Ubuntu Commands

1) pwd :- it gives present working directory
2) ls :- it gives all the files and folder
   ls -a :- it gives all the file and directories including hidden files
   ls -l :- it gives all the file and directories with permission

3) cd :- cd stands for change directory
   It is used to change or move to another directory from current directory
   -> cd diectory_name :- to move to that directory
   -> cd :- if only put cd and press enter to move directly to the root directory
4) mkdir :- mkdir stand for make directory
   -> mkdir foldername :- create a directory
   if you can create nested directory put
   -> mkdir -p foldername1/foldername2
5) rmdir :- rmdir stands for remove directory
   -> rmdir foldername
   if you can create nested directory put
   -> rmdir foldername/foldername2
   rmdir only remove empty directories if it is not empty it is not delete
6) rm :- rm stands for remove it is used for delete the file or delete directory including all files or delete only directory
   -> rm filename :- it remove only the file
   -> rm foldername/filename :- it delete the file in the given path .
   -> rm -r foldername or path :- it is delete all the files and folder

7) touch :- touch command is used to create a blank file

-> touch fileame

8) locate :- the locate command is usefulll to give a full path to the file when it can store

-> locate filename or folder

-> locate -i filename or folder

it is most helpful if you don’t know the file name is what but you know something letter in that file you add this letter with locate it search it and display all the paths related your letter

9) sudo :- sudo means super user do

if you write sudo su you want to move root user and you are administrator and all rights to you.

sudo halt :- turnoff the computer

sudo reboot :- reboot the system

10) uname -a :- it gives all the information of your system.

11) apt-get :- apt-get is used to install package, upgrade syatem or update package and it is use with sudo without it it not working

-> sudo apt-get packagename

if you are in the root user at that time don’t require to write sudo you can directly access apt-get package name

12) ping :- ping is used to check you link operating system is connected on the internet or not

ping google.com

it check what the time is take your comter to connect the internet and it display response

13) man :- man stands for manual

It is used to show the manual of any command and it’s all option and details.

man command_name

14) cp :- cp stands of copy

it is used to copy the file and save into any location

cp old_filename new_file_name

exa :- cp test.txt ../../../x/y/z/sample.txt

15) mv :- mv stands for move and it is used to move file or folder one location to another and also rename the file

mv old_loc_filename1 new_loc_filename1

mv oldfilename newfilename

16) chmod :- chmod stand for change the mode and it is used to change the mode or we can say that change the permission of admin,group, and public

basically the permission are divided in the 3 types

1) admin
2) group
3) public

show all the permission using ls -l filename

r = read permission

w = write permission

x = execute permission

Note :- you can apply the permission in number format.

1) 1 is used to execute permission
2) 2 is used to write permission
3) 4 is used to read the permission

17) cat :- cat is used to create a file and write into file and it is also used to display file and combine file.

Create A File:

cat > filename

content...

ctrl+c / ctrl+z

Display The File

cat filename

Combining File

cat file1 file2 > newfile

18) date :- date is used to display the date time of your system with timezone

date

19) FTP :- ftp stands for file transfer protocol.

It is most usefull to data transfer among computers

we can use loging in and establishing the connection with a remote host

It usually runs over TCP port 21.

upload and download files

navigating through directories

browsing contents of the directories

Syntax :-

ftp <ip-address or hostname>

Commands of ftp :-

If you get error to enter passive and after type commands

1) dir :- display files of current directory of remote host

2) cd “dirname” :- change directory to “dirname” on remote computer

3) put “file” :- upload files to local to remote computer

4) get file :- download file to remote to local computer

5) quit :- Logout

20) telnet :- telnet is used to connect to remote linux computer

it is used to run programs remotely and conduct administration

it is similar to remote desktop found in windows machine

Syntax :-

telnet <ip-address or hostname>

21) SSH :- ssh stands for secure shell

it is used to Securely connect to a remote computer

compared to Telnet, SSH is more secure

ssh is a replacement for tenet and is used by system administrators to control remote lonux servers.

