

# Linux Basic Command

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The Linux command line is a text interface to your computer. Often referred to as the shell, terminal, console, prompt or various other names, it can give the appearance of being complex and confusing to use.

Command Name	Description	Example
date	date command is used to display the system date and time. date command is also used to set date and time of the system. By default the date command displays the date in the time zone on which unix/linux operating system is configured. You must be the super-user (root) to change the date and time.	<code>date --date="10 day ago"</code>
cal	If a user wants a quick view of the calendar in the Linux terminal, cal is the command for you. By default, the cal command shows the current month calendar as output. cal command is a calendar command in Linux which is used to see the calendar of a specific month or a whole year.	<code>cal -v</code>
whoami	whoami command is used both in Unix Operating System and as well as in Windows Operating System. It is basically the concatenation of the strings "who","am","i" as whoami. It displays the username of the current user when this command is invoked.	whoami
id	id command in Linux is used to find out user and	id

	<p>group names and numeric ID's (UID or group ID) of the current user or any other user in the server. This command is useful to find out the following information as listed below:</p> <p>User name and real user id.</p> <p>Find out the specific Users UID. Show the UID and all groups associated with a user. List out all the groups a user belongs to. Display security context of the current user.</p>	
mkdir	<p>mkdir command in Linux allows the user to create directories (also referred to as folders in some operating systems ). This command can create multiple directories at once as well as set the permissions for the directories. It is important to note that the user executing this command must have enough permissions to create a directory in the parent directory, or he/she may receive a 'permission denied' error.</p>	mkdir [options] [directories]
rm	<p>rm stands for remove here. rm command is used to remove objects such as files, directories, symbolic links and so on from the file system like UNIX. To be more precise, rm removes references to objects from the filesystem, where those objects might have had multiple references (for example, a file with two</p>	rm [OPTION] [FILE]

	different names). By default, it does not remove directories. This command normally works silently and you should be very careful while running rm command because once you delete the files then you are not able to recover the contents of files and directories.	
cp	cp stands for copy. This command is used to copy files or group of files or directory. It creates an exact image of a file on a disk with different file name. cp command requires at least two filenames in its arguments.	cp [OPTION] [Directory]
mv	mv stands for move. mv is used to move one or more files or directories from one place to another in a file system like UNIX. It has two distinct functions: (i) It renames a file or folder. (ii) It moves a group of files to a different directory. No additional space is consumed on a disk during renaming. This command normally works silently means no prompt for confirmation.	mv [Option] [destination]
ls	ls is a Linux shell command that lists directory contents of files and directories.	ls -al
man	man command in Linux is used to display the user manual of any command that we can run on the terminal. It provides a	man [COMMAND NAME]

	<p>detailed view of the command which includes NAME, SYNOPSIS, DESCRIPTION, OPTIONS, EXIT STATUS, RETURN VALUES, ERRORS, FILES, VERSIONS, EXAMPLES, AUTHORS and SEE ALSO.</p>	
cd	<p>cd command in linux known as change directory command. It is used to change current working directory.</p>	cd [directory_name]
echo	<p>echo command in linux is used to display line of text/string that are passed as an argument . This is a built in command that is mostly used in shell scripts and batch files to output status text to the screen or a file.</p>	echo [option] [string]
pwd	<p>pwd stands for Print Working Directory. It prints the path of the working directory, starting from the root. pwd is shell built-in command(pwd) or an actual binary(/bin/pwd). \$PWD is an environment variable which stores the path of the current directory.</p>	pwd
tree	<p>In UNIX/LINUX systems, as well as MS-DOS and Microsoft Windows, tree is a recursive directory listing program that produces a depth-indented listing of files. With no arguments, tree lists the files in the current directory. When directory arguments are given, tree lists all the files</p>	tree

	<p>or directories found in the given directories each in turn. Upon completion of listing all files and directories found, tree returns the total number of files and directories listed. There are options to change the characters used in the output, and to use color output.</p>	
useradd	<p>useradd is a command in Linux that is used to add user accounts to your system. It is just a symbolic link to adduser command in Linux and the difference between both of them is that useradd is a native binary compiled with system whereas adduser is a Perl script which uses useradd binary in the background.</p>	<p>useradd [options] name_of_the_user</p>
chmod	<p>In Unix-like operating systems, the chmod command is used to change the access mode of a file. The name is an abbreviation of change mode.</p>	<p>chmod [reference][operator][mode] [file]</p>
cat	<p>Cat(concatenate) command is very frequently used in Linux. It reads data from the file and gives their content as output. It helps us to create, view, concatenate files.</p>	<p>cat [filename]</p>
nano	<p>Nano is a user-friendly, simple and WYSIWYG(What You See Is What You Get) text editor, which improves the features and user-friendliness of UW Pico</p>	<p>nano [filename]</p>

