

Linux Dasar

Perintah shell lanjut



Pesantren Teknologi Informasi dan Komunikasi

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Materi



Perintah Shell Lanjut

df

Fungsi: menampilkan penggunaan filesystem

Sintaks: `df [-option] ... [file] ...`

Contoh:

```
$ df
```

```
$ df -h
```

```
$ df -h /home
```

du

Fungsi: menampilkan penggunaan file atau direktori

Sintaks: `du [-option] ... [file] ...`

Contoh:

```
$ du /etc
```

```
$ du -h /etc
```

```
$ du -sh /etc
```

free

Fungsi: menampilkan penggunaan memory

Sintaks: free [options]

Contoh:

```
$ free
```

```
$ free -h
```

ps

Fungsi: menampilkan status suatu proses

Sintaks: ps [options]

Contoh:

```
$ ps
```

```
$ ps aux
```

```
$ ps -ef
```

kill

Fungsi: mengirimkan sinyal kepada suatu proses (default: sinyal TERM)

Sintaks: `kill [-signal] pid`

Contoh:

```
$ kill 7988
```

```
$ kill -9 7988
```

```
$ kill -l
```

pgrep

Fungsi: menampilkan proses id dari proses yang sedang berjalan sesuai dengan pola yang diminta

Sintaks: `pgrep [options] pola`

Contoh:

```
$ pgrep calc
```

```
13832
```

```
$ pgrep -u dudi calc
```

```
13832
```


pskill

Fungsi: mengirimkan sinyal kepada suatu proses (default: sinyal TERM) sesuai pola yang diminta

Sintaks: pskill [options] pola

Contoh:

```
$ pskill calc
```

```
$ kill -u calc
```

killall

Fungsi: mengirimkan sinyal kepada seluruh proses (default: sinyal TERM) sesuai nama yang diminta

Sintaks: `killall [options] nama ...`

Contoh:

```
$ killall gnome-calculator
```

whereis

Fungsi: menampilkan lokasi binari, source dan halaman manual suatu perintah

Sintaks: `whereis [-options] perintah...`

Contoh:

```
$ whereis ls
ls: /usr/bin/ls /usr/share/man/man1/ls.1.gz
$ whereis -b ls
ls: /usr/bin/ls
$ whereis -s ls
ls:
$ whereis -m ls
ls: /usr/share/man/man1/ls.1.gz
```

which

Fungsi: menampilkan lokasi suatu perintah

Sintaks: `which [-a] perintah...`

Contoh:

```
$ which ls  
/usr/bin/ls
```

```
$ which -a ls  
/bin/ls
```

find

Fungsi: mencari file di dalam struktur direktori linux

Sintaks: find [direktori] [kriteria]

Contoh:

```
$ find . -name "tes*"
./tes1
./tes
./tes2
./tes12
./bin/tes.py
./tes123
$ find -name "tes*" -perm 775
./bin/tes.py
```

grep

Sintaks : `grep [-option...] patern [file...]`

Contoh:

```
$ grep dudi /etc/passwd
```

```
dudi:x:500:500:Dudi Fitriahadi:/home/dudi:/bin/bash
```

```
$ grep echo *
```

cat - concatenate

Sintaks: `cat [-option] file ...`

Contoh:

```
$ cat > latihan.txt
```

```
echo hallo
```

CTRL-D

```
$ cat latihan.txt
```

```
echo hallo
```

```
$ cat -n latihan.txt
```

```
1 echo hallo
```

more - menampilkan per layar

Sintaks: `more [-option] [file] ...`

Contoh:

```
$ more /etc/passwd
```

```
$ ls -l /etc | more
```


less - menampilkan per layar

Sintaks: `less [-option] [file] ...`

Contoh:

```
$ less /etc/passwd
```

```
$ ls -l /etc | less
```

head - menampilkan n baris pertama suatu file



Sintaks: `head [-cn] file`

Keterangan:

-c : characters

-n : lines (default=10)

Contoh:

```
$ head -n5 /etc/passwd
root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash
bin:x:1:1:bin:/bin:/sbin/nologin
daemon:x:2:2:daemon:/sbin:/sbin/nologin
adm:x:3:4:adm:/var/adm:/sbin/nologin
lp:x:4:7:lp:/var/spool/lpd:/sbin/nologin
```

tail - menampilkan n baris terakhir suatu file



Sintaks : tail [-cn] file

Keterangan:

-c : characters

-n : lines (default=10)

Contoh:

```
$ tail -n5 /etc/passwd
```

```
zaki:x:524:524::/home/zaki:/bin/bash
```

```
mulyadi:x:525:525::/home/mulyadi:/bin/bash
```

```
teguh:x:526:526::/home/teguh:/bin/bash
```

```
dora:x:527:527:Doraemon:/home/dora:/bin/bash
```

```
data:x:528:528::/home/data:/bin/bash
```

wc - word count

Sintaks: `wc [-lwc] file`

Keterangan:

-l : line

-w : word

-c : character

Contoh:

```
$ wc /etc/passwd
  73    98 3241 /etc/passwd
```

cut - memotong

Sintaks : `cut [-d"char"] [-fc] file`

Keterangan:

`-d"char"` : delimiter

`-f` : field

`-c` : character

cut - memotong

Contoh:

```
$ cut -d: -f1-4 /etc/passwd
```

```
audhie:x:522:522
```

```
mada:x:523:523
```

```
zaki:x:524:524
```

```
mulyadi:x:525:525
```

```
teguh:x:526:526
```

cut - memotong



Contoh:

```
$ cut -c1-4 /etc/passwd
```

audh

mada

zaki

muly

tegu

sort - mengurut

Sintaks : `sort [-t"char"] [-kpos] [-nr] file`

Keterangan:

-t : delimiter

-k : key

-n : numerical value

-r : reverse order

sort - mengurut

Contoh:

```
$ sort -t: -k3 /etc/passwd
```

```
audhie:x:522:522::/home/audhie:/bin/bash
```

```
ahmad:x:521:521::/home/ahmad:/bin/bash
```

```
kefas:x:520:520::/home/kefas:/bin/bash
```

```
pasrah:x:519:519::/home/pasrah:/bin/bash
```

```
giovani:x:518:518::/home/giovani:/bin/bash
```

sort - mengurut

Contoh:

```
$ sort -t: -k3 /etc/passwd
```

```
audhie:x:522:522::/home/audhie:/bin/bash
```

```
ahmad:x:521:521::/home/ahmad:/bin/bash
```

```
kefas:x:520:520::/home/kefas:/bin/bash
```

```
pasrah:x:519:519::/home/pasrah:/bin/bash
```

```
giovani:x:518:518::/home/giovani:/bin/bash
```

tr - translate

Sintaks : `tr [-option] set1 [set2]`

Contoh:

```
$ tr abc ABC < /etc/passwd
```

```
$ tr a-z A-Z < /etc/passwd
```

```
$ tr -d aiueo < /etc/passwd
```



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