**Linux Commands**

***Commands and their Description***

*access*

***Used to check whether the calling program has access to a specified file. It can be***

***used to check whether a file exists or not***

*accton*

***Used to turn on or turn off the process for accounting or change info process***

***accounting file***

*aclocal*

***Used to automatically generate aclocal.m4 files from configure.in file***

*acpi*

***Used to display the battery status and other ACPI information***

*acpi\_available*

***Tests whether ACPI (Advanced Configuration and Power Interface) subsystem is***

***available or not***

*acpid*

***It provides intelligent power management on a system and is used to notify the***

***user-space programs about the ACPI events***

*addr2line*

***Used to convert addresses into file names and line numbers***

*agetty*

***It is a Linux version of getty, which is a Unix program running on a host computer that***

***manages physical or virtual terminals to allow multi-user access***

*alias*

***Instructs the shell to replace one string with another string while executing the***

***commands***

*amixer*

***It is a command-line mixer for ALSA(Advanced Linux Sound Architecture) sound-card***

***driver***

*aplay*

***It is a command-line audio player for ALSA(Advanced Linux Sound Architecture)***

***sound card drivers.***

*aplaymidi*

***Used to play standard MIDI(Musical Instrument Digital Interface) files, by sending the***

***content of a MIDI file to an ALSA(Advanced Linux Sound Architecture) MIDI port***

*apropos*

***It helps the user when they don’t remember the exact command but knows a few***

***keywords related to the command that define its uses or functionality***

*apt*

***Provides a high-level CLI (Command Line Interface) for the package management***

***system and is intended as an interface for the end user which enables some options***

***better suited for interactive usage by default compared to more specialized APT tools***

***like apt-cache and apt-get***

*apt-get*

***It is a command-line tool which helps in handling packages in Linux***

*aptitude*

***Opens up a highly built-in interface to interact with the package manager of the***

***machine***

*ar*

***Used to create, modify and extract the files from the archives***

*arch*

***Used to print the computer architecture***

*arp*

***It manipulates the System’s ARP cache. It also allows a complete dump of the ARP***

***cache***

*aspell*

***Used as a spell checker in Linux***

*atd*

***It is a job scheduler daemon that runs jobs scheduled for later execution***

*atrm*

***Used to remove the specified jobs. To remove a job, its job number is passed in the***

***command***

*atq*

***It displays the list of pending jobs which are scheduled by the user***

*autoconf*

***Used in Linux to generate configuration scripts***

*autoheader*

***Used to create a template file of C “#define” or any other template header for***

***configure to use***

*automake*

***Used for automatically generating Makefile.in files compliant with the set GNU Coding***

***Standards***

*autoreconf*

***Used to create automatically buildable source code for Unix-like systems***

*autoupdate*

***Used to update configure.in file in our Linux system to a newer Autoconf.***

*awk*

***It is a scripting language used for manipulating data and generating reports***

*banner*

*Used to print the ASCII character string in large letter to standard output*

*basename*

*It strips directory information and suffixes from file names i.e. it prints the file name NAME*

*with any leading directory components removed*

*batch*

*Used to read commands from standard input or a specified file and execute them when*

*system load levels permit i.e. when the load average drops below 1.5*

*bc*

*Used for command line calculator*

*bg*

*Used to place foreground jobs in background*

*biff*

*A mail notification system for unix that notifies the user at the command line when new mail*

*arrives and tells from whom it is*

*bind*

*Used to set Readline key bindings and variables*

*bison*

*It is basically a parser generator similar to yacc*

*break*

*Used to terminate the execution of for loop, while loop and until loop*

*builtin*

*Used to run a shell builtin, passing it arguments(args), and also to get the exit status*

*bzcmp*

*Used to invoke the cmp utility on bzip2 compressed files*

*bzdiff*

*Used to compare the bzip2 compressed files*

*bzgrep*

*Used to search for a pattern or an expression but inside a bzip2-compressed file*

*bzip2*

*Used to compress and decompress the files*

*bzless*

*It does not have to read the entire input file before starting, so with a large file, it starts up*

*faster*

*bzmore*

*Used as a filter for CRT viewing of bzip2 compressed files, which are saved with .bz2 suffix*

*cal*

*Used to see the calendar of a specific month or a whole year. By default, it shows current*

*month’s calendar as output*

*case*

*It is the best alternative when we had to use multiple if/elif on a single variable*

*cat*

*Reads data from file and gives their content as output. It helps us to create, view,*

