

List of Unix commands with description

echo:

This command prints a phrase to the console/Terminal

```
(root@kali)-[~]  
# echo "Hello and welcome"  
Hello and welcome
```

Before clear:

```
(root@kali)-[~]  
#  
(root@kali)-[~]  
#  
(root@kali)-[~]  
#  
(root@kali)-[~]  
# echo "Hello and welcome"  
Hello and welcome  
(root@kali)-[~]  
# clear
```

Clear:

This command cleans up the terminal

After clear:

```
(root@kali)-[~]  
#
```

cd :This command changes the working directory

```
(root@kali)-[~]  
# cd ./Music  
(root@kali)-[~/Music]
```

pwd:This command prints the working directory

```
(root@kali)-[~]  
# pwd  
/root
```

ls:This command lists all the files and folders of the current directory.

```
(root@kali)-[~]  
# ls  
bettercap.history  demo.txt  Desktop  Documents  Downloads  Music  Pictures  Public  Templates  tool  Videos
```

```
(root@kali)-[~]
# mv demo.txt Downloads

(root@kali)-[~]
# ls Downloads
demo.txt  newlinux
```

```
(root@kali)-[~]
# cp demo.txt demo_c.txt

(root@kali)-[~]
# ls
bettercap.history  demo_c.txt  demo.txt
```

```
(root@kali)-[~/Downloads]
# rm demo_c.txt

(root@kali)-[~/Downloads]
# \
newlinux/
```

```
(root@kali)-[~]
# man cal
```

[illegible]

```
(root@kali)-[~]  
# apropos calendar
```

```

-D, --directory
    list directories themselves, not their contents
-D, --dired
    generate output designed for Emacs' dired mode
-F, --list-all
    list all entries in directory
-F, --classify[=mode]
    opened indicator (one of a/w/b) to entries with mode
--file-type
    likewise, except do not append *s
--format=spec
    across xs, commas ms, horizontal xs, long l, single-column sl
--full-time
    like l, --time-style=full-line
-g
    like l, but do not list owner
-group-directories-first
    group directories before files; can be augmented with a --
    grouping
-G, --no-group
    in a long listing, don't print group names
-b, --human-readable
    with l and xs, print sizes like 1K 234M 2G etc.
-si
    likewise, but use powers of 1000 not 1024
--dereference-command-line
    follow symbolic links listed on the command line
--dereference-command-line-symlink-to-dir
    follow each command line symbolic link that points to a directory

```

```
PS C:\astro> ls *.txt

Directory: C:\astro

Mode                LastWriteTime         Length Name
----                -
-a----             07-07-2025    04:02 PM             42 2024-5.txt
-a----             07-07-2025    03:58 PM             42 2025-1.txt
-a----             07-07-2025    03:58 PM             42 2025-2.txt
-a----             07-07-2025    03:59 PM             42 2025-3.txt
-a----             07-07-2025    03:59 PM             42 2025-4.txt
```

grep: used for searching through text files and their strings

```
(Anami@LAPTOP-Q6E17G40)~[~/Astro]
$ grep "nia" states.txt
Albania
Armenia
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Estonia
Lithuania
North Macedonia
Romania
Slovenia
```

egrep or grep -P: extends greps capabilities (. Represents any character, + represents one or more occurrences, * represents zero or more occurrences, {} represents exact number of occurrences)

```
(Anami@LAPTOP-Q6E17G40)~[~/Astro]
$ egrep "s{2}" states.txt
Russia (partially in Europe)
```

find: used to find the location of a file or the location of a group of files

-name: used to search for a file by its name

```
(Anami@LAPTOP-Q6E17G40)~[~/Astro]
$ find . -name "states.txt"
./Astro/states.txt
```

alias: creates a command that can be used as a substitute for a longer command that we use often

md5 and shasum : commands use different algorithms to create codes

```
(Anami@LAPTOP-Q6E17G40)~[~/Astro]
$ shasum states_copy.txt
da39a3ee5e6b4b0d3255bfef95601890afd80709 states_copy.txt
(Anami@LAPTOP-Q6E17G40)~[~/Astro]
$ md5sum states_copy.txt
d41d8cd98f00b204e9800998ecf8427e states_copy.txt
```

-n: displays the line number

```
(Anami@LAPTOP-Q6E17G40)~[~/Astro]
$ cat states.txt | head -n 5
Albania
Andorra
Armenia
Austria
Azerbaijan
```

history: can access the commands used since opening the terminal

```
(Anami@LAPTOP-Q6E17G40)~[~/Astro]
$ history
1 cd
2 pwd
3 mkdir Astro
4 cd Astro
5 echo "Albania"
Vatican City > states.txt
10 ls
11 wc states.txt
12 head states.txt
13 grep "nia" states.txt
14 egrep "i.g" states.txt
15 egrep "s+as" states.txt
16 egrep "s*as" states.txt
17 egrep "s{2}" states.txt
18 egrep "s{2,3}" states.txt
19 egrep "North|South" states.txt
20 egrep -n "t$" states.txt
21 cd
22 find .name "states.txt"
23 find . -name "states.txt"
24 history
```

~/.bash_history : a file that lists commands we've used in the past

```
(Anami@LAPTOP-Q6E17G40)~[~/Astro]
$ head -n 5 ~/.bash_history
cd
pwd
mkdir Astro
cd Astro
echo "Albania"
```

| : The pipe (|) takes the output of the program on its left side and directs the output to be the input for the program on its right side.

```
(Anami@LAPTOP-Q6E17G40)~[~/Astro]
$ cat states.txt | head -n 5
Albania
Andorra
Armenia
Austria
Azerbaijan
```

make: a tool for creating relationships between files and programs, so that files that depend on other files can be automatically rebuilt.

