**UNIX COMMANDS**

**/var/opt** : is the root of the sub tree containing add-on application packages.

**exit** : exit from the current user

**clear** : to clear the screen **who am i** : show current user **who** : show all users

**uname** : print information about the machine and operating system it is run on.

**passwd** : to change your password

**su** or **su user1** : allow one user to temporarily become another user

**su -** or **su - username** : Pass the environment along unchanged, as if the user actually logged in as the specified user.

**sudo** : sudo allows a permitted user to execute a command as the superuser or another user.

**% sudo -u sri ls ~sri** : to list the home directory of user.

**pwd** : present working directory

**man commandname** : to get the help on perticular command

**telnet/ftp/ssh hostname** : to connect remote systems.

**cd** or **cd\** or **cd dir2** : to change into parent directory or root directory or specified directory

**cat > file1** : to create a file

**cat > .file1** : to create a hidden file

**cat >> file1** : to append a file

**cat < file1** or **cat file1** : to view a file **touch file1**: to create a 0 byte file. **mkdir dir1**: to create a directory

**ln -s file1 lnfile1** or **ln file1 lnfile1** : to create a soft link, create a hard link

**mv file1 file2**: to rename file/directory

**rm file1** or **rm -i file1** or **rmdir -i dir1**: to remove file/directory

**cp -i file1 file2** or **cp dir1/file1 dir2/file1**: to copy a file.

**scp** : secure copy (remote file copy program)

**comm file1 file2** or **diff file1 file2** - shows common lines between two files, diffrent lines in 2 files

**uniq file1** or **uniq -u file1** or **uniq -d file1**: display uniq lines sorted, non duplicate lines, only duplicate lines

**head -10 file1** or **head -n file1** : shows first n line or defaut is 10 lines

**tail -10 file1** or **tail n file1** : shows last n lines or default is 10, given line number to endof the line

**tail -f file1** : The program will not terminate after the line of the input-file has been copied, it will show the growing last 10 lines.

**sed "s/oldstring/newstring/g" file1**: to replace string in a file

**ls -al | grep "^\."** : to display list of hidden files in the current directory.

**ls -lrt** : Use a long listing format with sort by modification time

**ps -ef**: Display full information about each of the processes currently running. **ps -aef| grep user1**: display process, which are running under user1 name. **ps -flu** : Shows detailed description of processes running

**ps -u user1** : lists user processes

**prstat -s cpu -n 5**: is used to list the five processes that are consuming the most CPU resources **du -u** : lists all files and their sizes in present directory and total directory size, to find disk a usage. **df -k** : gives disk free space.

**prtconf | grep Mem** : Command to find RAM size in AIX **opas** : to find highest consuming memory process id in AIX **top**: to displays top CPU process

**jobs** : lists your currently active jobs and their job numbers.

**bg** : background a job after suspending it.

**fg %jobnumber** : foreground a job

**kill [3**/**9**/**15] [pid/jobid]** or **Alt-Ctrl-Esc key**: for terminate job or process, also kill the process.

Kill **-3** <pid> is for generating heap dump for a JAVA process .It will copy the snapshot of the heap memory to a text file Kill **-9** <pid> will do a immediate kill of the process

kill **-15** <pid> will wait until the child process are killed and then it will kill the parent process

**ptree [pid]** : to display parent/child tree of process.

**pfiles [pid]** : to display current open files.

**ifconfig -a**: Interface configurator - display your ip address, network interfaces, transferred

**nslookup host** : domain name, IP address, and alias information for the given host.

**ping <hostname>** : to test if the host is up and running.

**netstat -an** : to show network connections,interface statistics,multicast port ids.

**netstat -a|grep EST**: to display no of active established connections to localhost

**vmstat**: to report virtual memory statistics of process, virtual memory, disk, and CPU activity.

**iostat** : it reports terminal and disk I/O activity and CPU utilization and find out drive statistics

**sar**: display today's CPU activity so far. You must have permission and the information must be present on the computer.

