8
libavfilter10       libpocketsphinx3  pocketsphinx-en-us
libavformat61       libpostproc58
libconfig-inifiles-perl  libsphinxbase3t64
Use 'sudo apt autoremove' to remove them.

Installing:
sl

Summary:
Upgrading: 0, Installing: 1, Removing: 0, Not Upgrading: 6
Download size: 13.2 kB
Space needed: 61.4 kB / 30.7 GB available

Get:1 http://http.kali.org/kali kali-rolling/main amd64 sl amd64 5.02-1+b1 [1
3.2 kB]
Fetched 13.2 kB in 2s (8,233 B/s)
Selecting previously unselected package sl.
(Reading database ... 429180 files and directories currently installed.)
Preparing to unpack .../sl_5.02-1+b1_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking sl (5.02-1+b1) ...
Setting up sl (5.02-1+b1) ...
```

18) sudo apt remove package:

Description: sudo apt remove package

Removes an installed software package from the system while keeping its configuration files.

Output:

```
(gaurav㉿kali)-[~]
$ sudo apt remove sl

The following packages were automatically installed and are no longer required:
  curlftpfs          libfuse2t64      libswscale8
  libavfilter10       libpocketsphinx3  pocketsphinx-en-us
  libavformat61       libpostproc58
  libconfig-inifiles-perl  libsphinxbase3t64
Use 'sudo apt autoremove' to remove them.

REMOVING:
  sl

Summary:
  Upgrading: 0, Installing: 0, Removing: 1, Not Upgrading: 6
  Freed space: 61.4 kB

Continue? [Y/n] ■
```

19) sudo apt update:

Description: sudo apt update

Updates the local package list by fetching the latest information from configured repositories.

Output:

```
(gaurav㉿kali)-[~]
$ sudo apt update
Hit:1 http://http.kali.org/kali kali-rolling InRelease
6 packages can be upgraded. Run 'apt list --upgradable' to see them.

(gaurav㉿kali)-[~]
```

20) sudo apt upgrade:

Description: sudo apt upgrade

Upgrades all installed packages to their latest available versions using the updated package list.

Output:

```
(gaurav㉿kali)-[~]
$ sudo apt upgrade
The following packages were automatically installed and are no longer required:
  curlftpfs          libfuse2t64      libswscale8
  libavfilter10       libpocketsphinx3  pocketsphinx-en-us
  libavformat61       libpostproc58
  libconfig-inifiles-perl  libsphinxbase3t64
Use 'sudo apt autoremove' to remove them.

Not upgrading:
  libavfilter10  libavutil59  nodejs
  libavformat61  libswscale8  python3-tables-lib

Summary:
  Upgrading: 0, Installing: 0, Removing: 0, Not Upgrading: 6

(gaurav㉿kali)-[~]
```

21) whoami:

Description: whoami **Displays the username of the currently logged-in user.**

Output:

```
Upgrading: 0, Installing: 0, Removing: 0, Not Upgrading: 6

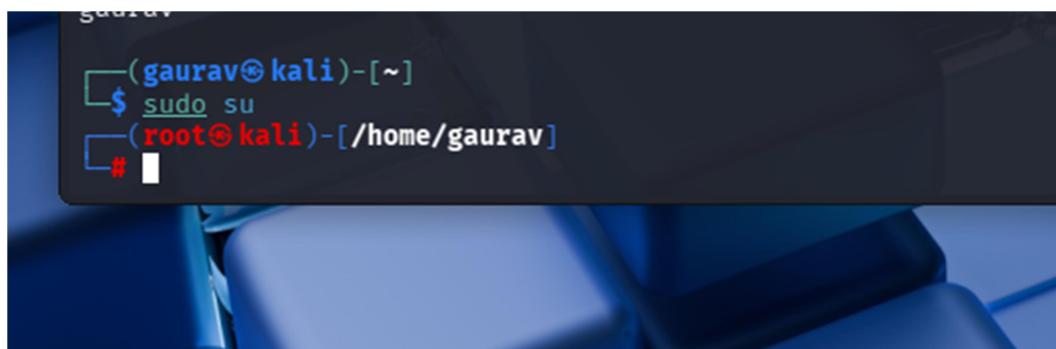
(gaurav㉿kali)-[~]
$ whoami
gaurav

(gaurav㉿kali)-[~]
```

22) sudo su:

Description: sudo su **Switches the current user to the root (superuser) account using sudo privileges.**

Output:



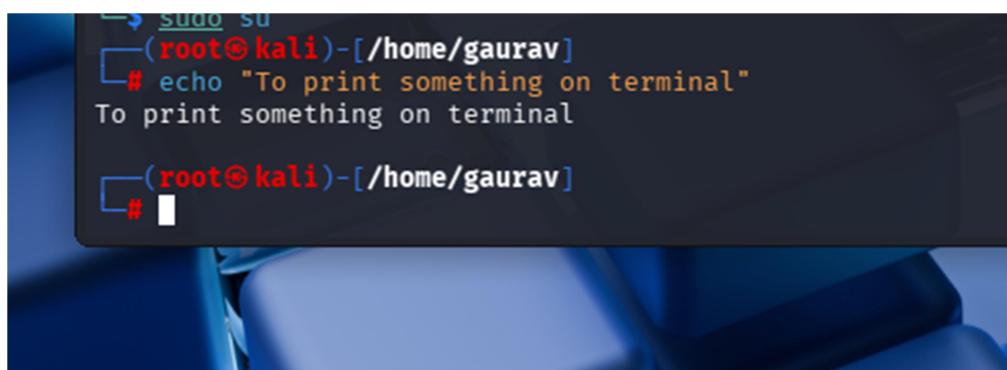
```
gaurav
└─(gaurav㉿kali)-[~]
$ sudo su
└─(root㉿kali)-[/home/gaurav]
#
```

A screenshot of a terminal window titled "gaurav". The terminal shows the command \$ sudo su being run by user gaurav. The output shows the user switching to root, indicated by the prompt changing to (root㉿kali)-[/home/gaurav]. The root shell prompt is #.

23) echo:

Description: echo **Displays a line of text or the value of variables to the terminal.**

Output:



```
→ sudo su
└─(root㉿kali)-[/home/gaurav]
# echo "To print something on terminal"
To print something on terminal
└─(root㉿kali)-[/home/gaurav]
#
```

A screenshot of a terminal window showing the echo command being run by root. The command # echo "To print something on terminal" is entered, followed by its output "To print something on terminal". The prompt is still #.