*concatenate files*

*cc*

*It is used to compile the C language codes and create executables*

*ccrypt*

*It is a command line tool for encryption and decryption of data*

*cd*

*Known as change directory command. It is used to change current working directory*

*cfdisk*

*It displays or manipulates the disk partition table by providing a text-based “graphical”*

*interface*

*chage*

*Used to view and change the user password expiry information*

*chattr*

*It is a file system command which is used for changing the attributes of a file in a directory*

*chfn*

*It allows you to change a user’s name and other details easily. chfn stands for Change finger*

*chgrp*

*Used to change the group ownership of a file or directory*

*chkconfig*

*Used to list all available services and view or update their run level settings*

*chmod*

*Used to change the access mode of a file*

*chown*

*Used to change the file Owner or group*

*chpasswd*

*Used to change password for multiple users at a time*

*chroot*

*Used to change the root directory*

*chrt*

*Used for manipulating the real-time attributes of a processchsh*

*Used to change the user’s login shell(currently login shell)*

*chvt*

*Used to switch between the different TTY (TeleTYpewriter) terminals available*

*cksum*

*Used to display a CRC(Cyclic Redundancy Check) value, the byte size of the file and the*

*name of the file to standard output*

*clear*

*Used to clear the terminal screen*

*cmp*

*Used to compare the two files byte by byte and helps you to find out whether the two files*

*are identical or not*

*col*

*It is used to filter out reverse line feeds. The col utility simply reads from the standard input*

*and writes to standard output*

*colcrt*

*Used to format the text processor output so that it can be viewed on Cathode Ray Tube*

*displays*

*colrm*

*Removes selected columns from a file*

*column*

*Used to display the contents of a file in columns*

*comm*

*Compares two sorted files line by line and write to standard output; the lines that are*

*common and the lines that are unique*

*compress*

*Used to reduce the file size. After compression, the file will be available with an added .Z*

*extension*

*continue*

*Used to skip the current iteration in for, while and until loop*

*cp*

*Used to copy files or group of files or directory*

*cpio*

*cpio stands for “copy in, copy out“. It is used for processing the archive files like \*.cpio or*

*\*.tar. This command can copy files to and from archives*

*cpp*

*It is automatically used by C compiler to transform your program before compilation*

*cron*

*A software utility, offered by Linux-like operating system which automates the scheduled*

*task at a predetermined time*

*crontab*

*A list of commands that you want to run on a regular schedule, and also the name of the*

*command used to manage that list*

*csplit*

*Used to split any file into many parts as required by the user*

*ctags*

*It allows quick access across the files (For example quickly seeing definition of a function)*

*cupsd*

*It is a type of scheduler for CUPS (Common Unit Printing System). It implements the printing*

*system on the basis of the Internet Printing Protocol*

*curl*

*A tool to transfer data to or from a server, using any of the supported protocols*

*cut*

*For cutting out the sections from each line of files and writing the result to standard output*

*cvs*

*Used to store the history of a file. Whenever a file gets corrupted or anything goes wrong*

*“cvs” help us to go back to the previous version and restore our file*

*date*

*Used to display the system date and time. It is also used to set date and time of the system*

*dc*

*Used to evaluate arithmetic expressions. It evaluates expressions in the form of a postfix*

*expression*

*dd*

*It is a command-line utility for Unix and Unix-like operating systems whose primary purpose*

*is to convert and copy files*

*declare*

*Used to declare shell variables and functions, set their attributes and display their values*

*depmod*

*Used to generate a list of dependency description of kernel modules and its associated map*

*files*

*df*

*Used to display information related to file systems about total space and available space*

*diff*

*Used to display the differences in the files by comparing the files line by line*

*diff3*

*Used to compare the three files line by line*

*dir*

*Used to list the contents of a directory*

*dirname*

*Used to remove the trailing forward slahes “/” from the NAME and prints the remaining*

*portion*

*dirs*

*Used to display the list of currently remembered directories*

*disable*

*Used to stop the printers or classes*

*dmesg*

*Used to examine the kernel ring buffer and print the message buffer of kernel*

*dmidecode*

*Used when the user wants to retrieve system’s hardware related information such as*

*Processor, RAM(DIMMs), BIOS detail, etc. of Linux system in a readable format*

*domainname*

*Used to return the Network Information System (NIS) domain name of the host*

*dos2unix*

*Converts a DOS text file to UNIX format*

*dosfsck*

*Diagnoses MS-DOS file system for problems and attempts to repair them*

*dstat*

*Used to retrieve information or statistics form components of the system such as network*

