#Commands-

1) Name - Date
   Syntax - date
   Description -
```
tryhackme@linux1:~$ date
Thu Sep 12 09:21:03 UTC 2024
```

2) Name - Whoami
   Syntax - Whoami
   Description -

```
tryhackme@linux1:~$ whoami
tryhackme
```

3). Name - Whatis
   Syntax - Whatis ls
   Description -

```
tryhackme@linux1:~$ whatis ls
ls (1)                  - list directory contents
```

4) Name - Pwd
   Syntax - pwd
   Description - The pwd command is used to display the location of the current working directory.

```
tryhackme@linux1:~$ pwd
/home/tryhackme
```

5) Name - mkdir
   Syntax - mkdir foldername
   Description - The mkdir command is used to create a new directory under any directory.

```
tryhackme@linux1:~$ mkdir gungun
tryhackme@linux1:~$ ls
access.log  folder1  folder2  folder3  folder4  gungun
```

6) Name - Ls
   Syntax - ls
   Description - The ls command is used to display a list of content of a directory.

```
tryhackme@linux1:~$ ls
access.log  folder1  folder2  folder3  folder4  gungun
```

7) Name - Touch

Syntax - touch file_name

Description - The touch command is used to create empty files. We can create multiple empty files by executing it once

```
tryhackme@linux1:~$ touch agrawal
tryhackme@linux1:~$ ls
access.log  agrawal  folder1  folder2  folder3  folder4  gungun
```

8) Name- Cat

Syntax - cat file_name

Description - The cat command is a multi-purpose utility in the Linux system. It can be used to create a file, display content of the file, copy the content of one file to another file, and more.

```
tryhackme@linux1:~$ cat agrawal
hello i am Gungun
```

9)Name- Cd

Syntax - cd folder_name

Description - The cd command is used to change the current directory

```
tryhackme@linux1:~$ cd gungun
tryhackme@linux1:~/gungun$
```

10) Name - Ls -l

Syntax - ls -l

Description -

```
tryhackme@linux1:~$ ls -l
total 80
-rw-rw-r-- 1 tryhackme tryhackme 65522 May 10  2021 access.log
drwxr-xr-x 2 tryhackme tryhackme  4096 May 10  2021 folder1
drwxr-xr-x 2 tryhackme tryhackme  4096 May 10  2021 folder2
drwxr-xr-x 2 tryhackme tryhackme  4096 May 10  2021 folder3
drwxr-xr-x 2 tryhackme tryhackme  4096 May 10  2021 folder4
```

11)Name - rmdir

Syntax - rmdir folder_name

Description - The rmdir command is used to delete a directory.

```
tryhackme@linux1:~$ rmdir gungun
tryhackme@linux1:~$ ls
access.log  folder1  folder2  folder3  folder4
```

12)Name - Su
Syntax -
Description - The su command provides administrative access to another user. In other words, it allows access of the Linux shell to another user.

```
tryhackme@linux1:~$ su tryhackme
Password:
```

10)Name - Ifconfig
Syntax -
Description -

10)Name - Grep
Syntax - grep "gungun" (FILENAME)
Description - The grep is the most powerful and used filter in a Linux system. The 'grep' stands for "global regular expression print." It is useful for searching the content from a file.

```
tryhackme@linux1:~$ grep "gungun" agrawal
ello i am gungun
```

10)Name - Ls -a
Syntax - ls -a
Description -

```
tryhackme@linux1:~$ ls -a
.    .Xauthority    .bash logout  .cache    access.log  folder2  folder4
..   .bash history  .bashrc       .profile  folder1     folder3
```

7) Name - Gid
Syntax - id ,id -u tryhackme
Description -

```
tryhackme@linux1:~$ id
uid=1001(tryhackme) gid=1001(tryhackme) groups=1001(tryhackme)
tryhackme@linux1:~$ id -u tryhackme
1001
```

7)Name - Mv
Syntax - mv (file name) (directory path)
Description - The mv command is used to move a file or a directory form one location to another location.

7) Name - Wc
Syntax - wc (filename)
Description - The wc command is used to count the lines, words, and characters in a file.

```
tryhackme@linux1:~$ wc gungun
 6  5 17 gungun
```

7)Name - Rm
Syntax - rm file_name
Description - The rm command is used to remove a file.

```
tryhackme@linux1:~$ rm agrawal
tryhackme@linux1:~$ ls
access.log  folder1  folder2  folder3  folder4  gungun
```

7) Name - Chmod
Syntax -
Description -

7) Name - Ipconfig
Syntax -
Description -

```
tryhackme@linux1:~$ ip
Usage: ip [ OPTIONS ] OBJECT { COMMAND | help }
       ip [ -force ] -batch filename
where  OBJECT := { link | address | addrlabel | route | rule | neigh | ntable
|
                   tunnel | tuntap | maddress | mroute | mrule | monitor | xfr
m |
                   netns | l2tp | fou | macsec | tcp metrics | token | netconf
 | ila |
                   vrf | sr | nexthop }
       OPTIONS := { -V[ersion] | -s[tatistics] | -d[etails] | -r[esolve] |
                    -h[uman-readable] | -iec | -j[son] | -p[retty] |
                    -f[amily] { inet | inet6 | mpls | bridge | link } |
                    -4 | -6 | -I | -D | -M | -B | -0 |
                    -l[oops] { maximum-addr-flush-attempts } | -br[ief] |
                    -o[neline] | -t[imestamp] | -ts[hort] | -b[atch] [filename
] |
                    -rc[vbuf] [size] | -n[etns] name | -N[umeric] | -a[ll] |
                    -c[olor]}
```

Name - Sudo
Syntax -
Description -

```
tryhackme@linux1:~$ sudo -V
Sudo version 1.8.31
Sudoers policy plugin version 1.8.31
Sudoers file grammar version 46
Sudoers I/O plugin version 1.8.31
```

Name - Cp
Syntax- cp (file_name) new_filename
Description - The cp command is used to copy a file or directory.

```
tryhackme@linux1:~$ cp agrawal newfile
tryhackme@linux1:~$ ls
access.log  agrawal  folder1  folder2  folder3  folder4  gungun  newfile
tryhackme@linux1:~$ cat newfile
this is gungun
from dewas
```

Name - Find
Syntax -
Description - The find command is used to find a particular file within a directory. It also supports various options to find a file such as byname, by type, by date, and more.

