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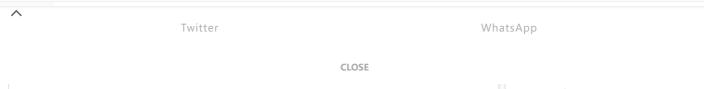
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Linux commands is a popular alternative to Microsoft Windows, and if you choose to use this low-cost or free operating system, you need to know some basic Linux commands to configure, operate, and interact with your system smoothly.

Understanding the most basic **Linux commands** will allow you to successfully navigate directories, manipulate files, change permissions, display information such as disk space, and more. Obtaining basic knowledge of the most common commands will help you easily execute tasks via the command line. When dealing with the Linux operating system, commands are required as inputs to inform or direct a computer program to perform a specific operation.

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Command	Description
cat [filename]	Display file's contents to the standard output device (usually your monitor).
cd /directorypath	Change to directory.
chmod [options] mode filename	Change a file's permissions.
chown [options] filename	Change who owns a file.
clear	Clear a command line screen/window for a fresh start.
cp [options] source destination	Copy files and directories.
date [options]	Display or set the system date and time.
df [options]	Display used and available disk space.
du [options]	Show how much space each file takes up.
file [options] filename	Determine what type of data is within a file.
find [pathname] [expression]	Search for files matching a provided pattern.
grep [options] pattern [filesname]	Search files or output for a particular pattern.
kill [options] pid	Stop a process. If the process refuses to stop, use kill -9 pid.
less [options] [filename]	View the contents of a file one page at a time.



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mkdir [options] directory Create a new directory. mv [options] source destination Rename or move file(s) or directories. Change the password or allow (for the system administrator) to change any password. ps [options] Display a snapshot of the currently running processes. pwd Display the pathname for the current directory. rm [options] directory Remove (delete) file(s) and/or directories. rmdir [options] directory Delete empty directories. ssh [options] user@machine Remotely log in to another Linux machine, over the network. Leave an ssh session by typing exit. su [options] [user [arguments]] Switch to another user account. tail [options] [filename] Display the last n lines of a file (the default is 10). tar [options] filename Store and extract files from a tarfile (tar) or tarball (tar.gz or .tgz). top Displays the resources being used on your system. Press q to exit. touch filename Create an empty file with the specified name. who [options] Display who is logged on.		
passwd [name [password]] Change the password or allow (for the system administrator) to change any password. Display a snapshot of the currently running processes. pwd Display the pathname for the current directory. Remove (delete) file(s) and/or directories. rmdir [options] directory Delete empty directories. ssh [options] user@machine Remotely log in to another Linux machine, over the network. Leave an ssh session by typing exit. su [options] [user [arguments]] Switch to another user account. Display the last n lines of a file (the default is 10). tar [options] filename Store and extract files from a tarfile (.tar) or tarball (.tar.gz or .tgz). top Displays the resources being used on your system. Press q to exit. touch filename Create an empty file with the specified name.	mkdir [options] directory	Create a new directory.
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pwd Display the pathname for the current directory. rm [options] directory Remove (delete) file(s) and/or directories. rmdir [options] directory Delete empty directories. ssh [options] user@machine Remotely log in to another Linux machine, over the network. Leave an ssh session by typing exit. su [options] [user [arguments]] Switch to another user account. tail [options] [filename] Display the last n lines of a file (the default is 10). tar [options] filename Store and extract files from a tarfile (.tar) or tarball (.tar.gz or .tgz). top Displays the resources being used on your system. Press q to exit. touch filename Create an empty file with the specified name.	passwd [name [password]]	
rm [options] directory Remove (delete) file(s) and/or directories. Pelete empty directories. Remotely log in to another Linux machine, over the network. Leave an ssh session by typing exit. Switch to another user account. Display the last n lines of a file (the default is 10). The potions of the default is 10. The potions of the potions of the default is 10. The potions of t	ps [options]	Display a snapshot of the currently running processes.
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Leave an ssh session by typing exit. su [options] [user [arguments]] Switch to another user account. tail [options] [filename] Display the last n lines of a file (the default is 10). tar [options] filename Store and extract files from a tarfile (.tar) or tarball (.tar.gz or .tgz). top Displays the resources being used on your system. Press q to exit. touch filename Create an empty file with the specified name.	rmdir [options] directory	Delete empty directories.
tail [options] [filename] Display the last <i>n</i> lines of a file (the default is 10). tar [options] filename Store and extract files from a tarfile (.tar) or tarball (.tar.gz or .tgz). top Displays the resources being used on your system. Press q to exit. touch filename Create an empty file with the specified name.	ssh [options] user@machine	, ,
tar [options] filename Store and extract files from a tarfile (.tar) or tarball (.tar.gz or .tgz). top Displays the resources being used on your system. Press q to exit. touch filename Create an empty file with the specified name.	su [options] [user [arguments]]	Switch to another user account.
top Displays the resources being used on your system. Press q to exit. touch filename Create an empty file with the specified name.	tail [options] [filename]	
exit. touch filename Create an empty file with the specified name.	tar [options] filename	Store and extract files from a tarfile (.tar) or tarball (.tar.gz or .tgz).
	top	
who [options] Display who is logged on.	touch filename	Create an empty file with the specified name.
	who [options]	Display who is logged on.

