LUNIX commands

LUNIX commands

WC -c(print byte count) -m -w(print word count) -l(print line count only) -L(locates long file print its each bite)(word count)

ls ls $home | WC -1 (list files)

df -h / (disk free command)

top -d1 (this command is used for what was programs running on this system)

lpr (it was show the user host)

last -a $user (it was shows that wht was last login)

wget [website name](download any file using weget without browser)

ip addr show eth0 (it was showing wat was connected)

whois [website name] | low (it was shows webiste detials)

stdin (standre input)
stdout (standerd output)

echo [enter some text](it will print the text wat was you write)

command --help (show what was the command)

command --version (show what was the version)

man wc (man command is use t see the mannul) -K option follow by keyword

info (command is use run lunix command for hyperlink into lunix)

cd ~/directory(this command change directory to go the directry

echo $home (show the directory folders)

echo ~ (show the directory folders)
pwd (show the directory folders) [print working directory]
echo ~/directory name

proc this command is use see the information of all system data
exmaple : cat /proc/cpuinfo

/proc/
ioports A list of your computer’s input/output hardware.
/proc/
cpuinfo Information about your computer’s processors.
/proc/
version The operating system version. The uname command prints the
same information.
/proc/
uptime System uptime (i.e., seconds elapsed since the system was last
booted). Run the uptime command for a more human-readable
result.
/proc/nnn Information about the Linux process with ID nnn, where nnn is a
positive integer.
/proc/self Information about the current process you’re running; a symbolic
link to a /proc/nnn file, automatically updated. Try running:
→ ls -l /proc/self
several times in a row: you’ll see /proc/self changing where it
points.

→ ls -l myfile
ls-ld myfile this both commands tells that what was in the file name and acess time of modife

| this symbole is pipe tells connection bwt before the command and after the command are connected first run the first cmd and next run the second command

who cmd tell that how many members are login on system (who | wc -l)this is tell that in num

type cmd is use to what type that application used are where it was saved {type who ,type cd}

ls -l file name (it was show the wht was file name who was acess the last file)

ls -ld folder (it was permission of the director name)

read (r) write (w) execute (x)

whild card in lunix are * [] ? [] {}

in wild card {} you enter thw value like 1,22,33,444,5555{1,22,333,4444,5555} then you got the output the value with that

MYVAR=1232 you can assigne the varible names of the you can print the value echo $MYVAR it works on same shell

printenv (learn for this)(HOME DISPLAY USER LOGNAME TERM USER SHELL PWD)

alias command is use to rename per commands into your own name are long commands into short coomands example = alias sh="ls -a"

input/output directors in this director we store the output in files >, >> , < . this > command is used to save ouput file if you what same file output use >> symbole and < is use to interact with that first command

you can also write two commands output in one file command 1 > cmd 2 > filename , and also use these >&,&>

pipes | multi pipes also used in single commads line cmd 1 | cmd 2 | cmd3 getting output on one command line

<()this is the process subtustion this is used like pipes but advanced exm : command <(commads 1|command 2 | cmd 3) <(cmd1|cmd2|cmd3) you write two big commands in one single line ...

sequence cmd is use to run these ; && || in single line cmd1;cmd2;cmd3 these semicloums tell that inovke all cmds in single line are run cmd all programs

&& this is use and symbole when error occures you will stop the cmd we use that && symbole

|| or symbole is used to run the cmd one by one excution
'this single quote print same value' "this block quote is use any wild card entery they get the output exmaple $HOME "

date +%Y it will print the year ,$(date +%Y) this also print year but equivalent means $ symbole indicates it was important
you can also run nesteed cmds $(expr $(date +%Y) + 1) this will give the out put next year

\ is escaping for sepcial characters ex :echo a * this is wild card print all files started with 'a' printed same example we use :echo a* this wills prints only 'a*'

history commands is use to see wht we used on last commands on shell example : (history it shows wat was on terminal , history N
here N numbers you entred how many you want to see like you enterd 5 it will shows last 5 numbers history of commands

do you want last command (!!) this two exlerative marks runs previos commands

!N N=number of the command this cmd is used to you see on the history you just want that command !35 it will run list on 35 command

!$ run last paragment means it will runs the last cmd after the commad like (wc -l in this -l is a paragmnet)

