man command shows manual for the command that is written after it.

apropos searches for specific word in the manual.

man date opens manual for the command date.

ls displays files and sub-directories in the current directory.

--help shows possible arguments for the command.

date shows the system date and time.

cd is the command to change directory back to the home directory.

cd – is the command to go back to the previous working directory.

cd .. goes forward one directory.

ls -lat show the sub directories and files in the current directory sorted by date.

Ls -s list files by size.

pwd prints the path to current directory.

chown allows you to change the owner of a file or directory.

chmod changes the files read, write and execute permissions.

chgrp changes the group file or directory belongs to.

chmod 644 file\* 644 means that the owner of the file has read and write access, while the group members and other users on the system only have read access

chmod g+x file\* g+x means group has permission to execute the file.

which used to locate executable files associated with the given command.

rm deletes file named after it.

rm – r removes file and it’s contents.

cp primary secondary copies the file or directory named primary and names the copy secondary.

mv file2 file1 moves file2 in to file1.

wc -l prints the line count of the file named.

mkdir makes a directory.

rmdir removes a directory.

less allows you to view the contents of a file and navigate trough it, more shows file in the command line one page at the time.

file shows file is used to determine the type of file.

Stat show you statistics of the file.

df shows you free disc space of a specific file system.

ln creates a link to a file soft link makes it possible to kind of have the same file in two places while hard link gives the file new.

whereis is used to find binaries manuals for a file in the system.

find is used to find files based on file, folder, name, creation date, modification date, owner and permissions.

touch is used to create, change and modify timestamps of a file.

touch mynewfile creates file named new file.

cp /tmp/test.txt ~/temp/ copies test.txt to ~/temp/.

Q: Find out what is the group for /bin/ls file?

A: /bin/ls belongs to group 0/ root

Q: How do you change file or directory owner and group?

A: You change files or directories group with chgrp

Q: How do you change file permissions so that file user has all rights (read, write and execute), group and others have none?

A: chmod 700

Q: How do you change file permissions so that file user has read and write access (no execute), group and others have read access?

A: chmod 555

Q: Describe following file permissions and ownership:

drwxr-x--- 2 teemu root 4096 Jul 2 2002 webalizer

A: owner has all group has read and execute other have none. Owner is Uid 2/ teemu.

Q: Use manual pages and look what will command “uname -a” do?

A: prints all system information

Q: Use manual pages and look what will command “wc -l” do?

A: prints the line count of file named