

OPEN-SOURCE EBOOK

++101 LINUX COMMANDS

BOBBY ILIEV

Table of Contents

101 Linux commands Open-source eBook	14
Hacktoberfest	15
About me	16
Ebook PDF Generation Tool	18
Book Cover	19
License	20
The ls command	21
The cd command	24
The cat command	27
The tac command	30
The head command	32
The tail command	34
The pwd command	37
The touch Command	39
The cal Command	42
The bc command	45

The df command	49
The help command	53
Syntax	54
Options	55
Example	56
The factor command	57
Syntax	58
Options	59
Examples	60
The uname command	61
Syntax:	62
Examples	63
Options	64
The mkdir command	65
Syntax	66
Examples	67
Options	68
The gzip command	69
Usage	70
Compress a file	71
Decompress a file	72
Compress multiple files:	73
Decompress multiple files:	74

Short Flag	Description
-b	print the time of last system boot

018-the-free-command.md

The **free** command

The **free** command in Linux/Unix is used to show memory (RAM/SWAP) information.

Usage

Show memory usage

Action: --- Output the memory usage - available and used, as well as swap

Details: --- Outputted values are not human-readable (are in bytes)

Command:

```
free
```

Show memory usage in human-readable form

Action: --- Output the memory usage - available and used, as well as swap

Details: --- Outputted values ARE human-readable (are in GB / MB)

Command:

```
free -h
```


The `top/htop` command

`top` is the default command-line utility that comes pre-installed on Linux distributions and Unix-like operating systems. It is used for displaying information about the system and its top CPU-consuming processes as well as RAM usage.

`htop` is interactive process-viewer and process-manager for Linux and Unix-like operating system based on ncurses. If you take `top` and put it on steroids, you get `htop`.

Short Flag	Long Flag	Description
-k	-	Searches the given command with RegEx in all man pages
-w	-	Returns the location of a given command man page
-I	-	Searches the command manual case sensitive

The `passwd` command

In Linux, `passwd` command changes the password of user accounts. A normal user may only change the password for their own account, but a superuser may change the password for any account. `passwd` also changes the account or associated password validity period.

Example

```
$ passwd
```

The syntax of the `passwd` command is :

```
$ passwd [options] [LOGIN]
```

This is a sample from "101 Linux Commands eBook" by Bobby Iliev the Hacktoberfest
community.

For more information, [Click here](#).