makefiles: are text files that contain a list of rules.

expr: this command is used to evaluate Bash expressions

```
#!/usr/bin/env bash
#File: math.sh

expr 5+2
expr 5-2
expr 5\*2
expr 5/2
```

```
(Anami@LAPTOP-Q6E17G40)~[/Astro]
$ bash math.sh
7
3
10
2
```

=: assign data to a variable

```
(Anami@LAPTOP-Q6E17G40)~[/Astro]
$ chapter_number=5

(Anami@LAPTOP-Q6E17G40)~[/Astro]
$ echo $chapter_number
5
```

read: stores a string that the user provides in a variable

```
#!/usr/bin/env bash
#File: letsread.sh

echo "Type in a string and then press enter:"
read response
echo "You entered: $response"

(Anami@LAPTOP-Q6E17G40)~[/Astro]
$ nano letsread.sh

(Anami@LAPTOP-Q6E17G40)~[/Astro]
$ bash letsread.sh
Type in a string and then press enter:
heloo heloo
You entered: heloo heloo
```

&& ||: AND and OR operator

```
(Anami@LAPTOP-Q6E17G40)~[/Astro]
$ echo Gaspar && echo Balthasar || echo Melchior
Gaspar
Balthasar
```

bc: more use of decimal numbers can be done by piping a mathematical string into it

```
#!/usr/bin/env bash
#File: bigmath.sh

echo "22 / 7" | bc -l
echo "4.2 * 9.15" | bc -l
echo "(6.5 / 0.5) + (6 * 2.2)" | bc -l

(Anami@LAPTOP-Q6E17G40)~[/Astro]
$ bash bigmath.sh
3.14285714285714285714
38.430
26.20000000000000000000
```

\$: value of a variable can be accessed with this sign

```
(Anami@LAPTOP-Q6E17G40)~[/Astro]
$ chapter_number=5

(Anami@LAPTOP-Q6E17G40)~[/Astro]
$ echo $chapter_number
5
```

\$? : it is question mark variable that stores the exit status of the last program run

```
(Anami@LAPTOP-Q6E17G40)~[/Astro]
$ true
(Anami@LAPTOP-Q6E17G40)~[/Astro]
$ echo $?
0

(Anami@LAPTOP-Q6E17G40)~[/Astro]
$ false
(Anami@LAPTOP-Q6E17G40)~[/Astro]
$ echo $?
1
```

Parameter expansion (\${}): to get specific elements of an array

```
(Anami@LAPTOP-Q6E17G40)~[/Astro]
$ plagues=(blood frogs lice flies sickness
boils hail locusts darkness death)

(Anami@LAPTOP-Q6E17G40)~[/Astro]
$ echo ${plagues[0]}
blood
```

Brace expansion {}: to create a sequence of numbers, letters and other expansions

```
(Anami@LAPTOP-Q6E17G40)~[/Astro]
$ echo {1..3}{A..D}
1A 1B 1C 1D 2A 2B 2C 2D 3A 3B 3C 3D

(Anami@LAPTOP-Q6E17G40)~[/Astro]
$ echo {{1..3},{a..c}}
1 2 3 a b c
```

for: for loops iterate through every element

```
#!/usr/bin/env bash
# File: forloop.sh

echo "Before Loop"

for i in {1..3}
do
    echo "i is equal to $i"
done

echo "After Loop"

(Anami@LAPTOP-Q6E17G40)~[/Astro]
$ bash forloop.sh
Before Loop
i is equal to 1
i is equal to 2
i is equal to 3
After Loop
```

while: while loops combine for and if statements

```
#!/usr/bin/env bash
#File: whileloop.sh

count=3

while [[ $count -gt 0 ]]
do
    echo "count is equal to $count"
    ((count--))
done

(Anami@LAPTOP-Q6E17G40)~[/Astro]
$ bash whileloop.sh
count is equal to 3
count is equal to 2
count is equal to 1
```

Nested loops: it means loop inside a loop

```
#!/usr/bin/env bash
#File: nestedloops.sh

for number in {1..3}
do
    for letter in a b
    do
        echo "number is $number, letter is $letter"
    done
done

(Anami@LAPTOP-Q6E17G40)~[/Astro]
$ bash nestedloops.sh
number is 1, letter is a
number is 1, letter is b
number is 2, letter is a
number is 2, letter is b
number is 3, letter is a
number is 3, letter is b
```

function: a small piece of code that has a name

```
#!/usr/bin/env bash
#File: funcn.sh

function hello {
    echo "nice to meet you $1"
}

hello "Anami"
hello "Jack"

(Anami@LAPTOP-Q6E17G40)~[/Astro]
$ bash funcn.sh
nice to meet you Anami
nice to meet you Jack
```

local: prevents the function from creating or modifying global variables

```
#!/usr/bin/env bash
#File: addseq.sh

function addseq {
    local sum=0
    for element in $@
    do
        let sum=sum+$element
    done
    echo $sum
}

(Anami@LAPTOP-Q6E17G40)~[/Astro]
$ nano run_addseq.sh

#!/usr/bin/env bash
# File: run_addseq.sh

source addseq.sh # This line is important

addseq 12 90 3
addseq 0 1 1 2 3 5 8 13
addseq
addseq 4 6 6 6 4

(Anami@LAPTOP-Q6E17G40)~[/Astro]
$ bash run_addseq.sh
105
33
0
26
```

source: reads a Bash script with function definitions