LINUX BASIC COMMANDS

1 . **pwd** : Displays the present working directory

2 . **clear** : Used to clear the terminal

3 . **cd <path>** : Used to change the current working directory

4 . **cd** : Changes the directory to the home directory

5 . **cd ~** : Changes the directory to the home directory

6 . **cd /** : Changes the directory to the root directory

7 . **cd ..** : Changes the directory to it's parent directory

8 . **cd ' folder name'** : Used to change the directory when there is a space in the directory name

9 . **ls** : Lists all the contents in the current working directory

10 . **ls <path>** : By specifying the path after ls, the content in that path will be displayed

11 . **ls - l** : lists all the contents along with it's owner, permissions , size and time Stamp(long format)

12 . **ls - a** : Lists all the hidden contents in the specified directory

13 . **ls - author** : Lists the contents in the specified directory along with it's owner

14 . **ls /home/** : Lists all the contents in the specified directory by size

15 . **ls *.<format>** : Lists only the contents in the directory of a particular format

16 . **ls - lS > file** : Copies the result of ls command into a text file

17 . **cat <file>** : Used to display the content of the file on terminal

18 . **cat - b <file>** : Used to add line numbers to non-blank lines

19 . **cat - n <file>** : Used to add line numbers to all lines

20 . **cat - s <file>** : Used to squeeze blank lines into one line

21 . **cat - E <file>** : Show $ at the end of each line

22 . **cat > file** : Used to create a new file and enter text contents from the terminal

23 . **cat >> file** : Used to append text contents to an existing file from the terminal

24 . **grep <string> file** : Returns results for matching string

25 . **grep - i <string> file** : Returns results for case insensitive string

26 . **grep - n <string> file** : Returns the matching string along with their line number

27 . **grep - v <string> file** : Returns the result of lines not matching the string

28 . **grep - c <string> file** : Returns the number of lines which matches the string

29 . **sort <file>** : sorts the contents of file and returns them in alphabetical order

30 . **sort – r <file>** : Returns the results in reverse order(descending order)

31 . **sort – f <file>** : It will do the case insensitive sorting

32 . **sort –n <file>** : Returns the results as per numerical order

33 . **grep <string> <file> | sort** : Searches for string and sorts the results

34 . **grep <string> <file> | sort –r** : Sorts the results in reversing order

35 . **cp <file1> <file2>** : Used to copy files

36 . **cp - i <file1> <file2>** : Enters interactive mode; CLI asks before overwriting files

37 . **cp - n <file1> <file2>** : Does not overwrite the file

38 . **cp - u <file1> <file2>** : Updates the destination file only when source file is different from destination file

39 . **cp – R <dir1> <dir2>** : Used to copy directories

40 . **cp –v <file1> <file2>** : verbose; prints informative messages

41 . **mv <file1> <file2>** : Used to move and rename files

42 . **mv - i <file1> <file2>** : Interactive mode; CLI asks before overwriting files

43 . **mv – u <file1> <file2>** : updates the destination file only only when source file is different from destination file

44 . **mv - v <file1> <file2>** : Verbose; prints source and destination files

45 . **mkdir <directory>** : Used to create a directory

46 . **mkdir - p file1/file2/file3** : Creates both a new parent directory and subdirectory

47 . **mkdir – p file1/{f2,f3,f4}** : Used to create multiple subdirectories inside the new parent directory

48 . **rmdir <dir>** : Used to remove the directory(empty)

49 . **rmdir – p f1/f2/f3** : Used to remove both the parent and child directory(empty)

50 . **rmdir –pv f1/f2/f3** : Used to remove all the parent and subdirectories along with the verbose

51 . **rm –r <dir>** : Used to remove even non empty directories

52 . rm – rp f1/f2/f3 : Removes non empty directories including parent and Subdirectories

53 . **ls - R <path>** : lists all the contents in specified folder in tree format

54 . **less <file>** : Used to view the file on terminal (especially for big files)

