Linux A-Z Commands for Beginners

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Short Bite: – In This Article We Will Cover Linux A-Z Commands, Which Will Help Beginners.

Linux is a UNIX-base operating system. Its original creator was a Finnish student name, Linus Torvalds, although being 'open source' it has changed a great deal since its initial conception.But to be a master in Linux first, you need to learn all type of simple Linux Terminal Commands. First Download Linux OS From Official Linux Website.

All Linux A-Z Commands

apropos: Search through the Help manual pages

apt-get: Install and search for software packages

aspell: Spell checker

awk: It lets you find text and replace it

basename: Strips suffixes off files and directories

bash: GNU Bourne-Again Shell

bc: Arbitrary precision calculator language

bg: Sends to the background

break: Exit from a loop

builtin: Run a shell builtin

bzip2: Compresses or decompresses files

cal: Displays calendar

case: Perform a command conditionally

cat: Displays the content of the files after concatenation

cd: Change Directory

cfdisk: Partition table manipulator

chgrp: Changes the ownership of a group

chmod: Changes the access permissions

chown: Changes the owner and group of a file

chroot: Run a command, but with a different root directory

cksum: It displays the CRC checksum ad byte counts

clear: Clears the terminal screen

cmp: Compares two files

comm: Compares two sorted files line by line

continue: Resumes the next iteration of a particular loop

cp: Makes a copy of files to a different location

cron: Executes scheduled commands

crontab: Schedules a command that will run at a specified time

csplit: Splits a file into context-determined pieces

date: Changes the date and time

dc: Desk Calculator

ddrescue: Disk recovery tool

declare: Declares the variables and gives attributes

df: Gives the free space on your disk

diff: Prints the differences between two files

dig: Looks up the DNS

dir: Lists directory contents briefly

dirname: Changes a full pathname into just a path

dirs: Shows you the list of directories that are remembered

du: Get an estimation of the file space usage

echo: Displays message on the screen

egrep: Searches for files that have lines matching an extended expression

enable: Disable/enable bulletin shell commands

ethtool: Ethernet card settings

eval: Evaluates many commands

exec: Executes a command

exit: Exiting the shell

expand: Converts all the tabs to spaces

export: Sets an environment variable

expr: Evaluates expressions

false: Do nothing, unsuccessfully

fdformat: Perform low level format of a floppy disk

fdisk: Partition table manipulator for Linux systems

fg: Sends a task to the foreground

fgrep: Searches through files for tasks that match a string

file: Determines the file type

find: Find files that match a desired criteria

fmt: Reformats paragraph text

fold: Wraps text in order to fit a certain width

format: Formats tapes/disks

free: Reveals the memory usage

fsck: Checks the consistency of the file system and repairs it

fuser: Identifies and kills the process accessing a file

gawk: Finds text within files and replaces it

getopts: Parse positional parameters

grep: Searches in files for lines matching a certain pattern

groupadd: Adds security user groups

groupdel: Deletes a certain group

groupmod: Modifies a group

groups: Prints the names of groups in which a user is located

gzip: Compresses/decompresses files

hash: Complete pathname of a name argument

head: Outputs the first part of files

history: Command History

hostname: Print/set system name

iconv: Converts the character set in files

id: Displays the group ids/user ids

if: Conditional command

ifconfig: Configures network interfaces

ifdown: Stops a network interface

ifup: Starts a network interface app

import: Captures a screen and saves image in X server

Install: Sets attributes and copies files

jobs: Lists jobs that are active

Join: Joins lines on a common field

kill: Stops a process from running

Killall: Kills processes by name

less: Displays the output on a single screen at a time

let: Performs arithmetic on shell variables

link: Creates a link to another file

ln: Creates a symbolic link to another file

local: Creates variables

locate: Finds files

logname: Print the login name being used currently

logout: Use this command to exit a login shell.