Syntax :-

SSH username@ip-address or hostname

22) chown :- chown stands for change the ownership and group

sudo chown user:group filename

Syntax :- chown user <filename>

chown user:group <filename>

23) chgrp :- chgrp stands for change group

it is used to change ownership of group

sudo chgrp root filename

24) top :- top displays all the running processes

25) wget :- Wget is the non-interactive network downloader which is used to download files from the server even when the useer has not logged on o the system and it can work in background without hindering the current process.

1. To simply download a webpage:

wget http://example.com/sample.php

2. To download the file in background

wget -b http://www.example.com/samplepage.php

3. To overwrite the log while of the wget command

wget http://www.example.com/filename.txt -o /path/filename.txt

4. To resume a partially downloaded file

wget -c http://example.com/samplefile.tar.gz

5. To try a given number of times

wget –tries =10 http://example.com/samplefile.tar.gz

26) su :- su stands for super user

it is used to access or go to the root user or another user

if you are type su and press enter it is considered as root and automatic it transfer you into root user.

27) ps :- ps stands for process status

it is used to check the process status of all process

ps ux

it is also used to check the single process status by using

ps pid(means:-process id)

28) kill :- kill command is used to terminate running processes

Syntax :- kill pid

29)whereis :- it Find the binary, source code and man page for specified program or command.

Syntax :-

The basic syntax is as follows:

```
whereis command
OR
whereis program
OR
whereis [options] program
```

You can pass the following option to limit limit the places where whereis searches for files:

- **`-B /path/to/dir`** : Limit the places where whereis searches for binaries.
- **`-M /path/to/dir`** : Limit the places where whereis searches for manual sections.
- **`-S /path/to/dir`** : Limit the places where whereis searches for sources

whereis command options

From the whereis(1) command man page:

Option	Meaning
`-f`	Define search scope.
`-b`	Search only binaries.
`-B`	Define binaries lookup path.
`-m`	Search only manual paths.
`-M`	Define man lookup path.
`-s`	Search only sources path.
`-S`	Define sources lookup path.
`-u`	Search from unusual enties.
`-V`	Output version information and exit.
`-h`	Display this help and exit.

30) df :-

df utility is reports to the free disk space for all the files

Syntax :-

df

31) free :- free command shows the free and used memory(RAM) on the linux system

Syntax :-

free

32) vi :- vi is a editor which is used to create a file and edit the existing file.

Syntax :-

vi <filenameNew> OR

vi <filenameExisting>

33) passwd :- passwd is used to change the pasword of the unix or linux system

34) ifconfig :- The “ifconfig” command is used for displaying current network configuration information, setting up an ip address, netmask or broadcast address to an network interface, creating an alias for network interface, setting up hardware address and enable or disable network interfaces.

Link :- https://www.tecmint.com/ifconfig-command-examples/

35) tar :- The Linux ‘tar’ stands for tape archive, is used to create Archive and extract the Archive files

We can use Linux tar command to create compressed or uncompressed Archive files and also maintain and modify them.

Options:
-c : Creates Archive
-x : Extract the archive
-f : creates archive with given filename
-t : displays or lists files in archived file
-u : archives and adds to an existing archive file
-v : Displays Verbose Information
-A : Concatenates the archive files
-z : zip, tells tar command that create tar file using gzip
-j : filter archive tar file using tbzip
-W : Verify a archive file
-r : update or add file or directory in already existed .tar file

MIMP :- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QsHPMlPih-Q

Syntax :- tar -option filename.tar files

36) find :- find command is used to find the file or the folder for any location

Syntax :-

find path -type typeoption -name “name of file/directory”

if you get the file with extension but you will ignore the case then type command

find path -type typeoption -iname “name of file/directory”

Show The Files depthwise

find path -maxdepth 1 -type typeoption -iname “name of file/directory”

37) grep :- grep command is used to search the file or peace of information .

Syntax :-

grep <search_string>

option	Function
-v	Shows all the lines that do not match the searched string
-c	Display only the count of matching lines
-n	show the matching lines and it’s number
-i	Match both (Upper and Lower) Case
-l	Shows the just name of the file with the string

38) sort :- sort command is used to sort and display the file content

Syntax :-

sort filename :- alphabetic order

The ‘SORT’ Command

option	Function
-r	Reverse Sorting
-n	Sorts Numerically
-f	Case Insensitive Sorting

Important Basic Command Link :-

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Qf11UrSepQM