Important Commands Of Linux Operating System

Command: rm
Description: *rm file.a*
Removes the specified file in your current directory

rm -i file.a
Removes specified file but prompts for confirmation before deleting

rm -r /home/dso
Removes the specified directory and all files in that directory

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Command: rmdir
Description: *rmdir pascal*
Removes the empty directory specified, if not empty you will receive an error

rmdir -r pascal
Removes the directory and all files in that directory

Command: su
Description: *su username*
This will allow you to access the Superuser privileges.

Command: shutdown
Description: *shutdown -t 10.00*
This will notify all logged in users that the system will shut down at 10:00 AM

shutdown -r -t 20.00
This will reboot the system at 8:00 PM

shutdown -t +10 Marvellous Infosystems
This will shutdown the system in 10 minutes with the message "*Marvellous Infosystems*"

shutdown -f
The -f flag will cause Linux to do a fast reboot

Command: tar

Description: *tar cvf /backup.tar /dso*
This will create a tar archive of everything in the directory /dso

tar -xvf file.a.tar
This command will extract the tar archive

tar -tvf file.a.tar | more
This will allow you to check whether the tar archive starts with a directory

tar -zxvf file.a.tgz
This command will unzip and extract the file in one step as opposed to using gzip

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Command: touch
Description: *touch file.a*
Creates an empty file in the current directory with the name file.

Command: uname
Description: *uname –a*
This will print to the screen the Linux Kernel in use on your system

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Command: which
Description: *which -a filename*
This will search through all directories in your current path and find all files named filename

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Command: who
Description: *who*
Lists currently logged on users username, port, and when they logged in

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Command: whoami
Description: *Whoami*
Tells the user who they are acting as; usually their own username.

Command: insmod
Description: used (by root) to install modular device drivers

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Command: installpkg
Description: *installpkg -r packagename.tgz*
This will install a Slackware package with the name you specify (-r option)

Command: removepkg
Description: *removepkg -copy packagename*
This will remove the named package but make a copy in the /tmp directory

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Command: kill
Description: *kill 2587*
Kills the process specified by the Process ID Number (2587)

kill -9 2587
The -9 flag forces the process to die

Command: ln
Description: *ln -s /usr/dso ./home/html*
Creates a "soft" link from the first directory or file to the second. A user changing into ./home/html will actually be directed to the /usr/dso directory.

Command: locate
Description: *locate Marvellous*
The locate command will locate the file specified and output a directory path

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Command: ls
Description: *ls –a*
Lists all information on all files (-a) in the current directory in single line Format.

Command: lsmod
Description: used (by root) to show kernel modules currently loaded

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Command: man
Description: *man vi*
Prints the manual page on the specific topic (vi) to the screen.

Command: mkdir
Description: *mkdir Marvellous*
This will create new directory (Marvellous) in the present directory

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Command: mount
Description: *mount -t msdos /dev/hda5 /dos*
Mounts the msdos partition on the Hard Drive (hda5) to the directory /dos

mount -t iso9660/dev/sr0 /cd
Mounts the CD-ROM under the directory /cd

mount -t msdos /dev/fd0 /mnt
Mounts the floppy drive with an msdos file system to /mnt

mount -a /etc/fstab
Attempts to mount all file systems located in the /etc/fstab file

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Command: mv
Description: *mv ./home/file ./dso/file*
Moves the specified file to another directory

Command: nice
Description: *nice -5 sort one.a > two.b*
This command adjusts the priority of a process before it starts.The higher the number the lower the priority. All process start at 10

Command: passwd

Description: ***passwd***
Launches the password program so the user can change their password

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Command: ps
Description: ***ps***
Lists all current running processes, their corresponding pids, and their status

ps -ef | grep piyush
This will find all of the processes for user piyush

Command: pstree
Description: ***pstree –p***
Provides a list of running processes in a tree structure

Command: pwd
Description: ***pwd***
Prints the current working directory

Command: cat
Description: ***cat /etc/filename***
Prints specified file to the screen

cat file.a > file.b
Moves file.a to file.b

cat file.a > file.b
Appends the content of file.a to the end file.b

Command: cd
Description: ***cd /home/dsoneil***
Changes directories to the specified one

cd ~username
This will move you to the users specified home directory

Command: chmod
Description: ***chmod 666 filename***

This command will give a file Read - Write permission for everyone

chmod 777 filename
This command gives Read - Write - Execute permission to everyone

chmod a=rwx file
This gives Read - Write - Execute permission to all users

Command: chown
Description: *chown dso /home/html*
This command will change the owner of the specified directory to dso

chown dso /home/file.a
This command will change the owner of the specified file to dso

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Command: cmp
Description: *cmp -s file.a file.b*
Compares 2 files of any type. The -s option will return nothing in the files arethe same

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Command: cp
Description: *cp file.a file.b*
This will create a duplicate of file.a under a new file name, file.b

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Command: du
Description: *du -k /home/html*
Provides a summary of the disk space usage, in kb, within the specified path

du -k /home/html/file.a
Provides a summary of disk spaced used by a particular file

Command: df
Description: *df –h*
Displays the total size, used and available space on all mounted file systems

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Command: file
Description: *file file.a*
This command will try to determine what type of file file.a is. (exec, text, etc.)

file -z file.a.tar
Looks inside a compressed file to determine it's type.

file -L file.a
Follows symbolic links to be followed to determine file type

Command: find
Description: *find /path -name passwd*
Locates the specified string (passwd), starting in the specified directory (/path).All filenames or directories containing the string will be printed to the screen

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Command: free
Description: *free -t –o*
Provides a snapshot of the system memory usage

Command: grep
Description: *cat /etc/passwd | grep dso*
This searches for and limits the command output to the pattern specified .In this case all instances of dso from the /etc/passwd file are printed

grep -i "Sample" /home/dsoneil
The -i option makes the search indifferent to case