	<p>text editor. Unlike vim editor or any other command-line editor, it doesn't have any mode. It has an easy GUI(Graphical User Interface) which allows users to interact directly with the text in spite of switching between the modes as in vim editor.</p>	
su	<p>The Unix command su, which stands for 'substitute user' (or historically 'superuser'), is used by a computer user to execute commands with the privileges of another user account.</p>	su [username]
locate	<p>The locate command finds files in Linux using the file name. locate is used for obtaining instantaneous results, and it is an essential utility when speed is a priority. The command performs the search using a database containing bits of files with the corresponding paths in the system.</p>	locate [options] [pattern]
history	<p>history command is used to view the previously executed command. This feature was not available in the Bourne shell. Bash and Korn support this feature in which every command executed is treated as the event and is associated with an event number using which they can be recalled and changed if required. These commands are saved in a history file. In Bash shell history command shows</p>	history -5

	the whole list of the command.	
ping	<p>PING (Packet Internet Groper) command is used to check the network connectivity between host and server/host. This command takes as input the IP address or the URL and sends a data packet to the specified address with the message "PING" and get a response from the server/host this time is recorded which is called latency. Fast ping low latency means faster connection. Ping uses ICMP(Internet Control Message Protocol) to send an ICMP echo message to the specified host if that host is available then it sends ICMP reply message.</p>	ping -c 3 google.com
wget	<p>Wget is the non-interactive network downloader which is used to download files from the server even when the user has not logged on to the system and it can work in the background without hindering the current process. GNU wget is a free utility for non-interactive download of files from the Web. It supports HTTP, HTTPS, and FTP protocols, as well as retrieval through HTTP proxies. wget is non-interactive, meaning that it can work in the background, while the user is not logged on. This allows you to start a retrieval and</p>	wget [option] [URL]



	<p>disconnect from the system, letting wget finish the work. By contrast, most of the Web browsers require constant user's presence, which can be a great hindrance when transferring a lot of data. wget can follow links in HTML and XHTML pages and create local versions of remote web sites, fully recreating the directory structure of the original site. This is sometimes referred to as recursive downloading. While doing that, wget respects the Robot Exclusion Standard (/robots.txt). wget can be instructed to convert the links in downloaded HTML files to the local files for offline viewing. wget has been designed for robustness over slow or unstable network connections; if a download fails due to a network problem, it will keep retrying until the whole file has been retrieved. If the server supports resuming, it will instruct the server to continue the download from where it left off.</p>	
uname	The command 'uname' displays the information about the system.	uname -a
zip	ZIP is a compression and file packaging utility for Unix. Each file is stored in single .zip { .zip-filename } file with the extension .zip. zip is used to compress the	zip [zipfile.zip] [filename.txt]

	<p>files to reduce file size and also used as file package utility. zip is available in many operating systems like unix, linux, windows etc. If you have a limited bandwidth between two servers and want to transfer the files faster, then zip the files and transfer. The zip program puts one or more compressed files into a single zip archive, along with information about the files (name, path, date, time of last modification, protection, and check information to verify file integrity). An entire directory structure can be packed into a zip archive with a single command. Compression ratios of 2:1 to 3:1 are common for text files. zip has one compression method (deflation) and can also store files without compression. zip automatically chooses the better of the two for each file to be compressed. The program is useful for packaging a set of files for distribution; for archiving files; and for saving disk space by temporarily compressing unused files or directories.</p>	
unzip	unzip command extract zip file.	unzip [zipfile.zip]
top	top command is used to show the Linux processes. It provides a dynamic	top

	<p>real-time view of the running system. Usually, this command shows the summary information of the system and the list of processes or threads which are currently managed by the Linux Kernel. As soon as you will run this command it will open an interactive command mode where the top half portion will contain the statistics of processes and resource usage. And Lower half contains a list of the currently running processes.</p>	
update	<p>The update command is used to update the local package list from the remote repositories. It will download and refresh the list of available packages from the official Kali repositories, as well as any additional repositories that have been configured on the system.</p>	sudo apt-get update
install	<p>install command is used to copy files and set attributes. It is used to copy files to a destination of the user's choice, If the user want to download and install a ready to use package on GNU/Linux system then he should use apt-get, apt etc depending on their distribution.</p>	sudo apt-get install git
git clone	<p>The git clone command is used to create a copy of a specific repository or branch within a repository. When you clone a repo you</p>	git clone [repository-link]

	get a copy of the entire history of the repo	
ip addr show	The ip addr show command shows all interfaces that exist on your Linux network config.	ip addr show
host	host command in Linux system is used for DNS (Domain Name System) lookup operations. In simple words, this command is used to find the IP address of a particular domain name or if you want to find out the domain name of a particular IP address the host command becomes handy. You can also find more specific details of a domain by specifying the corresponding option along with the domain name.	host google.com
dig	dig command stands for Domain Information Groper. It is used for retrieving information about DNS name servers. It is basically used by network administrators. It is used for verifying and troubleshooting DNS problems and to perform DNS lookups.	dig google.com