BASIC LINUX COMMANDS

1. **du** –display the disk usage of files and directories

* du -h -- to see the disk usage in human-readable format

8.0K ./swathi

4.0K ./.cache/starship

8.0K ./.cache

8.0K ./.ssh

8.0K ./.config

48K .

* du -s <specific deirectory>-- to see the specific data usage

ex. 8 swathi

* du -a --- Displays the disk usage of individual files in a directory.

4 ./.bashrc

4 ./.profile

4 ./.bash\_profile

4 ./swathi/hi.txt

8 ./swathi

4 ./.cache/starship

0 ./.cache/motd.legal-displayed

8 ./.cache

4 ./.ssh/authorized\_keys

8 ./.ssh

4 ./.config/starship.toml

8 ./.config

48 .

* du –k – display the disk usage in kilobytes
* du –m -- display the usage in megabyte
* du –c – at last we can see the the total disk usage
* du –sh <directory> -- we can see the specific directory usage in human readable format

1. **df –** todisplay the information about available and used disk space on the file system

* df –h
* df –h <path to directory>

1. **mount –**used to attach(mount) filesystems or storage devices to specific directory in the file system

mount <filesystem> <desired directory/mount point>

ex: mount /dev/vdb /mnt/data

1. **unmount –** used to deattached mounted device on specified directory.

unmount <mountpoint>

**5.ping –**used to test the connectivity between the servers.

Ex : ping <server name> # ping google.com

Ping -c 5 google.com - Specifies the number of ICMP packets to send before stopping.

Ping –i 3 google.com -- Sets the time interval between each packet.

**6.ssh—**to secure and encrypted connection with a remote devices/server

ssh server name@<ip address>

ssh -p port\_number username@remotehost

ssh -L local\_port:target\_host:target\_port username@remote\_host – local port forwarding

ssh -R remote\_port:target\_host:target\_port username@remote\_host – remote port forwarding

ssh-keygen –t rsa - to generate a ssh-keypair

ssh-copy-id username@ipaddress(remote server username,ip address) – to copy the public key to remote server

ssh -o ServerAliveInterval=60 username@hostname –to set the time to the server to be alive.(in seconds)

**7. scp –**to securely copy the files between hosts

scp C:\path\to\id\_rsa.pub username@remote\_host:~/temp\_id\_rsa.pub

ssh username@remote\_host "cat ~/temp\_id\_rsa.pub >> ~/.ssh/authorized\_keys && rm ~/temp\_id\_rsa.pub"

scp –r username@ipaddress:path to copy path to store – remote to local

scp –r path to copy username@ipaddress:path to store –local to remote

8.**rsync** --