Linux Commands

Following are some basic Linux commands :

1. **date :** It displays both the date and the time.

```
jdk@ubuntu: ~
jdk@ubuntu:~$ date
Sat Jun 25 19:53:19 IST 2016
jdk@ubuntu:~$
```

2. **tput clear :** It is used to clear the screen.

3. **cal :** It is used to see the calendar of any specific month, or a complete year.

```
jdk@ubuntu: ~
jdk@ubuntu:~$ cal
      June 2016
Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa
          1  2  3  4
 5  6  7  8  9 10 11
12 13 14 15 16 17 18
19 20 21 22 23 24 25
26 27 28 29 30

jdk@ubuntu:~$ cal 2011
                            2011
      January               February               March
Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa   Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa   Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa
                   1          1  2  3  4  5          1  2  3  4  5
 2  3  4  5  6  7  8    6  7  8  9 10 11 12    6  7  8  9 10 11 12
 9 10 11 12 13 14 15   13 14 15 16 17 18 19   13 14 15 16 17 18 19
16 17 18 19 20 21 22   20 21 22 23 24 25 26   20 21 22 23 24 25 26
23 24 25 26 27 28 29   27 28                  27 28 29 30 31
30 31

       April                  May                    June
Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa   Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa   Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa
                1  2    1  2  3  4  5  6  7             1  2  3  4
 3  4  5  6  7  8  9    8  9 10 11 12 13 14    5  6  7  8  9 10 11
10 11 12 13 14 15 16   15 16 17 18 19 20 21   12 13 14 15 16 17 18
17 18 19 20 21 22 23   22 23 24 25 26 27 28   19 20 21 22 23 24 25
24 25 26 27 28 29 30   29 30 31               26 27 28 29 30

        July                 August               September
Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa   Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa   Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa
                1  2       1  2  3  4  5  6                1  2  3
 3  4  5  6  7  8  9    7  8  9 10 11 12 13    4  5  6  7  8  9 10
10 11 12 13 14 15 16   14 15 16 17 18 19 20   11 12 13 14 15 16 17
17 18 19 20 21 22 23   21 22 23 24 25 26 27   18 19 20 21 22 23 24
24 25 26 27 28 29 30   28 29 30 31            25 26 27 28 29 30
31
```

```
        October                 November                December
Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa    Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa    Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa
                 1              1  2  3  4  5                    1  2  3
 2  3  4  5  6  7  8     6  7  8  9 10 11 12     4  5  6  7  8  9 10
 9 10 11 12 13 14 15    13 14 15 16 17 18 19    11 12 13 14 15 16 17
16 17 18 19 20 21 22    20 21 22 23 24 25 26    18 19 20 21 22 23 24
23 24 25 26 27 28 29    27 28 29 30             25 26 27 28 29 30 31
30 31
jdk@ubuntu:~$
```

4. **who :** It gives all users using the system.

```
       jdk@ubuntu: ~
jdk@ubuntu:~$ who
jdk        tty7              2016-06-25 19:35 (:0)
jdk@ubuntu:~$
```

5. **ls : Listing Files -** It lists the names of all the files available in the current directory.

```
jdk@ubuntu:~$ ls
Desktop     Downloads         examples.desktop  Pictures  Templates
Documents   example-content   Music             Public    Videos
jdk@ubuntu:~$
```

6. **ls –l :** This lists the names of all the files in the current directory along with some of their major attributes.

```
jdk@ubuntu:~$ ls -l
total 48
drwxr-xr-x 2 jdk jdk 4096 Jun 23 09:21 Desktop
drwxr-xr-x 2 jdk jdk 4096 Jun 22 19:42 Documents
drwxr-xr-x 2 jdk jdk 4096 Jun 22 19:01 Downloads
drwxr-xr-x 3 jdk jdk 4096 Apr 21 03:41 example-content
-rw-r--r-- 1 jdk jdk 8980 Jun 22 18:52 examples.desktop
drwxr-xr-x 2 jdk jdk 4096 Jun 22 19:01 Music
drwxr-xr-x 2 jdk jdk 4096 Jun 22 19:01 Pictures
drwxr-xr-x 2 jdk jdk 4096 Jun 22 19:01 Public
drwxr-xr-x 2 jdk jdk 4096 Jun 22 19:01 Templates
drwxr-xr-x 2 jdk jdk 4096 Jun 22 19:01 Videos
jdk@ubuntu:~$
```

7. **nano, cat :** nano is used to create a new file and cat command gives the output of the given file.

```
jdk@ubuntu:~$ nano file1.txt
jdk@ubuntu:~$ cat file1.txt
This is a new file.
Name given is file1.
Save and exit this file.
jdk@ubuntu:~$
```

