### **Open Terminal**

### Open A Linux Terminal Using Ctrl + Alt + T

To open the run command window, press ALT + F2. To open the terminal type gnome-terminal

All the methods thus far have opened a terminal emulator within the graphical environment.

To switch to a terminal which isn't linked to the current graphical session—usually when installing certain graphics drivers or doing anything that may be messing with your graphical setup—press Ctrl + Alt + F1.

You will need to login because you are starting a new session.

You can also use F2 through F6 to create even more sessions.

To get back to your graphical desktop press Ctrl + Alt + F7.

Get help

~$ <command\_name> --help

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Install softwares

~$ sudo apt-get install

~$ sudo apt-cache search octave

~$ sudo apt-get update && sudo apt-get install octave

sudo apt-get --purge remove postgresql

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Install softwares

> Download the .deb file and use the following command

sudo dpkg -i <package\_name>.deb

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Install softwares from tar files

extract the files with one of the commands

* If it's **tar.gz** use tar xvzf PACKAGENAME.tar.gz
* if it's a **tar.bz2** use tar xvjf PACKAGENAME.tar.bz2

./configure

make

sudo make install

Note: If the extension of tar.bz2 then use “j” in place of “z” i.e. tar -xjvf

Here,

x – To extract the files.

z – use gzip to zip or unzip files, used when its .gz files.

v – verbose the files list which are extracted.

f – following is the archive file name.

j – use to decompress .bz2 files.

Add commands as alias

open

~$ sudo nano ~/.bashrc

alias cls='printf "\033c"'

alias hibernate='sudo systemctl hibernate'

save

**cd**: The **cd** command will allow you to change directories. When you open a terminal you will be in your home directory. To move around the file system you will use **cd**. Examples:

* To navigate into the root directory, use **"cd /"**
* To navigate to your home directory, use **"cd"** or **"cd ~"**
* To navigate up one directory level, use **"cd .."**
* To navigate to the previous directory (or back), use **"cd -"**
* To navigate through multiple levels of directory at once, specify the full directory path that you want to go to. For example, use, **"cd /var/www"** to go directly to the /www subdirectory of /var/. As another example, **"cd ~/Desktop"** will move you to the Desktop subdirectory inside your home directory.

~$ uname –help

lsb\_release -a

get computer details

Know about architecture

~$ arch

Activate Root

seet root password

> sudo passwd root

Open root mode

> sudo su

Change to root user

> sudo -i

sudo chown -R username:group directory

Use chown to change ownership and chmod to change rights.

As Paweł Karpiński said, use the -R option to apply the rights for all files inside of a directory too.

Note that both these commands just work for directories too. The -R option makes them also change the permissions for all files and directories inside of the directory.

For example

sudo chown -R username:group directory

sudo chown -R sarathi:root <directory\_name>

will change ownership (both user and group) of all files and directories inside of directory and directory itself.

sudo chown username:group directory

will only change the permission of the folder directory but will leave the files and folders inside the directory alone.

As enzotib mentioned, you need to use sudo to change the ownership from root to yourself.

*Edit:*

Note that if you use chown <user>: <file> (Note the left-out group), it will use the default group for that user.

If you want to change only the group, you can use:

chown :<group> <file>

**Reverst back**

sudo chown -R root:root <directory\_name>

When type sudo command by Terminal then show error, How to fix this

sudo: /etc/sudoers is owned by uid 1000, should be 0

sudo: no valid sudoers sources found, quitting

sudo: unable to initialize policy plugin

Change the owner back to root:

pkexec chown root:root /etc/sudoers /etc/sudoers.d -R

Or use the visudo command to ensure general correctness of the files (thanks to [@KasiyA](https://askubuntu.com/questions/513523/sudo-command-problem-on-ubunto-14-04/513535?noredirect=1" \l "comment695014_513535)):

pkexec visudo

pkexec chown root:root /etc/sudoers /etc/sudoers.d -R

Toggle between Show/Hide Files/Folder

Press **ctrl+H**

**Add Path to Environement variables**

**Method 1**

sudo nano /etc/environment

JAVA\_HOME="/usr/lib/jvm/java-8-oracle"

----------- Reload the

sudo source /etc/environment

**Method 2**

sudo nano ~/.bashrc

export IDEA\_HOME=/home/sarathi/software/idea-ICommunity

export PATH=$IDEA\_HOME/bin:$PATH

exec bash

Get Machine IP Address

hostname -I

Folder Navigation

Best way to do this for going back is cd -, however if you want to skip a lot of levels at once, you better use cd .. for one level, cd ../.., for two, cd ../../.. for three and on... a nice

Network

Check ports

netstat -ntlp | grep LISTEN

netstat -ntlp | grep :80

sudo netstat -tulpn

// kill a process

sudo fuser -n tcp -k 9001

fuser -v -n tcp 80

Unzip .gz files

> zcat filename.gz > toFilename.extension

Unzip .zip files

> unzip /path/to/file.zip -d <temp\_for\_zip\_extract\_optional>

Rename and move files

A simple way to rename files and folders is with the mv command (shortened from “move”). Its primary purpose is moving files and folders, but it can also rename them since the act of renaming a file is interpreted by the filesystem as moving it from one name to another.

The syntax is:

mv (option) file1.ext file2.ext

where “file1.ext” is the “old” name of the file, and “file2.ext” the new name.

And to remove, you can use the command:

rm -f filename

Hope that helped.

mv "old location" "new location"

mv /home/user/my\_static /home/user/static

For experienced users this comment is superfluous, but it's worth noting this will also unlink (remove) the original static directory

Sometime you may want to back the file up, like a config file, use cp /home/file1 /home/file1.bakyou will have 2 files