*connections, IO devices, or CPU, etc.*

*du*

*Used to track the files and directories which are consuming excessive amount of space on*

*hard disk drive*

*dump*

*Used to backup the filesystem to some storage device*

*dumpe2fs*

*Used to print the super block and blocks group information for the filesystem present on*

*device*

*dumpkeys*

*Used for the dump keyboard translation tables*

*echo*

*Used to display line of text/string that are passed as an argument*

*ed*

*Used for launching the ed text editor which is a line-based text editor with a minimal*

*interface which makes it less complex for working on text files i.e creating, editing, displaying*

*and manipulating files*

*egrep*

*It treats the pattern as an extended regular expression and prints out the lines that match the*

*pattern*

*eject*

*It allows ejecting a removable media (typically a CD-ROM, floppy disk, tape, or JAZ or ZIP*

*disk) using the software*

*emacs*

*It is a editor having simple user interface. Also, there is no insert mode in this editor. It only*

*have editing mode.*

*enable*

*Used to start the printers or classes*

*env*

*Used to either print environment variables. It is also used to run a utility or command in a*

*custom environment*

*eval*

*Built-in command used to execute arguments as a shell command*

*ex*

*It is a text editor in Linux which is also termed as the line editor mode of the vi editor*

*exec*

*Used to execute a command from the bash itself*

*exit*

*Used to exit the shell where it is currently running*

*expand*

*Allows you to convert tabs into spaces in a file and when no file is specified it reads from*

*standard input*

*expect*

*This command or scripting language works with scripts that expect user inputs. It automates*

*the task by providing inputs*

*export*

*It is bash shell BUILTINS commands, which means it is part of the shell. It marks an*

*environment variables to be exported to child-processes*

*expr*

*It evaluates a given expression and displays its corresponding output*

*factor*

*Used to print the prime factors of the given numbers, either given from command line or read*

*from standard inputfc*

*Used to list, edit or re-execute the commands previously entered into an interactive shell*

*fc-cache*

*It scans the font directories and build font cache for applications which use fontconfig for*

*their font handling*

*fc-list*

*It is used to list the available fonts and font styles. Using the format option, the list of all fonts*

*can be filtered and sorted out*

*fdisk*

*Format disk is a dialog-driven command in Linux used for creating and manipulating disk*

*partition table*

*fg*

*Used to put a background job in foreground*

*fgrep*

*Used to search for the fixed-character strings in a file*

*file*

*Used to determine the type of a file. .file type may be of human-readable(e.g. ‘ASCII text’) or*

*MIME type(e.g. ‘text/plain; charset=us-ascii’)*

*find*

*Used to find files and directories and perform subsequent operations on them*

*finger*

*It is a user information lookup command which gives details of all the users logged in.*

*fmt*

*Works as a formatter for simplifying and optimizing text files*

*fold*

*It wraps each line in an input file to fit a specified width and prints it to the standard output*

*for*

*Used to repeatedly execute a set of command for every element present in the list*

*free*

*Displays the total amount of free space available along with the amount of memory used and*

*swap memory in the system, and also the buffers used by the kernel*

*Fun*

*Used to draw various type of patterns on the terminal*

*function*

*Used to create functions or methods*

*g++*

*Used for preprocessing, compilation, assembly and linking of source code to generate an*

*executable file*

*gawk*

*Used for pattern scanning and processing language*

*gcc*

*GNU Compiler Collections is used to compile mainly C and C++ language. It can also be*

*used to compile Objective C and Objective C++*

*gdb*

*GNU Debugger tool helps to debug the programs written in C, C++, Ada, Fortran, etc.*

*getent*

*Used to get the entries in a number of important text files called databases*

*gpasswd*

*Used to administer the /etc/group and /etc/gshadow*

*grep*

*Searches a file for a particular pattern of characters, and displays all lines that contain that*

*pattern*

*groupadd*

*Used to create a new user group*

*groupdel*

*Used to delete a existing group*

*groupmod*

*Used to modify or change the existing group on Linux system*

*groups*

*Groups are the collection of users. Groups make it easy to manage users with the same*

*security and access privileges*

*grpck*

*It verifies the integrity of the groups information. It checks that all entries in /etc/group and /*

*etc/gshadow have the proper format and contain valid data*

*grpconv*

*It is used to convert to shadow groups. The grpconv command creates a gshadow from the*

