

## **Linux Basic Commands**

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## 1. Basic commands

#mkdir = create folder  
#mkdir /foldername = create folder in /  
#rmdir = empty folder delete  
#rm -rf foldername = delete any folder  
#rm filename = delete file  
#date = show date  
#time = show time  
#cd .. = change directory  
#pwd = show path  
#ls = list directory  
#ls -a = show hidden file  
#touch = create blank file  
#history = show commands history  
#history -c = clear commands history #cal = show calander  
#cal anyyear = show year calander  
#useradd username = add user  
#passwd username = set user password  
#userdel username = delete user account  
#userdel -r username = delete user account with all files  
#su - username = login user in terminal  
#useradd -s /sbin/nologin username = create user with nologin  
#usermod = changes in already create user  
#useradd -u 2000 username = create user with any user ID (2000,1500,3000etc.)  
#groupadd groupname = create group  
#useradd -G groupname username = create user (add in group)  
#usermod -G groupname username = user add in group(already create user account)  
#usermod -l newname oldname = change user login name  
#usermod -c "add comment" username = add comment in user  
#cat = show file  
#ls -ld /foldername = show folder permission  
#chmod 770 /foldername = give permission to folder  
4=read  
2=write  
1=execute  
#chgrp groupname /foldername = give group ownership  
#vim filename = edit file in terminal  
#cp /copyfilelocation /savefilelocation= copy file

example :- cp /etc/fstab /var/tmp  
#getfacl filename = show advance permission  
#setfacl -m u:username:rwX filename = set advanced permission  
r = read  
w = write  
x = execute  
- = give no permission  
comprese file #du -sh /filename = show folder size  
#tar -cvf newname.tar /foldername = compresse in tar  
#bzip2 newname.tar = compresse in bzip2  
#gzip newname.tar = compresse in gzip  
#xz newname.tar = compresse in xz

## 2. Text handling

#mkdir – make directories  
Usage: mkdir [OPTION] DIRECTORY...  
eg. mkdir soni  
2. #ls – list directory contents  
Usage: ls [OPTION]... [FILE]...  
eg. ls, ls l,  
ls prabhat  
3.#cd – changes directories  
Usage: cd [DIRECTORY]  
eg. cd soni  
4.#pwd print  
name of current working directory  
eg. pwd  
5.#vim – Vi Improved, a programmers text editor  
Usage: vim [OPTION] [file]...  
eg. vim file.txt  
6.#cp – copy files and directories  
Usage: cp [OPTION]... SOURCE DEST  
eg. cp sample.txt sample\_copy.txt  
7.#mv – move (rename) files  
Usage: mv [OPTION]... SOURCE DEST

eg. mv old.txt new.txt  
8.#rm remove files or directories  
Usage: rm [OPTION]... FILE...  
eg. rm file1.txt , rm rf  
9.#find – search for files in a directory hierarchy  
Usage: find [OPTION] [path] [pattern]  
eg. find file1.txt, find name  
file1.txt  
10.#history – prints recently used commands  
Usage: history

### 3. system administration

11.#chmod – change file access permissions  
Usage: chmod [OPTION] [MODE] [FILE]  
eg. chmod 744 calculate.sh  
12.#chown – change file owner and group  
Usage: chown [OPTION]... OWNER[: (GROUP)] FILE...  
eg. chown remo myfile.txt  
13.#su – change user ID or become superuser  
Usage: su [USERNAME] [LOGIN]  
eg. su remo, su  
14.#passwd – update a user's authentication tokens(s)  
Usage: passwd [USER NAME]  
eg. passwd  
15.#who – show who is logged on  
Usage: who [OPTION]  
eg. who , who d

### 4. Text Processing

16.#cat – concatenate files and print on the standard output  
Usage: cat [OPTION] [FILE]...  
eg. cat file1.txt  
17.#echo – display a line of text  
Usage: echo [OPTION] [string] ...  
eg. echo hello friends  
18.#grep - print lines matching a pattern

Usage: grep - [OPTION] PATTERN [FILE]...

eg. grep i apple sample.txt

19.#wc - print the number of newlines, words, and bytes in files

Usage: wc - [OPTION]... [FILE]...

eg. wc file1.txt

wc L file1.txt

20.#sort – sort lines of text files

Usage: sort [OPTION]... [FILE]...

eg. sort file1.txt

sort r file1.txt

## 5. **Process Management**

21.#ps – report a snapshot of the current processes

Usage: ps [OPTION]

eg. ps, ps el

Usage: kill [OPTION] pid

eg. kill 9 2275

23.#bg – make a foreground process to run in background

Usage: type 'ctrl+z' and then 'bg '

24.#fg – to make background process as foreground process

Usage: fg [jobid]

25.#jobs – displays the names and ids of background jobs

Usage: jobs

## 6. **Archival**

26.#tar – to archive a file Usage: tar [OPTION] DEST SOURCE

eg. tar cvf

/home/archive.tar /home/original

tar xvf /home/archive.tar

27.#zip – package and compress (archive) files

Usage: zip [OPTION] DEST SOURCE

eg. zip original.zip original

28.#unzip – list, test and extract compressed files in a ZIP archive

Usage: unzip filename

eg. unzip original.zip

## 7. Network

29.#ping - ping desktop

eg. ping desktopX.example.com30.#ssh – SSH client (remote login program)

“ssh is a program for logging into a remote machine and for executing commands on a remote machine”

Usage: ssh [options] [user]@hostname

eg. ssh X guest@10.105.11.20

31.#scp – secure copy (remote file copy program)

“scp copies files between hosts on a network”

Usage: scp [options] [[user]@host1:file1] [[user]@host2:file2]

eg. scp file1.txt [guest@10.105.11.20:~/Desktop/](#)

## 8. File Systems

32.#fdisk – partition manipulator

eg. sudo fdisk -l33.#mount – mount a file system

Usage: mount -t type device dir

eg. mount /dev/sda5 /media/target

34.#umount – unmount file systems

Usage: umount [OPTIONS] dir | device...

eg. umount /media/target

35.#du – estimate file space usage

Usage: du [OPTION]... [FILE]...

eg. du

36.#df – report filesystem disk space usage

eg. df -h

37.#quota – display disk usage and limits

Usage: quota [OPTION]

eg. quota v

## 9. Advanced Commands

38.#reboot – reboot the system

Usage: reboot [OPTION]

eg. reboot39.#poweroff – power off the system

Usage: poweroff [OPTION]

eg. poweroff

40.#sed stream

editor for filtering and transforming text

Usage: sed [OPTION] [inputfile]...

eg. sed 's/love/hate/g' loveletter.txt

41.#awk pattern

scanning and processing language

eg. awk F: '{ print \$1 }' sample\_awk.txt

42.#locate – find or locate a file

Usage: locate [OPTION]... FILE...

eg. locate file1.txt