Linux Commands by Sundar Rajan Ramaswamy :

Kernel 🡪 linux & unix kernel

Linux kernel 🡪 redhat, centos, Ubuntu

Unix kernel 🡪 Hp Unix , IBM AIX

Linux commands:

1. ls 🡪 list (ls –lrt ) ,ls –ld 🡪 parent dir permissions

-rwxrwxrwx owner group others time stamp

🡺 777 full permissions , 4 read ,2 write ,1 excute 🡪 sticky bit   
🡪 umask 🡪 number ?

1. pwd 🡪 present working dir
2. mkdir 🡪 make directory mkdir -p
3. rm –> remove / delete ( rm –rf file\_name/dir)

r =recersive , f - force

1. cd 🡪 change directory , cd -
2. cat filename 🡪 display file , zcat
3. vi 🡪 file editor
4. head 🡪 frist n number of lines in file
5. tail 🡪 tail –f filename/ last n number of lines in file
6. more 🡪 to see page by page from top
7. less 🡪 to see page by page from bottom
8. whoami 🡪 user name
9. Id 🡪 shows the user identification
10. echo ( to print) $SHELL
11. cp source destination ( -r recusivly to copy the files and folders , –p to preserve the time stamp while copy )
12. mv source destination (rename file )
13. inodes 🡪 when files get creted a uniue number will be assigned called inode number
14. This number gets point to file\_sytem ( Hard disk)
15. touch to create empty file
16. ssh command
17. auto ssh 🡪 keys exchange
18. key-gen rsa /dsa 🡪 **public key** \_ 32/64 bit char 🡪 put this in other server 🡪 .ssh/knowhost or authorise keys file
19. zip zip\_file\_name orginal\_file\_to\_be zipped
20. jar -xvf \*.jar or jar –tvf \*.jar
21. crontab
22. at service

Crontab :

1. purpose 🡪 automaticly run cmd or script or task in particular intervals.
2. \*/50 \* \* \* \* cmd   
   \* 🡪 min  
   \* 🡪 hours  
   \* 🡪 1 or 0-31 ( date in the month)  
   \* 🡪 1-12 ( month in year)  
   \* 🡪 day of the week 🡪5
3. @reboot cmd

File commands:

Search a filename : Find command

Find . –name “file\_name” –type f –exec ls –lrt {} \;

Find . –name “file\_name” –type f –delete

-mtime +1 ( older than 1 day) -1 ( within 1 day)

-mmin +60

Find ! –name “f2.log” –type f -delete

Serach a string inside a file ?

1. grep , sed , awk

grep “search string” file name 🡪 always returns the complete line

-w : whole word

- I : case incentive

-n : shows with line number

-A , -B : after and before line from the matching string

Multiple string search in file : grep –E ‘string1|string2’ filename

2) sed : stream editor

Main use will be : search and replace inside file

Sed ‘s/ search\_string/replace\_string/g’ file\_name

Sed –n ‘3p’ just to pirnt n the line in file

Sed –n ’3d’ file\_name delete a m th line from file

1. Awk : Tool

Awk ‘{print $1}’ file\_name

1. Sort file\_name /sort –k1 filename /sort –n file-name / sort –k2nr file\_name /sort -u
2. Uniq –cd
3. Wc –l ( count the number of lines in the file ) / wc (count the no of words in file )
4. Cut –d –f ( -d delimeter , -f says the field )

Disk / file\_system cmd

1. Du –sh \* ( says the disk utillations of each files and dir)
2. Df –h . ( file system space)
3. Free –m ( says the memory )
4. Top ( shows server cpu ,momory ,swap status)
5. Glance ( same as top)
6. Htop ( same a top) more GUI
7. Iotop ( says abut io size need root access)
8. Uname –a ( server details )
9. Mount ( the file\_system)
10. Unount ( dis connect file system)
11. /etc/fstab configuration
12. /etc/passwd
13. /etc/users /etc/host
14. Netstat -a ( shows the service and port details)

Process commands :

1. Ps /ps –eaf /ps –fu $USER
2. Kill -9 pid or kill -3 pid( to see the java thread dump)
3. & to run the process in background
4. Nice cmd to set pririoty to process
5. Nohup
6. $$ pid of the process
7. Wait $! Pid of the previous background process id