The following symbols are used after the find command:

(.) : For current directory name
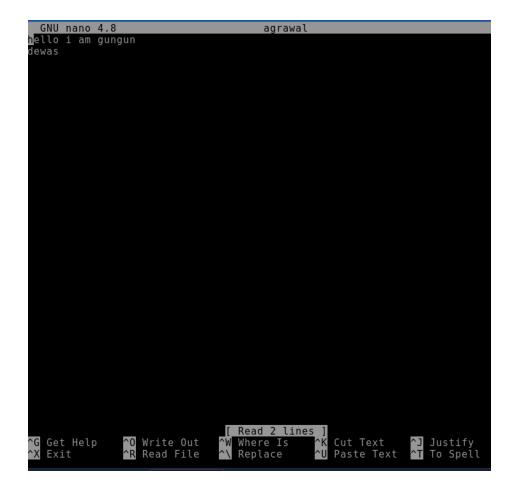(/) : For root

Name - Uid
Syntax -
Description -

Name - cat>>
Syntax - cat>>(filename)
Description -

```
tryhackme@linux1:~$ cat>>agrawal
from dewas
tryhackme@linux1:~$ cat agrawal
this is gungun
from dewas
```

Name - Cat >
Syntax -
Description -

```
tryhackme@linux1:~$ cat > agrawal
hello i am Gungun
```

Name - Nano*
Syntax -
Description -

```
  GNU nano 4.8                    agrawal
hello i am gungun
dewas



                         [ Read 2 lines ]
^G Get Help     ^O Write Out    ^W Where Is     ^K Cut Text     ^J Justify
^X Exit         ^R Read File    ^\ Replace      ^U Paste Text   ^T To Spell
```

Name - *vi
Syntax -
Description -


```
tryhackme@linux1:~$ vi agrawal
```

```
hello i am gungun agrawal
dewas acro█
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
-- INSERT --                                          3,11
```

```
tryhackme@linux1:~$ cat agrawal

hello i am gungun agrawal
dewas acro
```

Name - Ps
Syntax -
Description -

Name - Ln
Syntax -
Description -

Name - Pid
Syntax -
Description -

```
tryhackme@linux1:~$ pidof bash
1030
```

Name - man
Syntax -
Description -

Name - du
Syntax -
Description -

```
tryhackme@linux1:~$ du agrawal
4        agrawal
```

Name - df
Syntax - df
Description - The df command is used to display the disk space used in the file system. It displays the output as in the number of used blocks, available blocks, and the mounted directory.

```
tryhackme@linux1:~$ df
Filesystem      1K-blocks     Used Available Use% Mounted on
/dev/root        10089288  2799084   7273820  28% /
devtmpfs           469512        0    469512   0% /dev
tmpfs              477836        0    477836   0% /dev/shm
tmpfs               95568      860     94708   1% /run
tmpfs                5120        0      5120   0% /run/lock
tmpfs              477836        0    477836   0% /sys/fs/cgroup
/dev/loop0          28800    28800         0 100% /snap/amazon-ssm-agent/2012
/dev/loop1         106752   106752         0 100% /snap/core/17200
/dev/loop2          25856    25856         0 100% /snap/amazon-ssm-agent/7993
/dev/loop3          56704    56704         0 100% /snap/core18/1885
/dev/loop6          57088    57088         0 100% /snap/core18/2829
/dev/loop4          65536    65536         0 100% /snap/core20/2318
/dev/loop5          72320    72320         0 100% /snap/lxd/16922
/dev/loop7          94080    94080         0 100% /snap/lxd/24061
tmpfs               95564        0     95564   0% /run/user/1001
```

Name - head
Syntax - head (filename)
Description -The head command is used to display the content of a file. It displays the first 10 lines of a file.

```
tryhackme@linux1:~$ head agrawal
this is gungun
from dewas
```

Name - tail

Syntax - tail (filename)

Description - The tail command is similar to the head command. The difference between both commands is that it displays the last ten lines of the file content

```
tryhackme@linux1:~$ cat >agrawal
hh
e
tt
id
ag
vf
sb
lj
s
7
8
9
10
11
tryhackme@linux1:~$ cat agrawal
hh
e
tt
id
ag
vf
sb
lj
s
7
8
9
10
11
```

```
tryhackme@linux1:~$ tail agrawal
ag
vf
sb
lj
s
7
8
9
10
11
```

Name - more
Syntax -
Description - The more command is quite similar to the cat command, as it is used to
display the file content in the same way that the cat command does. The only difference
between both commands is that, in case of larger files, the more command displays
screenful output at a time.

In more command, the following keys are used to scroll the page:

ENTER key: To scroll down page by line.

Space bar: To move to the next page.

b key: To move to the previous page.

/ key: To search the string.

Name - less
Syntax -
Description - The less command is similar to the more command. It also includes some
extra features such as adjustment in width and height of the terminal.

Name - passwd
Syntax -
Description - The passwd command is used to create and change the password for a
user.

Name - chown
Syntax -
Description -

Name -
Syntax -
Description -

Name -
Syntax -
Description -

Name -
Syntax -
Description -

Name -
Syntax -
Description -