*group and an optionally existing gshadow*

*gs*

*This command invokes Ghostscript, which is an interpreter of Adobe Systems PostScript*

*and Portable Document Format(PDF) languages*

*gunzip*

*Used to compress or expand a file or a list of files in Linux*

*gzexe*

*Used to compress executable files and also used to automatically uncompress and execute*

*the files*

*gzip*

*This command compresses files. Each single file is compressed into a single file.*

*halt*

*Used to instruct the hardware to stop all the CPU functions. Basically, it reboots or stops the*

*system.*

*hash*

*Used to maintain a hash table of recently executed programs*

*hdparm*

*Used to get statistics about the hard disk, alter writing intervals, acoustic management, and*

*DMA settings*

*Head*

*Prints the top N number of data of the given input*

*help*

*Displays information about shell built-in commands*

*hexdump*

*Used to filter and display the specified files, or standard input in a human readable specified*

*format*

*history*

*Used to view the previously executed command*

*host*

*Used for DNS (Domain Name System) lookup operations*

*hostid*

*Used to displays the Host’s ID in hexadecimal format*

*hostname*

*Used to obtain the DNS(Domain Name System) name and set the system’s hostname or*

*NIS(Network Information System) domain name.*

*hostnamectl*

*Provides a proper API used to control Linux system hostname and change its related*

*settings*

*htop*

*It is a command line utility that allows the user to interactively monitor the system’s vital*

*resources or server’s processes in real time*

*hwclock*

*Utility for accessing the hardware clock, also called Real Time Clock (RTC)*

*iconv*

*Used to convert some text in one encoding into another encoding*

*id*

*Used to find out user and group names and numeric ID’s (UID or group ID) of the current*

*user or any other user in the server*

*if*

*Used to execute commands based on conditions*

*ifconfig*

*Used to configure the kernel-resident network interfaces.*

*iftop*

*It is a network analyzing tool used by system administrators to view the bandwidth related*

*stats*

*ifup*

*It basically brings the network interface up, allowing it to transmit and receive data*

*import*

*Used for capturing a screenshot for any of the active pages we have and it gives the output*

*as an image file*

*info*

*Reads documentation in the info format. It will give detailed information for a command when*

*compared with the main page*

*insmod*

*Used to insert modules into the kernel*

*install*

*Used to copy files and set attributes*

*iostat*

*Used for monitoring system input/output statistics for devices and partitions*

*iotop*

*Used to display and monitor the disk IO usage details and even gets a table of existing IO*

*utilization by the process*

*ip*

*Used for performing several network administration tasks*

*ipcrm*

*Used to remove some IPC(Inter-Process Communication) resources. It eliminates the IPC*

*objects and their associated data structure form the system*

*ipcs*

*Shows information on the inter-process communication facilities for which the calling*

*process has read access*

*iptables*

*Used to set up and maintain tables for the Netfilter firewall for IPv4, included in the Linux*

*kernel*

*iptables-save*

*It will save the current iptables rules in a user specified file, that can be used later when the*

*user wants*

*iwconfig*

*Used to display the parameters, and the wireless statistics which are extracted from /proc/*

*net/wireless*

*join*

*It is a command line utility for joining lines of two files based on a key field present in both*

*the files*

*journalctl*

*Used to view systemd, kernel and journal logs*

*kill*

*Used to terminate processes manually. kill command sends a signal to a process which*

*terminates the process*

*last*

*Used to display the list of all the users logged in and out since the file /var/log/wtmp was*

*created*

*less*

*Used to read contents of text file one page(one screen) per time*

*let*

*Used to evaluate arithmetic expressions on shell variables*

*ln*

*Used to create links between files*

*locate*

*Used to find the files by name*

*look*

*Shows the lines beginning with a given string*

*lsblk*

*Used to display details about block devices and these block devices(Except ram disk) are*

*basically those files that represent devices connected to the pc.*

*lshw*

*Used to generate the detailed information of the system’s hardware configuration from*

*various files in the /proc directory*

*lsmod*

*Used to display the status of modules in the Linux kernel. It results in a list of loaded*

*modules*

*lsof*

*Provides a list of files that are opened*

*lsusb*

*Used to display the information about USB buses and the devices connected to them*

*mailq*

*This command in Linux prints the mail queue i.e the list of messages that are there in the*

