Linux Commands

File Commands

1. ls   -   Directory listing

2. ls –al   -   Formatted listing with hidden files

3. ls -lt   -   Sorting the Formatted listing by time modification

4. cd dir   -   Change directory to dir

5. cd   -   Change to home directory

6. pwd   -   Show current working directory

7. mkdir dir   -   Creating a directory dir

8. tail file   -   Output the last 10 lines of the file

9. tail -f   -   file Output the contents of file as it grows,starting with

the last 10 lines

10. touch   -   file Create or update file

11 rm -rf   -   dir Force to remove the directory dir

12. cp file1 file2   -   Copy the contents of file1 to file2

13. cp -r dir1 dir2   -   Copy dir1 to dir2;create dir2 if not present

14. mv file1 file2   -   Rename or move file1 to file2,if file2 is an existing

directory

Process management

1. ps   -   To display the currently working processes

2. top   -   Display all running process Unix/Linux Command Reference

3. pkill   -   pattern Will kill all processes matching the pattern

File permission

1. chmod octal file Change the permission of file to octal,which can be found separately for user,group,world by adding,

• 4-read(r)

• 2-write(w)

• 1-execute(x)

2. chown   -   change file owner and group

 -h   -   no-dereference affect each symbolic link instead of any referenced

                                 file

-R,   -   recursive operate on files and directories recursively

System Info

1. date   -   Show the current date and time

2. uptime   -   Show current uptime

3. w   -   Display who is on line

4. whoami   -   Who you are logged in as

5. df   -   Show the disk usage

6. du   -   Show directory space usage

7. free   -   Show memory and swap usage

Compression

1. tar xf file.tar   -   Extract the files from file.tar

2. tar xzf file.tar.gz   -   Extract a tar using Gzip

3. tar xjf file.tar.bz2   -   Extract a tar using Bzip2

Network

1. ping   -   host Ping host and output results

2. wget   -   file Download file

3. ifconfig   -   ip address of the machine

Installation

1.apt-get update   -   updating the packages list from the repository

2. apt-cache search {package-name} -   Search package name in the repository

3. apt-get install {package-name}   –   Installing the selected package