8. **wc :** It gives the number of lines, words and byte count for each file
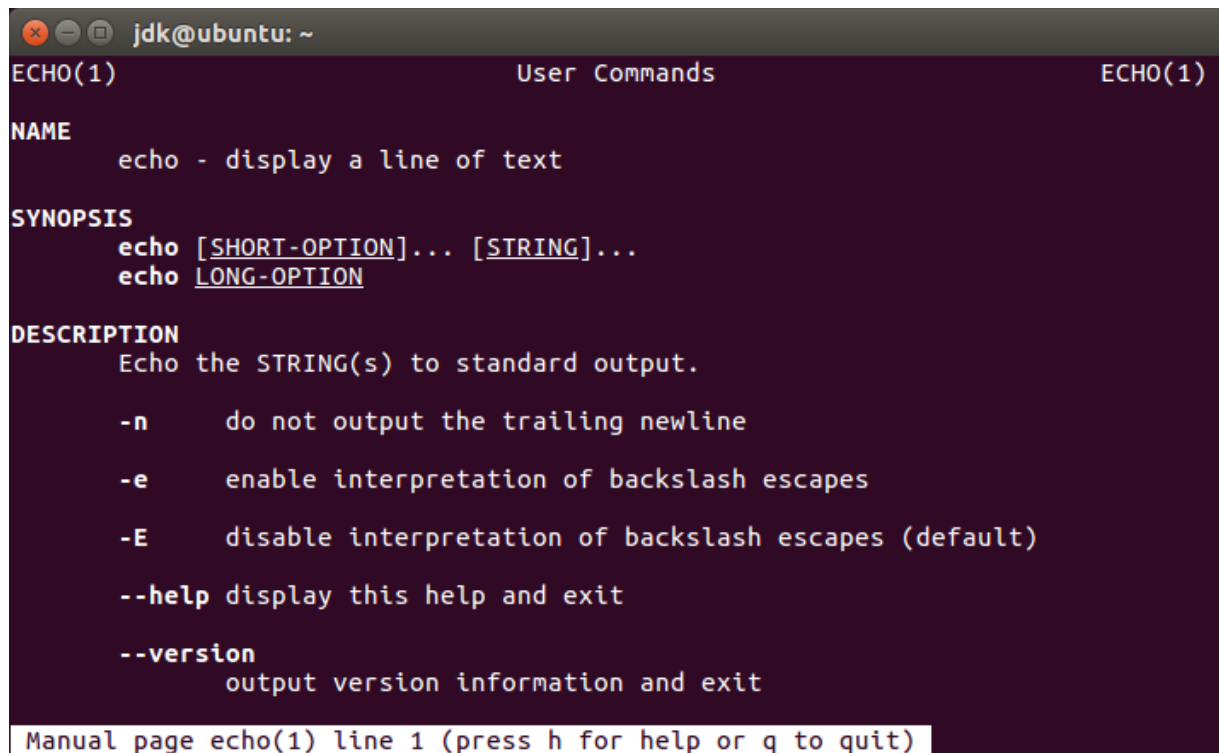
```
jdk@ubuntu:~$ wc file1.txt
 3 14 66 file1.txt
jdk@ubuntu:~$
```

9. **echo :** It evaluates the value of a variable.

```
jdk@ubuntu:~$ x=10
jdk@ubuntu:~$ echo $x
10
jdk@ubuntu:~$
```

10. **man :** man command is an on-line help facility that is provided by the operating system.

Eg. man echo

```
jdk@ubuntu: ~

ECHO(1)                          User Commands                          ECHO(1)

NAME
       echo - display a line of text

SYNOPSIS
       echo [SHORT-OPTION]... [STRING]...
       echo LONG-OPTION

DESCRIPTION
       Echo the STRING(s) to standard output.

       -n     do not output the trailing newline

       -e     enable interpretation of backslash escapes

       -E     disable interpretation of backslash escapes (default)

       --help display this help and exit

       --version
              output version information and exit

 Manual page echo(1) line 1 (press h for help or q to quit)
```

11. **pwd : Print working directory –** It gives the current directory.

```
jdk@ubuntu:~$ pwd
/home/jdk
jdk@ubuntu:~$
```

12. **cd : Change directory –** It changes the directory to the directory specified as the argument given in the command.

```
jdk@ubuntu:~$ cd Desktop
jdk@ubuntu:~/Desktop$ pwd
/home/jdk/Desktop
jdk@ubuntu:~/Desktop$
```

13. **mkdir : Make directory –** A new directory is created by this command. Multiple directories can also be created using this command.

```
jdk@ubuntu:~$ mkdir qwe
jdk@ubuntu:~$ mkdir asd zxc 123
jdk@ubuntu:~$ ls
123        Documents         examples.desktop  Pictures  Templates
asd        Downloads         file1.txt         Public    Videos
Desktop  example-content  Music               qwe       zxc
jdk@ubuntu:~$
```

