Basic Linux Command

Command Name	Syntax	Description	Examples
ls	ls -[option] <directory> 1) **ls -m** will show the files and folder with comma 2) **ls -a** show the hidden files also 3) **ls -l** will show the files and folder in a listing format 4) **ls -lh** will show the file with listing and size 5) **ls -i** will show the list of files and folders with Inode 6) **ls -t** will show the modification time with directory listing	ls command used to see the files and folder inside a directory .it is the most used command in linux.	=> ls -l m [root@localhost vagrant]# ls -m file1, file2, file3, file4.txt, file5.py, file6.java, test1, test2, test3
more	**More <options> <file_name>** 1)**more -d** will give you reading file one screen at a time 2)**more -p** will clear the screen first then show the content 3)**more +<number>** will display the line after the input line number 5)**ls | more** will how the	It is used for many purpose. Is is used for displaying the content inside a file. If any directory has many files you can see it with one screen at a time. It will also work with other command like ls and catmore +30 sample.txt	**=>more more +30 sample.txt** this is linux tutorial [root@localhost vagrant]# ls | more file1 file2 file3 file4.txt file5.py file6.java file.txt test1 test2 test3

	directory on screen at a time 6) **cat <file_name> | more** read any file with one screen at a time		
less	More <options> <file_name> less -E : automatically exit the first time it reaches end of file. Less -f : forces non-regular file to open. Less -F : exit if entire file can be displayed on first screen less -g : highlight the string which was found by last search command less -G : suppresses all highlighting of strings found by search commands less -i : cause sears line numbers less -p <pattern> : it tells less to start at the first occurrence of pattern in the file less -s : causes consecutive blank lines to be squeezed into a single blank line to ignore case less -n : suppresses line numbers less -p <pattern> : it tells less to start at the first occurrence of pattern in the file less -s : causes consecutive	It works like the more command .it also give scroling options	=>dmesg | less -E =>dmesg | less -N =>dmesg | less -p systemd =>cat file.txt | less -F =>cat file.txt | less -g =>cat file.txt | less -E

	blank lines to be squeezed less -N : shows line number		
strings	**strings <filename>**	To display the content of the file	String file.txt
tree	Tree <directory> [you may have to tool with package manager]	To display the Directory stricture in a tree format	tree /dev tree /home//user1
dir	Dir <directory_name> [you have to install 'tree' tools before using this command]	To display the diles and folder inside the directory	dir /dev dir / dir /home
date	date	To display the current date and time	date
cal	Cal cal <year> cal <month> <year>	To display the calendar	=> calendar 2019 => calendar 12 2019
clear	clear	Clean the screen	clear
bc	Bc [you may have to install it first]	Basic calculator	=>bc [type quit for exit]
rmdir	Rmdir <empty_directory>	Remove empty directory [you cant remove any directory which has file in it with this command]	=>rmdir dir1/
file	File <filename>	Display the file type	=>file file.txt file.txt: ASCII text
hwclock	hwclock	Display the Bios time	hwlock
ln	ln <option> <source_file> <shortcut_file> ln -s : for creating soft link ln -P : for creating hard link	Create a link of the source filename In case in hard link if you delete the main file link wont remove but in case of the soft link if you delete the main file the the linked file will be removed	=>ln -s main.txt soft.txt =>ln -s main.txt hard.txt
History	history	Shows users command history it will show the last 1000 command of the user you can set the limit if you like	=>history

locate	Locate <file_name>	It will search the entire system for that file [you need to apply the command 'updatedb' for getting letest entry]	=>locate file.txt
uname	uname -a : all information, in the following order uname -s :print the kernel name uname -n: print hostname uname -r: print the kernel release uname -v : print the kernel version uname -m : print the machine hardware name uname -p: print the processor type uname -i: print the hardware platform uname -o: print the operating system	Show all the information about the kernel , OS and hardware-platform	**[root@localhost vagrant]# uname -a** Linux localhost.localdomain 3.10.0-957.12.2.el7.x86_64 #1 SMP Tue May 14 21:24:32 UTC 2019 x86_64 x86_64 x86_64 GNU/Linux
tar	tar -cvf <archive_name> <source> : for creating archive tar -xvf : for extracting archive	For creating archive and extracting archive	[root@localhost vagrant]# tar -cvf arch test1 file arch arch: POSIX tar archive (GNU) [root@localhost vagrant]# tar -xvf arch
gzip	gzip < file_name>	For compressing normal file or archive file	[root@localhost vagrant]# gzip arch [root@localhost vagrant]# file arch.gz arch.gz: gzip compressed

Command	Syntax	Description	Example
			data, was "arch", from Unix, last modified: Fri Jul 26 11:25:49 2019
gunzip	gunzip <compress_file>	It is used for uncompromising a compressed file	[root@localhost vagrant]# gunzip arch.gz
lsmod	lsmod	Show a list of the modules used by the kernel	lsmod
rmmod	rmmod <module_name> [you need to be a root user to perform this action] rmmod-f, forces a module unload and may crash your machine. This requires Forced Module Removal option in your kernel. DANGEROUS rmmod -v, enables more messages rmmod -V, show version	Delete any module used by the kernel [not Recommended . don't do it unless you are absolutely sure what you are doing]	=>rmmod bluetooth =>rmmod iptable_nat
Modprobe	modprobe	Adding new module to the system	modprobe bluetooth modprobe bluetooth
ps	ps	See the current running process of the system	[root@localhost vagrant]# ps PID TTY TIME CMD 1517 pts/0 00:00:00 sudo 1519 pts/0 00:00:00 bash
pstree	pstree [you have to install the psmisc package with the package manager]	Show the process in a tree format.you can see the parent and the child tree with this.	