!* this commnad is add after the cmd you will add last paragment for that (wc !* it will add last paragment like -l it was last paragment)

shell job control
& you use this end symbole after the cmd your program run background like you cant stop the command just add "fg" it will come foreground
ctl+z escape the cmd are exit
fg [%jobnumber] and bg [%jobnmber] it works apply the cmd it will give foreground and background suspend and resume also use job controls example suspend [%jobnumber]
show that some numbers processid like 20506
jobs command show all job commands + means running - means stopped

screen
what is screen you can use multiple on single shells at one time using screen cmd while you screen command you didnt see nothing was happens but it will create a new shell on that shell ot will create 0to9 shells means 10 sheels at a time
ctrl+a\ this will kill the shell are close the shell
crtla+c it will open the new shell on screen cmd
ctrl+a+ctrla shifted to other shells when you mostely used
ctrl+a+ctrln shifted to next window
ctrl+a+ctrlw list all shells show end of the page how many shells is in screen
ctrl+d it will close the shell or window
ctrl+a+N here N means number of the number you enterd the number it will open the window

CTRL+ATRL+D go to the desktop

ctrl+c kill command are exit that command in fg foreground

ctrl+j just like enter button but even it was empty it will printed

ctrl+l clear the screen or clear command

ctrl+d close the shell or exit command

ctrl+z stop the command

ls means list commands -a show all hidden files .files are hidden files -l show all list files with acess and read write names (ls -l show all file and dir , ls -l filename it will show the acess of the file name and date year read write option) ls -ld dirname ld means list director it will show the all data of dir ls -G ownership of the files
ls -F , ls -S showing short by size ls -r reverse order ls -R it will show all files open the files show that what we have on that ls -d list director

-t last modified , -1 show in one line , -R show sub folders also (ls *) , -r reverse order , -s show the size of the file, -S large files first,-m show all file just comma,-F show the file using symbols like / folder @ links * executable = sockets, -i print index of files or folder ,-Z secure content of the files , -Q quotation ,-g doesn't list owners , -h human readable ,-d director example : ls -d */

copy command is used to copy the commands (cp) cp filename1 filename2 ,cp filename1 filename2 filename3 dir ,

-a same as -r copy directory, -r copy directory , -p file content file permission , -i alert show if file is there show me there give me yes option to over write ,-f force to copy , -v showing done

mv move directory command mv [option] filename source mv -i list1 /home/parrot/Downloads . attributes -i interactive mode ask before overwrite , -f if destination file exist force to over ride

rm remove command this cmd is used to remove files are directory

rm filename dirname arrtributes -i interactive mode ask before delete each other , -f force deletion igonring errors , -r remove dir

rmdir command is use removedirecory you can also delete with (rm -r)

importent
ln link command they are two type of links symbolic link and soft link you add -s attribute it was soft link (ln -attribute filename source) -s make symbole link means soft link , -i interactive mode ,-f force link ,-d create a hard disk link

pwd print working directory

basename command is use to print end path of file or text example : basename /pwd/firefox it will print firefox

example : basename /pwd/firefox fox it will print fire

dirname command is used to print user path example : dirname /home/parrot/Downloads it will print /home/parrot

mkdir command is used to create a directory using this command mkdir foldername1 foldername2 it will create two folders

-m create a direction with permission mkdir -m 0775 foldername -p this attribute is use to create folder on folder example : mkdir -p one/two/there/four it will create folder on folder

cat command is use to see the txt file are some file to print out put
example : cat filename , cat filename* | less print large number of text any file printed

keys -T,-E,-V,-n,-b,-s[-T disable all tabs, -E go to the end of page , -V printing non printed items , -n showing in lines in numbers ,-b numbers nonblank , -s sequence blank]

less commad is use bascily on after the pipe use to open in new shell or window example : less filename , command | less
(spcebar and crtlv , crtlf move to front and back , h help opens when you click h on running less command /text to search the text in files ? same as/ but backword , v you can edit file in less)

nl command is used to vist files like text file in prepending in lines or standed output (example nl open.txt it will show in lines)

head command is used to printed first 10 lines (example : nl filename | head) tail command printed last 10 times (example : nl filename |tail)

strings
command is use to print text are file data we use also cat but cat should not print some text showing symbole but this will print all text using string (example : strings /usr/bin/who) it will print all text of the who file but we use cat it show symbols

this strings -n 10 /usr/bin/who | grep '@' this grep is used to search that file and print the email id

attributes -n display only string with length greater than length

od commad means octal dump this command is use to see the file in decimals like ascII,octal,decimal,hexadecimla ,byte int, long,
example : od -w8 /usr/bin/who and output print decimals number and we add -tc of the attribute of the commad it will show text file also od -tc -w8 /usr/bin/who give out put with text