*mail queue*

*man*

*Used to display the user manual of any command that we can run on the terminal*

*md5sum*

*To verify data integrity using MD5 (Message Digest Algorithm 5)*

*mkdir*

*Allows the user to create directories. This command can create multiple directories at once*

*modinfo*

*Used to display the information about a Linux Kernel module*

*more*

*Used to view the text files in the command prompt, displaying one screen at a time in case*

*the file is large (For example log files)*

*mount*

*Used to mount the filesystem found on a device to big tree structure(Linux filesystem) rooted*

*at ‘/‘*

*mpstat*

*Used to report processor related statistics.*

*mv*

*Used to move one or more files or directories from one place to another in file system like*

*UNIX*

*nc(netcat)*

*It is one of the powerful networking tool, security tool or network monitoring tool.*

*netstat*

*Displays various network related information such as network connections, routing tables,*

*interface statistics, masquerade connections, multicast memberships, etc.*

*nmcli*

*Used for controlling NetworkManager. nmcli command can also be used to display network*

*device status, create, edit, activate/deactivate, and delete network connections*

*nslookup*

*It is a network administration tool for querying the Domain Name System (DNS) to obtain*

*domain name or IP address mapping or any other specific DNS record*

*od*

*Used to convert the content of input in different formats with octal format as the default*

*format*

*passwd*

*Used to change the user account passwords*

*paste*

*Used to join files horizontally (parallel merging) by outputting lines consisting of lines from*

*each file specified, separated by tab as delimiter, to the standard output*

*pidof*

*Used to find out the process IDs of a specific running program*

*ping*

*Used to check the network connectivity between host and server/host*

*pinky*

*It is a user information lookup command which gives details of all the users logged in. Unlike*

*finger, in the pinky, you may trim the information of your interest.*

*pmap*

*Used to display the memory map of a process. A memory map indicates how memory is*

*spread out*

*poweroff*

*Sends an ACPI signal which instructs the system to power down*

*printf*

*Used to display the given string, number or any other format specifier on the terminal*

*window*

*ps*

*Used to list the currently running processes and their PIDs along with some other*

*information depends on different options*

*pwd*

*It prints the path of the working directory, starting from the root*

*ranlib*

*Used to generate index to archive*

*rcp*

*Used to copy files from one computer to another computer*

*read*

*Reads up the total number of bytes from the specified file descriptor into the buffer*

*readelf*

*Used to get information of ELF(Executable and Linkable Format) Files*

*readlink*

*Used to print resolved symbolic links or canonical file names*

*reboot*

*Instructs the system to restart or reboot*

*rename*

*Used to rename the named files according to the regular expression perlexpr*

*reset*

*Used to initialize the terminal. This is useful once a program dies leaving a terminal in an*

*abnormal state*

*restore*

*Used for restoring files from a backup created using dump*

*return*

*Used to exit from a shell function.*

*rev*

*Used to reverse the lines characterwise*

*rm*

*Used to remove objects such as files, directories, symbolic links and so on from the file*

*system like UNIX*

*rmdir*

*Used to remove empty directories from the filesystem in Linux*

*rmmod*

*Used to remove a module from the kernel*

*route*

*Used when you want to work with the IP/kernel routing table*

*rsync*

*It is a software utility for Unix-Like systems that efficiently sync files and directories between*

*two hosts or machines*

*sar*

*Used to monitor Linux system’s resources like CPU usage, Memory utilization, I/O devices*

*consumption, etc.*

*scp*

*Used to copy file(s) between servers in a secure way.*

*screen*

*Provides the ability to launch and use multiple shell sessions from a single ssh session*

*script*

*Used to make typescript or record all the terminal activities*

*scriptreplay*

*Used to replay a typescript/terminal\_activity stored in the log file that was recorded by the*

*script command*

*sdiff*

*Used to compare two files and then writes the results to standard output in a side-by-side*

*format*

*sed*

*Used for finding, filtering, text substitution, replacement and text manipulations like insertion,*

*deletion search etc.*

*select*

*Used to create a numbered menu from which a user can select an optionseq*

*Used to generate numbers from FIRST to LAST in steps of INCREMENT*

*setsid*

*Used to run a program in a new session*

*shift*

*Shifts/moves the command line arguments to one position left.*

*showkey*

*prints to standard output either the scan codes or the key code or the `ascii’ code of each*

