

# Misc. Commands' Cheatsheet

Here's a concise cheatsheet for some miscellaneous commands used in Linux.

Command	Definition	Syntax	Example
bc	<code>bc</code> is an arbitrary-precision language for performing math calculations.	<code>bc [ -hlwsqv ] [long-options] [file]</code>	To assign the variable <code>var</code> a value of 5 and display in on the console: <code>echo "var=5;var"   bc</code>
chdir (change directory)	<code>chdir</code> is the system command for changing the current working directory.	<code>chdir direectory_name</code>	To change directory to “/home/etc/ww” <code>: chdir /home/etc/ww</code>
df (disk free)	It reports the amount of space used and available on currently mounted filesystems.	<code>df [option(s)] [device(s)]</code>	To get information only for the root directory: <code>df /</code>
du (disk usage)	It shows the	<code>du [options]</code>	This will show

	sizes of directories and files.	<code>[directories and/or files]</code>	the sizes of all directories that are in <i>dir2</i> that resides in <i>dir1</i> : <code>du dir1/dir2</code>
file	This command classifies filesystem objects.	<code>file [option(s)] object_name(s)</code>	Information about a file named “file1.txt” can be obtained by: <code>file file1.txt</code>
free	It provides information about unused and used memory and swap space.	<code>free [options]</code>	To show all of the data in megabytes: <code>free -m</code>
gzip	It is used to compress or decompress files.	<code>gzip [options] [suffix] [filename]</code>	To decompress a file “file.gz”: <code>gzip -d file.gz</code>
halt	This command instructs the hardware to stop all CPU functions.	<code>halt [option]</code>	<code>sudo halt</code>
hostname	Shows or sets a computer’s host name and domain name.	<code>hostname [options] [new_host_name]</code>	To change the hostname to “host2”: <code>hostname host2</code>
kdesu	It opens KDE	<code>kdesu [-u</code>	To allow

	<p>su, the graphical front end for the su command.</p>	<pre>username]</pre> <pre>[options]</pre> <pre>command</pre>	<p>Nautilus (the official file manager for the GNOME desktop) to be run as root during an ordinary user session: <code>kdesu -c nautilus</code></p>
killall	<p>It terminates all processes associated with programs whose names are provided to it as arguments.</p>	<pre>killall</pre> <pre>[options]</pre> <pre>program_name(s)</pre> <pre>)</pre>	<p>To abruptly terminate nautilus (which is the official file manager for the GNOME desktop):</p> <pre>killall</pre> <pre>nautilus</pre>
less	<p><code>less</code> is the more powerful version of <code>more</code>. It allows backward movement in the file as well as forward movement. Also, <code>less</code> does not have to read the entire input file before starting, so with large input files it</p>	<pre>less &lt;file</pre> <pre>name&gt;</pre>	<pre>less</pre> <pre>/var/log/file</pre>

	starts up faster		
	than text editors like <i>vi</i> .		
mkfs (make filesystem)	It creates a filesystem on a disk or on a partition thereof.	<code>mkfs [ -V ] [ -t fstype ] [ fs-options ] filesystem [ blocks ]</code>	This would create an ext2 filesystem on a formatted floppy disk that has been inserted into the first floppy drive: <code>mkfs /dev/fd0</code>
more	<code>more</code> shows information one page at a time.	<code>more [filename]</code>	To view the directory listing of a file, one page at a time: <code>more file.txt</code>
mv	It renames and moves files and directories.	<code>mv [options] argument(s)</code>	To rename “file1.txt” to “file2.txt”: <code>mv file1.txt file2.txt</code>
pstree	It displays the processes on the system in the form of a tree diagram.	<code>pstree [options] [pid or username]</code>	To show only those branches that have been initiated by a user with a username <i>runner</i> : <code>runner: pstree runner</code>
reboot	It restarts a	<code>reboot</code>	<code>reboot</code>

	computer without having to turn the power off and back on.	[option]	
rsync	It is a fast copying too.	rsync [options] src [dest]	rsync -v /var/lib/rpm/files le /root/temp/files
runlevel	It reports the current and previous runlevels.	runlevel [utmp]	It is usually used without any options: runlevel
sed (stream editor)	It allows you to filter and transform text.	sed options [script] [Iinputfile]	To replace all instances of “cat” with “dog” in ‘file.txt’ sed 's/cat/dog/g' file.txt
shred	It destroys files.	shred [option(s)] file(s)_or_devices(s)	To securely destroy “file1.txt” and “file2.txt”: shred file1.txt file2.txt
shutdown	This command allows you to shutdown a Windows XP,	shutdown [option]... TIME [MESSAGE]	sudo shutdown 5 ; it will shutdown system after 5 minutes.

	<p>Vista, 7, 8, or 10 computer from the command line, as well as perform additional functions that are not available through Windows.</p>		
spell	<p>This command checks spellings.</p>	<pre>spell [options] [file_name(s)]</pre>	<p>To spell-check “file.txt” :</p> <pre>spell file.txt</pre>
strings	<p>It returns each string of printable characters in files.</p>	<pre>strings [options] file_name(s)</pre>	<p>To display all strings in file1.txt that consist of at least 3 characters:</p> <pre>strings -n 3 file1</pre>
su (substitute user)	<p>It changes a login session’s owner without the owner having to first log out of that session.</p>	<pre>su [options] [commands] [-] [username]</pre>	<p>To change the user of current login session to anna:</p> <pre>su anna</pre>
tar	<p>This command is used to archive files in tar format. We</p>	<pre>tar [option(s)] [archive] [file_name(s)]</pre>	<pre>tar -cf my_files.tar file_1 file_2 file_3</pre>

	can also used this command		
	to convert, maintain, and extract tar files.		
tr	It translates or deletes characters.	<code>tr [options] set1 [set2]</code>	To replace every instance of text-typed <i>a</i> with <i>b</i> : <code>tr a b</code>
unalias	It removes entries from the current user's list of aliases.	<code>unalias [-a] [alias_name(s)]</code>	If a user had an alias named <i>p</i> for the <code>pwd</code> (i.e., present working directory) command, such alias could be removed with: <code>unalias p</code>
uptime	It shows the current time, how long the system has been running since it was booted up, how many user sessions are currently open and the load averages.	<code>uptime [option]</code>	<code>uptime</code>
vim	It is used for editing any	<code>vim [options] [filelist]</code>	To edit a single file: <code>vim</code>

	<p>kind of text and is especially suited for editing computer programs.</p>		<pre>file.txt</pre>
w	<p>w shows who is logged into the system and what they are doing.</p>	<pre>w [options] [username1, username2, . . .]</pre>	<p>w ; running this command with no arguments shows the list of users along with their ongoing processes.</p>
whatis	<p>It gives very brief descriptions of command line programs and other topics related to Linux and other Unix-like operating systems.</p>	<pre>whatis keyword(s)</pre>	<pre>whatis sudo</pre>
wc (word count)	<p>This command counts the number of lines, words and characters that are contained in text.</p>	<pre>wc [options] [file_name(s)]</pre>	<pre>wc file1 file2</pre>



whereis	It locates the program, source code, and manual page for a command.	<code>whereis</code> <code>program_name(s</code> <code>)</code>	<code>whereis ls</code>
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