nano , vim are popular text editors basic all lunix operating systems to use the file edit text
nano save and exit ctrlo+ctrlX , save ctrlo ,save as ctrlo+file name, ctrlx save quit without saveing
vim save and exit :wq , :q! quit with out saving ,:w , :wfilename

stat command is show full details of the file like name time size edited all of that (example : stat filename , it will give output of the file name)

stat attributes -f show the id and size acess name , -t show all in one line , -L nothing ,

du command is used to check all files of the size (example : du filename , it will show the file size)

atrributes -s show all totle size -k,-m,-t,-b,-y this size like show in kilobyte ,terabyte , megabyte,hexabyte
-L messagers symboliclinks

file command is use to check what type of the file it was ascII , formate or binary code formate are anything

attributes -b Omint filename , -i show it was text file are any other file , -f read that file and report the file name in lines
-L follow symbolw and links , -z look to see into uncomprossed files

touch command is used to create a multi files at a time (example : touch file1 file2 file3)
touch command is also used modifie the file access time and date (attributes -a change the access time , -m change the modified time , -c bascilly if there is now you file name it will created but -c attribute is use to if there no file should not create it
, -d you manullay change date time year example touch -d "12-10-2021 16:50:21" outputit will change all the data , -t set the file time stamp

chown command is use to change the name of the ownership (file or groups) and group of the ownership
(example: chown changename :groupname filename filename2 dir* file[1-2]) it will changes the owner names of the file
--reference =file

chgrp this command is use to change the group owner ship names

chmod is used to change permisson read r ,write w ,excuite x , these permission is used to exicute the file like

example : dwrx--rw---wr these are tell that first one is user and second one is group permission and third one is other permissons

command example : chmod u+w,g+r,o-w-x filename or dirname it will change the permissions other method is there
+s you need to check on internet about this attack
chmod 600 filename private file for you ,chmod 000 filename all permissions are removed , chmod 644 filename every one can read you can write , chmod 700 dirname private directory , chmod 755 dirname every one can read you can write .

umast command use to change the defult read and write permssions exp : umast 0555 it will change the defalut user permissions
you want check user permissions "umask -S " it will stops 0777 it was defalut permission 0002

chattr command is used to change the attribute of the file like - remove the attribute ,+ add the attribute ,= also there

example : sudo chattr +i s.txt (output you cant change the file untill you use the -i)

attributes for chattr c,C s,i,u ,d dont dump ,A

lsattr you can see what attributes on the file what attributes is used [-R , -a ,-d]

find commad is cricutal to study it easy to use

-name , -iname search include capital and small letters ,-lname search include wildcards ,-ilname are case indicates ,-path search must match the shell of the file

-type like searching which life ,c charater ,s scotes , d directors, l symbole links , b block devices , p named pipes

-atime show file was last acess , -mtime -12 it was show before twely hours modified , -amin it was last minute acess ,

-mmin -12 it was shows last mintes modified of the files or director , -user name ,-size +20 , -group name , -empty , -follow,
-depth , -perm 0777 it will show all permision file and you change using -exec command

example : find . -name new.txt it print path where it was

in this . indicate search in this current working directory only , -name indicates of the files ,-iname show files both captial and small ,

2 .example : find /directorname -iname filename , find . -type f or d -iname "*.txt"(it will shows all text files) -print ,

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here f means filetype and d means director type
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3. example : find . -type f -name "*.jpg" -size -2 -atime -20 -empty -perm 0775 -exec rm {} ; it will deleate all files jpg files modifed less than 20days and empty file permision 0775

-exec you also use ok cmd

xargs commad is just like a less to see the file but it was most powerfull to find the text i need to learn more

locate command is use to find the where all file was locate using path example : locate namp it will find all files where was located with the path attribute -S , locate -S it was show the database
you will on the system a create a file it was not updated on database then you will use command (sudo updatedb -u -U -L(0|1),-e,-o it will update the files)

who it was tell who was logined

type command is tell that what type of file is

which commad is used where commad is located

whereis commmad is tell that command hard core where it was tell -b -s -m

grep command is use find particler text on file we can use add after pipe to serch the text in file

attribute = -i it search uppercase and lowercase , -n it will print line number of the file , -v print lines donot match the text , -AN here N=number print After ten line matched the text , -BN print before the text line matched the text , -CN it will print both before and after lines , -w print paticular word , -b print before byte of the files , -x match only complete line
-e search multi pattren

to find symbole example = grep '!' results.txt , you can also search using wild cards example : grep -i '[a-b]' resutls.txt

egrep is using find multi words are string using egrep example : egrep (text | word) text.txt it will find two words on text file example : ls | grep parrot it will find all folders of parrot

fgrep command is using find multiple file at a time
example : fgrep "text
> send

> du " text.txt (it will find all the text)
> cut command is use to print file (or) director if there is no arrgement it was not printed -b byte it will printed bytes , -c printed characters , -f filed is used to arrgement

here d = deliminator ",.:;/@"

example : cut -d ":" -f 2 filename , cut -c 1-2 filename (it will print characters) , cut -b 1,4 filename (it will print byte of the file) .

