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Top Linux Commands

AIM

→ To study top 55 linux commands

Commands & One Liner Descriptions

1) ls (command → ls)
    a) The most frequently used command in Linux to list directories

1) pwd (command → pwd)
    a) Print the working directory

3) cd (command → cd folderName)

a) Change directory from one directory to another

4) mkdir (command → mkdir myNewFile)

a) Makes a directory

5) mv

a) Used for moving and renaming files

b) Rename example (command → mv file.txt file1.txt)

6) cp (command → cp file.txt file1.txt)

a) Used for copying

7) rm (rm file.txt)

a) Used for removing files

8) touch (command → touch yz)

a) Create files

9) ln (command → ln file.txt xyz)

a) Used for linking

10) cat (command → cat file.txt)

a) Used to display commands

11) Clear (command →clear)

a) Clears the terminal

i) Before

ii) After

12) echo (command → echo ‘hello world!’)

a) Echo command is used to prints string on terminal

13) less (command → less file.txt)

a) Linux command to display paged outputs in the terminal

14) man (command → man anyCommand)

a) Access manual pages for all Linux commands

15) uname (command →uname)

a) Linux command to get basic information about the OS

16) whoami (command →whoami)

a) Get the active username

17) tar (command →tar -cvf file.tar file.txt)

a) This command creates a tar file called file.tar which is the Archive of all files in current directory

18) grep (command → grep -i ‘string’ file.txt)

a) It searches for the string in a certain file
b) We can also give it options like -i and -c to get what we desire

19) head (command → head file.txt)

a) Sees the first 5 lines in the text file

20) tail (command → tail file.txt)

a) Returns the last file lines

21) diff (command → diff file1.txt file2.txt)

a) Find difference between two files

22) cmp (command → cmp file1.txt file2.txt)

a) Check if two files are identical

23) comm (command → comm file1.txt file2.txt)

a) Combines the functionality of diff and cmp

24) sort (command → sort file1.txt)

a) Sorts the file while outputting it

25) export

a) To export environment variables (Example setting vim as default editor)

26) zip (command → zip file.zip file.txt)

a) Zip files in linux

27) unzip (unzip file.zip)

a) Unzip files in Linux

28) ssh (ssh address)

a) Secure Shell command in Linux

29) service (command → service actualService start)

a) Start or stop a service. It even helps to list the service

30) ps (command → ps)

a) List all the process

31) (command → kill pid)

a) kill a process

32) df (command → df)

a) Displays system information

33) sudo

a) Grants root privileges (Example using sudo to install apps)

34) mount (command → sudo mount ./directory)

a) **mount** command is used to mount the filesystem found on a device to a big tree structure(**Linux** filesystem) rooted at '/'. Conversely, another command **umount** can be used to detach these devices from the Tree

35) chmod (command → chmod [-option] file)

a) chmod is used for changing permissions to the file

b) In this example **7**, **5**, and **4** each individually represent the permissions for the user, group, and others, in that order

36) Ifconfig (command → ipconfig)

a) Display network interfaces and IP addresses

37) traceroute (command → traceroute google.com)

a) Trace all the network hops to reach the destination

38) wget (command → wget websiteLink)

a) To download directly from internet

39) ufw (command → sudo ufw enable/disable)

a) Firewall command

40) alias (command → alias shortcut='Command')

a) Used to create shortcuts

41) whereis (command → whereis command)

a) Locate the binary, source, and manual pages for a command

42) whatis (command → whatis command)

a) Tells what that command is for

43) top (command → top)

a) View active processes live with their system usage

44) passwd (command → sudo passwd userName)

a) Change user password

45) Ls -l | wc -l

a) Count of file present in that directory

46) w - -

a) To check how many users logged into the linux

47) date –

a) Used to check the current date, time in linux

48) ls -a

a) List the hidden files in directory (hidden files are denatoed as ..)

49) ls -l

a) Use to check the permissions on all the files

50) ls -R

a) Used to list information about files and directories within the file system

51) rm -rf

a) Remove directory with the files

Conclusion:

→ Top 55 linux studies alongside various variation in those commands