*key pressed*

*shred*

*Used in order to delete a file completely from hard disk*

*shutdown*

*Used to shutdown the system in a safe way*

*sleep*

*Used to create a dummy job. A dummy job helps in delaying the execution*

*source*

*Used to read and execute the content of a file(generally set of commands), passed as an*

*argument in the current shell script*

*sort*

*Used to sort a file, arranging the records in a particular order*

*split*

*Used to split large files into smaller files*

*ssh*

*Protocol used to securely connect to a remote server/system*

*strace*

*It is one of the most powerful process monitoring, diagnostic, instructional tool of Linux.*

*stty*

*Used to change and print terminal line settings*

*sudo*

*Used as a prefix of some command that only superuser are allowed to run*

*sum*

*Used to find checksum and count the blocks in a file*

*sync*

*Used to synchronize cached writes to persistent storage*

*systemctl*

*Used to examine and control the state of “systemd” system and service manager*

*tac*

*Used to concatenate and print files in reverse*

*Tail*

*Prints the last N number of data of the given input*

*tar*

*Used to create Archive and extract the Archive files*

*tee*

*Reads the standard input and writes it to both the standard output and one or more files*

*time*

*Used to execute a command and prints a summary of real-time, user CPU time and system*

*CPU time spent by executing a command when it terminates*

*top*

*Provides a dynamic real-time view of the running system*

*touch*

*Used to create, change and modify timestamps of a file*

*tr*

*It is a command line utility for translating or deleting characters*

*tracepath*

*Used to traces path to destination discovering MTU along this path*

*traceroute*

*Prints the route that a packet takes to reach the host*

*Tree*

*A recursive directory listing program that produces a depth-indented listing of files*

*tty*

*It displays the information related to terminal. It basically prints the file name of the terminal*

*connected to standard input*

*type*

*Used to describe how its argument would be translated if used as commands*

*uname*

*Displays the information about the system*

*unexpand*

*Converts each spaces into tabs writing the produced output to the standard output*

*uniq*

*It is a command line utility that reports or filters out the repeated lines in a file*

*unix2dos*

*Converts a Unix text file to DOS format*

*until*

*Used to execute a set of commands as long as the final command in the ‘until’ Commands*

*has an exit status which is not zero*

*Uptime*

*Used to find out how long the system is active (running)*

*useradd*

*Used to add user accounts to your system*

*usermod*

*Used to change the properties of a user in Linux through the command line*

*username*

*It provides a set of commands to fetch username and its configurations from the Linux host*

*users*

*Used to show the user names of users currently logged in to the current host*

*userdel*

*Used to delete a user account and related files*

*vi*

*It is the default editor that comes with the UNIX operating system is called visual editor.*

*vmstat*

*It is a performance monitoring command of the system as it gives the information about*

*processes, memory, paging, block IO, disk and CPU scheduling*

*vnstat*

*Used by system administrators in order to monitor network parameters such as bandwidth*

*consumption or maybe some traffic flowing in or out*

*w*

*Used to show who is logged on and what they are doing*

*wall*

*Displays a message, or the contents of a file, or otherwise its standard input, on the*

*terminals of all currently logged in users*

*watch*

*Used to execute a program periodically, showing output in fullscreen*

*wc*

*Used to find out number of lines, word count, byte and characters count in the files specified*

*in the file arguments*

*Wget*

*Used to download files from the server even when the user has not logged on to the system*

*and it can work in background without hindering the current process*

*whatis*

*Used to get a one-line manual page descriptions*

*which*

*Used to locate the executable file associated with the given command by searching it in the*

*path environment variable*

*while*

*Used to repeatedly execute a set of command as long as the COMMAND returns true*

*who*

*Used to get information about currently logged in user on to system*

*whoami*

*Displays the username of the current user when this command is invoked*

*write*

*Allows a user to communicate with other users, by copying lines from one user’s terminal to*

*others*

*xargs*

*Used to build and execute commands from standard input. It converts input received from*

*standard input into arguments of a command*

*xdg-open*

*Used to open a file or URL in the user’s preferred application*

*yes*

*Used to print a continuous output stream of given STRING. If STRING is not mentioned then*

*it prints ‘y’*

*zdiff*

*Used to invoke the diff program on files compressed via gzip*

*zdump*

*Used to print the current time in the specified zone or you can say prints the current time in*

*each zonename named on the command line*

*zgrep*

*Used to search out expressions from a given a file even if it is compressed*

*zip*

*It is a compression and file packaging utility for Unix. Each file is stored in single .zip*

*{.zip-filename} file with the extension .zip*