(up/down arrow is used to go through the file line by line & tab is used to view The file page by page & “g” is used +to go to the beginning of the file & “G” is Used to go to the end of the file & /<string> is used to search for the string in File from top to bottom & ?<string> is used to search from down to top)

55 . **touch <file>** : Used to create an empty file

56 . **nano <file>** : Used to create a new file and it will take you to the text editor

(“ctrl + o“ to save the file ,”ctrl+k” to cut ,”ctrl+u” to uncut ,”ctrl+x” to exit)

57 . **sudo** : Executes only that command with root/super user privileges

58 . **su <username>** : Used to switch to a different user

59 . **su/sudo - s** : Used to switch to root user

60 . **echo “string”** : used to display the string

61 . **echo $<variable name>** : Used to display the value assigned to variable

62 . **top** : Used to display all the processes running in your system

(“s” flag is used to change the refreshing time & “i” is used to display only the Running processes & “k” is used to kill the processes(by pid))

63 . **pidof <process name>** : Used to know the pid of a certain process

64 . **kill <pid>/kill – KILL <pid>/kill -9 <pid>** : Used to kill the process

65 . **ps - ux** : Used to display the longlist of all the running processes

66 . **ps -aux** : Used to display all the processes which run by all the users

67 . **ps - U <username>** : Used to display the processes run by certain user

68 . **which <command>** : Used to identify the location of executables

69 . **whatis <command>** : Provides very brief description of command

70 . **sudo useradd <username> -m** : Used to add a new user along with new home directory(-m)

71 . **sudo passwd <username>** : Used to set a password for the user

72 . **sudo userdel <username>** : Used to delete the user

73 . **sudo userdel - r <username>** : Used to delete the user and user home directory

74 . **sudo rm – r /home/<username>/** : Used to delete the home directory of the user

75 . **groups** : Used to show the groups in which the current user is connected to

76 . **cat /etc/group/** : Used to show all the groups in the system

77 . **sudo groupadd <groupname>** : Used to add a group

78 . **sudo groupdel <groupname>** : Used to delete a group

79 . **sudo gpasswd - a <username> <groupname>** : Used to add the user to a particular group

80 . **sudo gpasswd - d <username> <groupname>** : Used to remove the user from a particular group

81 . **df** : Used to get the full summary of available and used disk space usage of the file system on linux system

82 . **df - h** : same as df ;but displays in human readable way

83 . **du** : Used to display the amount of space used by certain folder/directory

84 . **du - h** : Same as du;but in human readable format

85 . **du - sh** : Same as du ; but in a simple format as a summary

86 . **free - h** : Gives information about total used and available space of physical memory and swap memory with buffers used by kernel(‘-k’ flag for kilobytes, ‘- m’ flag for megabytes, ‘-g’ flag for gigabytes)

87 . **watch <command>** : Used to run the command repeatedly at regular intervals

88 . **watch - n <time(s)> <command>** : Same as watch and to set the time interval

89 . **head <document>** : Used to display the first 10 lines of the document

90 . **head -5 <document>** : Used to display first 5 lines of the document(can change the value of 5 to any)

91 . **tail <document>** : Used to display the last 10 lines of the document

92 . **tail -5 <document>** : Used to display last 5 lines of the document(can change the value of 5 to any)

(can apply these head and tail commands to any number of files)

93 . **find <path> -name <file>** : Used to find the location of the file in a particular path

94 . **wc <file>** : Used to display the number of lines, words and characters the file has

95 . **wc - l <file>** : Used to display the number of lines only(‘-w’ flag for no.of words and ‘-c’ flag for no.of characters)

96 . **cal** : Used to display the current month

97 . **cal <year>** : Used to display the calendar of a particular year

98 . **cal <month> <year>** : Used to display the calendar of a particular month

99 . **date** : Used to display the date

100 . **sudo date - s “01 jan 2050 12:00:00”** : Used to set the date and time in system