paste command is used to combine the to file in both horizantal lies example : paste 1.txt 2.txt , -d add deliminator between them example : paste -d "|" 1.txt 2.txt it will print text1|text2

attribute -s you see the file in vertical file

tr command is use to change the text of file like you all small letter into capital letters

example : cat note.txt | paste -d "." notes.txt notes1.txt | tr 'a-z' 'A-Z' it will all in capital letters
examples : tr -d s notes.txt , tr notes.txt '' , tr notes.txt [:space:] '\t' (\t space become tabs ,\n space become new line ,\a , \b remove backspae ,\v vertical ,\f formed)

attribute : -s

expand and unexpand is use to remove spaces of the file example : expand cat.txt > 1.txt , it will give out put with out spaces

example : unexpand cat.txt > 1.txt it remove all spaces

sort command is use to see the text in alphabetical way example : sort text.txt it was alphabetical way

attributes -r reverse order , -tx ,-k key example , sort -k2 -t people

uniq this commad is use only print one text find any dubilcate it will not printed

attributes -u print unique line only , -d print dulipcate line only , -i case insensitive operation , -c count in number
-s 10 show the file

tee commad is use to get output copy into a file example : ls | tee list |short output : its get output into a file and save into new file list

attributes -a ,-i

awk commad is basic formate is used awk '{print}' filename

example : awk '{print $4 $5}' filename , awk 'length < 60 {print}' filename

sed is like awk commad you can change are modified commad to view exmaple sed 's/me/you/g' filename it will show change the me to you and show output , sed '1,10d' filename
it will show delete first line of the output

tar command is used to file convert into zip easy way to share the file

example: tar -czf file.tar.gz filename it will comprssed in one zip
tar -xf file.tar.gz un compress the file or unzip the file
tar -tf file.tar.gz to see the file without unzip
tar -xvf file.tar)_

zip command is used to compress files in zip

commands zip file.zip file1 file3 file4

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zip -r file.zip directorname  (you can add extra file )

      unzip -l  file.zip  show the file in list of them

      unzip file.zip it will extracte the file in folder or files
```

munpack [option] mail-file , man [options] file
in modern mail easy way to send and recive the mails but olden not easy to attache any files difficlut to attache these command is use to attache the files in munpack and man to attache and send files bascilly it was not present in lunix shell you will install the file using terminal

diff command
diff command is used to compare both files are equal are not it was > number it was fist file and < symbole it was second file attributes : -q jsut say file was differnt , -e ,-c context in differnt formate was add symboles , -e reverse show , -u add symboles ++, -- to output
example : diff -q file1 file2 , diff -r dir1 dir2 (-r go deep on subdirectory and find the differece on them)

comm command
is used to commpare the files between in three colums first line was first file names and second line tells second file words and third colum tell that commpare both output we get it was third line
attributes : -1 ,-2 -3 ,these tell us only print -1 means first one colums and send -2 tell that second colum and -3 tell that print third colum
example : comm -12 filename1 filename2
it show output file name in colum only third line

cmp command
is used to compare byte-byte by file example : cmp file1 file2 get out put tell how many bites was equall in line

md5sum command
is used to check the file it was change or modified the file when you download the file in internet you will check md5sum hash key it was tell that it was file was correpceted or not
example :md5sum file.txt it will print hash key of the file if you changed it will modified hash key
md5 file.txt > text

pdftotext commad
this command is use to convert pdf into text like pdftotext lunix.pdf it will get out put lunix.txt

```
 attributes : -f N here n number it will you give -f 100 it will printed
aftre 100 pages begin of the pages
                     -l N here n number end with the page
                     -htmlmeta generate html
                     -eol (dos|mac|lunix)
```

ps2ascii sample.pdf extract.txt
this ps2ascii converts pdf to all file into some text files like it also know as ghost script

pdftk
example pdftk text.pdf output text1.pdf user_pw enteryoupaswword
this is also used to combaine two text pdf files in one file
example pdftk text1.pdf tex2.pdf output s.pdf user_pw 1111

pdf2ps

this command is converts pdf file to ps when we pdf file as post scprited file we use that

ps2pdf