lpc: Line Printer Control

lpr: Offline print

lprint: Prints a file

lprintd: Aborts an ongoing print job

lprintq: Lists the print queue

lprm: Removes the jobs from the print queue

make: Recompiles the group of programs

man: Provides help on a command

mkdir: Creates directories

mkfifo: Makes FIFOs

mknod: Creates character special files or block files

more: Displays the output in a single screen at a time

mount: Mounts a particular filesystem

mtools: Manipulates files from MS-DOS

mtr: Network diagnostics command

mv: Moves and renames files and directories

mmv: Mass Move and Rename

netstat: Provides information on networking

nice: Sets the priority of a job or a command

nl: Writes files and number lines

nohup: Runs a command not affected by hangups

notify-send: Sends desktop notifications

nslookup: Queries internet name servers interactively

open: Opens a file in its default application

op: Provides operator access

passwd: Modifies user passwords

paste: Merges lines in files

pathchk: Checks the portability of a file name

ping: Tests network connections

pkill: Stops processes from running

popd: Restores the previous value of the directory you're currently in

pr: Prepares your files for printing

printcap: Printer capability database

printenv: Print environment variables

printf: Formats and prints data

ps: Process Status

pushd: Changes the directory and saves it first

pwd: Print Working Directory

quota: Displays the disk usage and its limits

quotacheck: Lets you scan a file system to find its disk usage

quotactl: Sets disk quotas

ram: Ram disk device

rcp: Copies files between two devices.

read: Reads a line from standard input

readarray: Reads from stdin into an array variable

readonly: Marks the variables and functions as readonly

reboot: Reboots your system

rename: Renames files

renice: Alters the priority of the processes running

remsync: Synchronises remote files through email

rev: Reverses the lines in a file

rm: Removes particular files

rsync: Synchronises file trees

screen: Run remote shells using ssh

scp: Creates a secure copy

sdiff: Merges two files in a secure manner

sed: Stream editor

select: Accepts keyboard inputs

seq: Prints numeric sequences

set: Manipulates shell functions and variables

sftp: Runs the secure file transfer program

shift: Shifts positional parameters

shopt: Shell Options

shutdown: Shuts down Linux or restarts it

sleep: Adds a delay

slocate: Finds particular files

sort: Sorts text files

source: Runs commands from a file

split: Breaks a file into fixed sizes

ssh: Runs the remote login program

strace: Traces signals and system calls

su: Substitutes the user identity

sudo: Executes commands as a different user

suspend: Suspends the execution of the current shell

sync: Synchronises data from a disk with the memory

tail: Outputs only the last part of a file

tar: Stores a list or extracts files in an archive

tee: Redirects output into multiple files

test: Evaluates conditional expressions

time: Measures the running time of a program

timeout: Puts a time limit on a command

times: Finds the user and system times

touch: Changes timestamps on a file

traceroute: Trace Route to a host

tr: Deletes characters, translates or squeezes them

tsort: Topological sorting

ulimit: Limits the user resources

umask: Determines the file permission for a new file

umount: Unmounts a device from the system

unalias: Removes an alias

uname: Prints the system information

unexpand: Converts the spaces in a file to tabs

uniq: Uniquify your files

units: Converts the units from one scale to another

unset: Removes the variable names or the function names

unshar: Unpacks the shell archive scripts

until: Executes a command until there is an error

uptime: Shows the uptime

usermod: Modifies a user account

users: Gives you a list of users who are currently logged in

uuencode: Encodes binary files

v: Lists the contents of a directory

vi: Text editor

vmstat: Reports on the virtual memory statistics

wait: Directs the system to wait for a process to finish

watch: Displays or executes a program periodically

wc: Prints the word, byte and line counts

while: Executes commands

who: Prints the usernames that are currently logged into the system

whoami: Prints the current name and user id

wget: Retrieves the web pages or files through HTTP, HTTPS or FTP

write: Sends messages to other users

xargs: Executes a utility and passes a constructed argument list

xdg-open: Opens a URL or a file in the user's preferred application

yes: Prints a string until it is interrupted

Note: – There is no need to memorise all the commands in one go. With the passage of time and repeated usage, you will automatically be able to remember Linux A-Z Commands.

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http://www.mytrickscorner.net

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