14. **rmdir : Remove directory –** Existing directories can be deleted using this command.

```
jdk@ubuntu:~$ rmdir qwe asd zxc 123
jdk@ubuntu:~$ ls
Desktop      Downloads         examples.desktop  Music      Public      Videos
Documents  example-content  file1.txt           Pictures  Templates
jdk@ubuntu:~$
```

15. **adduser :** This command is used to add a new user in the operating system.

```
jdk@ubuntu:~$ sudo adduser gs
[sudo] password for jdk:
Adding user `gs' ...
Adding new group `gs' (1001) ...
Adding new user `gs' (1001) with group `gs' ...
Creating home directory `/home/gs' ...
Copying files from `/etc/skel' ...
Enter new UNIX password:
Retype new UNIX password:
passwd: password updated successfully
Changing the user information for gs
Enter the new value, or press ENTER for the default
        Full Name []: GS
        Room Number []:
        Work Phone []:
        Home Phone []:
        Other []:
Is the information correct? [Y/n] y
```

16. **userdel :** It deletes an excisting user that is specified with it.

```
jdk@ubuntu:~$ sudo userdel gs
[sudo] password for jdk:
jdk@ubuntu:~$
```

17. **du : Disk usage –** It reports the current disk usage bya a recursive examination of the directory tree. By default, du lists the usage of each subdirectory of its ardugument, anf finally produces a summary.

```
jdk@ubuntu:~$ du
4        ./Templates
4        ./Videos
13976    ./example-content/Ubuntu_Free_Culture_Showcase
13980    ./example-content
4        ./Downloads
4        ./.nano
8        ./Documents
4        ./.cache/gnome-screenshot
```

```
5324     ./.cache/mozilla/firefox/zheavdpq.default/cache2/entries
4        ./.cache/mozilla/firefox/zheavdpq.default/cache2/doomed
5344     ./.cache/mozilla/firefox/zheavdpq.default/cache2
4        ./.cache/mozilla/firefox/zheavdpq.default/startupCache
84       ./.cache/mozilla/firefox/zheavdpq.default/thumbnails
8028     ./.cache/mozilla/firefox/zheavdpq.default
8032     ./.cache/mozilla/firefox
8036     ./.cache/mozilla
148      ./.cache/thumbnails/large
20       ./.cache/thumbnails/normal
172      ./.cache/thumbnails
4        ./.cache/unity-control-center/webkit
8        ./.cache/unity-control-center
4        ./.cache/evolution/tasks/trash
8        ./.cache/evolution/tasks
4        ./.cache/evolution/mail/trash
8        ./.cache/evolution/mail
4        ./.cache/evolution/sources/trash
8        ./.cache/evolution/sources
4        ./.cache/evolution/memos/trash
8        ./.cache/evolution/memos
```

18. **head :** It displays the top of the file. When used withput an option, it displays the first ten lines of the file.

```
jdk@ubuntu:~$ gedit file1.txt
jdk@ubuntu:~$ cat file1.txt
This is a new file.
Name given is file1.
Save and exit this file.
One
abc
pen
pin
hole
yello
green
colors
honour
exit
end
```

19. **tail :** It displays the end of the file. It provides an additional method of addressing lines. And displays the last ten lines of the file when used without arguments.

```
jdk@ubuntu:~$ tail file1.txt
pen
pin
hole
yello
green
colors
honour
exit
end

jdk@ubuntu:~$
```

20. **mv : Move –** This command is used to move a file from one location to another.

```
jdk@ubuntu:~$ mv file1.txt Desktop
jdk@ubuntu:~$ ls Desktop
file1.txt
jdk@ubuntu:~$
```

21. **cp : Copy –** It is used to copy the contents from one place to another.

1

```
jdk@ubuntu:~$ touch file2.txt
jdk@ubuntu:~$ ls
Desktop     Downloads         examples.desktop  Music      Public     Videos
Documents   example-content   file2.txt         Pictures   Templates
jdk@ubuntu:~$ cp Desktop/file1.txt file2.txt
jdk@ubuntu:~$ cat file2.txt
This is a new file.
Name given is file1.
Save and exit this file.
One
abc
pen
pin
hole
yello
green
colors
honour
exit
end
```

22. **ps : Process status –** It displays the processes associated with a user at the terminal. It can be seen as the process counterpart of the file system's ls command.

```
jdk@ubuntu:~$ ps
  PID TTY          TIME CMD
 2448 pts/1    00:00:00 bash
 5698 pts/1    00:00:00 ps
jdk@ubuntu:~$
```