```
this command is used to convert ps file to pdf file

example : pdf2ps pdf.pdf
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lpr and lp both are use to printthe file using printer

lpr is an offline printer and lp is online printer
exmpale : lpr text.txt it will waiting for printer (-P , -#N here N=number of copies ,-j name set name on your coverpage)

lp filename it will print the file example : lp text.txt fit-to-paper

lpq it will show the command what was in queue (-a list all queue for all printets , -l -P)

lpqrm this command is used to stop to print in queue

look command is used to search string its only find first string of the file example : look what filename (it will get output of the file get output \ if you entered second name it will not give output)

aspell command is used to check the spelling of the file and if you want also replace the text example : aspell -c filename

spell is basic unix command is used to see all mistake text in file example : spell filename (it will gives output all wrong sentence as per disconury)

df command is used to check the disk free command
example : df -h / it will print all free space of disk in disk partition attributes -a and etc you should learn it

mount command is use to mount the files in system like if you not mount the file in system you cant access the file and it will not show the file example : mount -t filetype /dev/file (-a it will mount all files)

unmount command is used to unmount the files to show the to exit the files like
example : unmount -a it will unmount all files

parted ,gparted ,fdisk , sfdisk (these will help to create a partition)

fsck partition check it will error of partition and reapir the patition (-A -N -r -a)

eject command is used too eject the partition of the system like cd , usb etc

sudo sync; echo 1> /proc/sys/vm/drop_caches to clear the caches of the files of the systems

rsync command is used to copie file two directories over the network if you use these things it will backup the files of the data example rsync -avr myfile/ myfile

rsync -a mydir smith@server.example.com:D2

lsblk

dd command is used to low level copier files example : dd if=file.txt of=file2.txt it will show the out put fater to copy the files
bascily dd use to copy the file between hard disks example : sudo dd if=/dev/device of=mybootrecord bs=512 \ count=1

growisofs commad is use to write cd drive dvd blueray

ps command is used to see what was running in process other users {}learn this {}\

uptime this commad is show how much time system was on and how many members was login in

w commad display current process running in shell for all logged in attributes :-h,-f-s

top command was show how cpu was running

free command is used to see memory useage in kilobytes also see how many user logged in and caches memory

kill command is used to see stop ,exit are terminted exmple : killall od it will teriminated

timeout -a 3 sleep 60 in this case it will decerase the time of them

nice and renice are the changes of priority for the process
you can the see the what was processing ps -l
nice -n 10 sleep 20 & , renice -n 10 3267(this is the bg process id)

sleep command is used to run cmd after the time will done example : sleep 5m && echp 'it will print after five minutes'

watch command is used to run the program every 0.5sec as you wish example : watch -n 0.5 free

crontab command is used to shedule the process when we want to backup the every particlar time you put in crontab using commad example : crontab mintes houres day month wekeend scprit (it will run scprit or command every time you set)

shutdown these basicly use super user example sudo shutdown -h +15 "rebooting" (it will send all user they is maintence the system
) -r reboot the system , -k just kidding , -c cancel all , -f dont check fsck

systemctrl command is used to sudo systemcrl poweroff , reboot , suspend

logname print loginname

whoami it will print login name

id command show that was the id -u print user id and exit , -g print group id and exit ,-G print the ids of all other groups user belnogs to

who show home many are logged in

users it will show all users name

install finger in system and learn it

last it was all last user users are logged in -i it was show ip adders of last user logged in ,-R ,-x also display systems shutdown an change system rules

printenv show all environment varibles of shells

useradd add user to account ,user deleate user to lunix ,usermod it will change differnt options it will modified the and much more

passwd it change the password of the user , chfn it will change the user details , chsh change the path of the user enter into mail shell

uname -a this commad show the all information of the host information of the server

hostname (-i,-a,-s-f-d-y-Fhostfile) domainname command same as host name

ip addr show eth0
ip monitor ,ip route ip link,ip maddr
ifconfig -a it will shows ip address

host www.google.com this commad same as whois command show details of query about . whois prints about webiste detials

ping command is used to check weather website is working are not

traceroute cmd show the where is the host and how network was connected use .traceroute www.google.com

ssh secure connect to host of the severs using username and password example : ssh parrot@192.168.0.1 it will ask the password you enterd it will open the terminal

sftp and ftp both are used to copie the files in both diretories ftp is not secure an sftp is secure sftp even interactive

scp copie files for the sever active only

netcap create a abirivation of network connection (learn this)

email mutt ,mail, mailq

seq number printed seq 100 it will printed hundread numbers

/usr/share/nmap/scripts/

8317532040