chmod [who(user/group/others)] [+/-/=] [permissions] filename

**chmod g+w file1** or **chmod 756 file1**: add write permission to group members.

**chown owner1 file1** : assigning owner1 to file1 **chgrp group1 file1** : assigning group1 to file1 **compress -V dir1** : to compress a directory

**uncompress dir1.Z** : to uncompress a compressed file.

**tar -czvf file.tar myfile.txt** or **tar -xzvf myfile.tar** : create tape archives and add or extract files.

**grep "abc xyz" file1** or **grep abc \*** : to find a selected string(abc xyz) in file1, \* in all files.

**sort file1** : to sort the file content. **sort -r file1**: decending order, **sort -u file1**: eliminates the duplicate lines.

**cut -f 1,3 file1** or **cut -f 1-3 file1** : in file1 it displays only first and third row, displays one to three rows.

**wc file1**: displays a count of lines, words, and characters in a file

**find / -name file1 -print** or **find ./tmp/dir1 -name file1 -print** : to find a selected file in the specified directory.

**env** : shows current environment set-up

**setenv TERM vt100** :lets you set environment variables.

**unset VAR** : lets you un-set environment variables.

**echo $VARIABLE :** shows the value of an environment variable

**$echo Today date is :'date'** : to output status text to the screen or a file

**vi file1.sh** or **vi** : to open a shell script vi editor

**---- S**HELL **S**CRIPT

# INSERT MODE

**I** : places the curser at begining of the current line, **i** : places curser at left side of the curser

**A**: places curser at end of the current line, **a**: places curser at right side of the curser

**O**: inserts new line of the curser, **o** : inserts new line below of the curser

"**Esc**" is to shift from Insert mode to command mode, **":"** is shift to ex-mode from commad mode

**COMMAND MODE** (**n**- means a number, add before any command )

**b (**nb**)**: word begining, **e**: word ending **w**: next word starting **$**: end of the current line **^**: begining of the current line

**H**: begining of the current page **M** : middle of the current page **L**: end of the current page

**Ctl+f** : forword one page/page down **Ctl+b** : backward one page/page up

**x (**nx**)**or **Delete key** : to delete current charactor, **X** or **Backspace key** : to delete previous charactor

**dw (**ndw**)**: delete current word **dd (**ndd**)**: delete current line **d^** : delete the current position to begining of the line,

**d$** : delete end of the line **yw (**nyw**)** : to copy a word, **yy (**nyy**)**: to copy a line,

**y$** : copys current position to end of the line, **y^**: copys current to begining of line

**p** : paste, **j** : to join a line, **cc** : to join a line, **u** : undo, **ZZ** : save and quit

# EX MODE

**:w** - save with out quit, **:w filename** - save with a filename, **:q!** - quit without save, **:wq** - save and quit

**:n** - places curser at n th line, **:$** - curser at last line in the file

**:set nu** - set line numbers, **:/string/** - top to bottom search, **:?string?** - bottom to top search

**:startinglineno,endinglineno s/oldstring/newstring/gi** - search and replace a string (1,$ s/unix/linux/gi)

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**chmod 775 file1.sh** - to make script as executable file

**sh file1** or **./file1** to execute shell script To create a user

**groupadd** -g 7042 wasgrp

**useradd** -u 7043 -g wasgrp -d /export/home/wasuser1 -m -s /bin/ksh wasuser1

**passwd** wasuser1

**chown** username filename - for setting the mentioned user privileges to that file.

**chmod** 775 filename - for giving the execute permition to the described file.

**WINDOWS COMMANDS**

**netstat -aon|findstr "80"** : To find the process id

**tasklist | findstr "5208"** : To find the image name by using process id

**tskill 5208** : To kill perticular process/image

**taskkill /PID 5208** ([/PID processid] | [/IM imagename]) : s

imilar as above kill command.

$# Stores the number of command-line arguments that

were passed to the shell program.

$? Stores the exit value of the last command that was

executed.

$0 Stores the first word of the entered command (the

name of the shell program).

$\* Stores all the arguments that were entered on the

command line ($1 $2 ...).

"$@" Stores all the arguments that were entered

on the command line, individually quoted ("$1" "$2" ...).