Top 50 Linux Commands PDF

- 1. Is The most frequently used command in Linux to list directories
- 2. pwd Print working directory command in Linux
- 3. cd Linux command to navigate through directories
- 4. mkdir Command used to create directories in Linux
- 5. mv Move or rename files in Linux
- 6. cp Similar usage as mv but for copying files in Linux
- 7. rm Delete files or directories
- 8. touch Create blank/empty files
- 9. In Create symbolic links (shortcuts) to other files
- 10. cat Display file contents on the terminal
- 11. clear Clear the terminal display

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- 10. grep Scarcii ioi a suing within an output
- 19. head Return the specified number of lines from the top
- 20. tail Return the specified number of lines from the bottom
- 21. diff Find the difference between two files
- 22. cmp Allows you to check if two files are identical
- 23. comm Combines the functionality of diff and cmp
- 24. sort Linux command to sort the content of a file while outputting
- 25. export Export environment variables in Linux
- 26. zip Zip files in Linux
- 27. unzip Unzip files in Linux
- 28. ssh Secure Shell command in Linux
- 29. service Linux command to start and stop services
- 30. ps Display active processes
- 31. kill and killall Kill active processes by process ID or name
- 32. df Display disk filesystem information
- 33. mount Mount file systems in Linux
- 34. chmod Command to change file permissions
- 35. chown Command for granting ownership of files or folders
- 36. ifconfig Display network interfaces and IP addresses
- 37. traceroute Trace all the network hops to reach the destination
- 38. wget Direct download files from the internet
- 39. ufw Firewall command
- 40. iptables Base firewall for all other firewall utilities to interface with
- 41. apt, pacman, yum, rpm Package managers depending on the distro
- 42. sudo Command to escalate privileges in Linux
- 43. cal View a command-line calendar
- 44. alias Create custom shortcuts for your regularly used commands
- 45. dd Majorly used for creating bootable USB sticks
- 46. whereis Locate the binary, source, and manual pages for a command
- 47. whatis Find what a command is used for
- 48. top View active processes live with their system usage
- 49. useradd and usermod Add new user or change existing users data
- 50. passwd Create or update passwords for existing users

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3.	kill pid	Kill the process with given pid
4.	killall proc	Kill all the process named proc
5.	pkill pattern	Will kill all processes matching the pattern
6.	bg	List stopped or background jobs,resume a stopped job in the background
7.	fg	Brings the most recent job to foreground
8.	fg n	Brings job n to the foreground
File p	ermission	
1.	chmod octal file	Change the permission of file to octal,which can be found separately for user,group,world by adding,
Searc	hing	
1.	grep pattern file	Search for pattern in file
2.	grep -r pattern dir	Search recursively for pattern in dir
3.	command grep pattern	Search pattern in the output of a command
4.	locate file	Find all instances of file
5.	findname filename	Searches in the current directory (represented by a period) and below it, for files and directories with names starting with filename
6.	pgrep pattern	Searches for all the named processes , that matches with the pattern and, by default, returns their ID
Syste	m Info	
1.	date	Show the current date and time
2.	cal	Show this month's calender
3.	uptime	Show current uptime
4.	w	Display who is on line
5.	whoami	Who you are logged in as

Unix/Linux Command Reference

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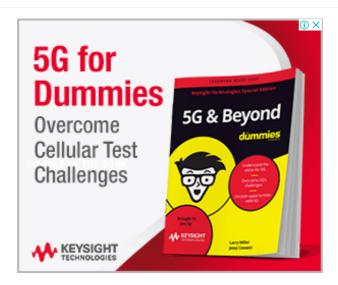
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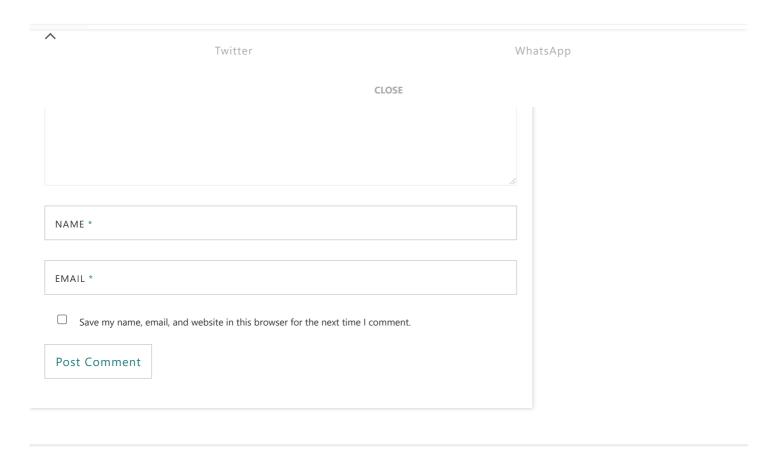
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