**Kali Linux Tutorial for Beginners**

* ls options

-l : long listing

-a : show hidden files

-t : arrange new files first

-r : arrange in reverse name

-rt : older first

-h : show file size at human readable(eg. 1M, 1.5G)

* cp options

-i : When you copying the existing file name, Microsoft ask to you overwrite or rename but linux is doesn’t it. So you set the -i options, cp is working interactively like Microsoft.

* mv options

-i : mv is also apply the default linux rule like cp. -i options is enable interactively mv.

* rm options

-i : rm is have same options like cp, mv.

* Apt

apt is package management software on debian distribution. When you use install a package, remove, update etc.

apt-get install [package\_name] : install the package

apt-get remove [package\_name] : remove package but config file is leave on the machine.

apt-get purge [package\_name] : remove package with config files

apt-get update : update a repository

apt-cache search : search for package

apt-cache show [package\_name] : display information of package

apt have more than option excluded above command.

* Dpkg

Not only apt, but you can download use dpkg. Sometimes you need to download from internet some package extensions like deb. It is debian package file and for installed on the local machine, open the terminal and typing this.

Dpkg -i [file\_name].deb

When remove for package, change the options i to r.

* Archive & Compression

Archive is use for backup size isn’t changed. But compression is can reduce the file size.

Tar is archive tool in Linux.

Tar c : Create archive

tar r : Append to archive

tar t : List contents of archive

tar x : Extract archive

tar v : Verbose

tar f [file] : File to use

Compression tool is have two choice. Gzip is classic compression tool in linux, bzip2 is more compression than gzip but need more time to compress. Whatever their look similar how to use. For decompress file, add the d option.

Tar also can compress the file when archiving. If you want to gz type, add the z option. Or bzip2 type, add the j option. File extension is must set the tar.gz or tar.bz2.

* Netstat

Netstat is show on your terminal about what would you use the service like http, ftp etc.

-a : all

-n : show numerical address

-t : tcp

-p : show the name of the program

-u : udp

* User

adduser is create user with home directory but useradd is don’t create home directory when create new user. Userdel is delete just user, the other hand deluser --remove-home is delete user with them home directory.

Process

Process is minimum unit of service on system. In linux, we can managed with “ps” command them. And they have an unique ID each other.

Ps : List of processes of current session

ps -f : List processes with full formatting

ps -e : List all processes

ps -u [username] : List processes of [username]

ps -p [pid] : Display information PID

* nohup

For run in the background, we add the end of command &. But & is affected the terminal connectivity. If you want to running background not relying on terminal connectivity, use the nohup. Syntax is easy.

“nohup [command] &”

* cut
* apropos

Target System에서 무언가 스크립트를 다운받아 실행하고 싶다면 tmp directory에 설치하는 편이 좋다. Tmp directory의 경우 어떤 user던 다운로드와 파일을 실행할 수 있다.(아마도 기본적으로)