

# LINUX COMMANDS

1. uptime – shows system uptime and load average.
2. top – shows an overall system view.
3. vmstat – shows system memory, processes, interrupts, paging, block I/O, and CPU info.
4. htop – interactive process viewer and manager.
5. dstat – view processes, memory, paging, I/O, CPU, etc., in real-time. All-in-one for vmstat, iostat, netstat, and ifstat.
6. iftop – network traffic viewer.
7. nethogs – network traffic analyzer.
8. iotop – interactive I/O viewer. Get an overview of storage r/w activity.
9. iostat – for storage I/O statistics.
10. netstat – for network statistics.
11. ss – utility to investigate sockets.
12. atop – For Linux server performance analysis.
13. Glances and nmon – htop and top Alternatives:
14. ssh – secure command-line access to remote Linux systems.
15. sudo – execute commands with administrative privilege.
16. cd – directory navigation.
17. pwd – shows your current directory location.
18. cp – copying files and folders.
19. mv – moving files and folders.
20. rm – removing files and folders.
21. mkdir – create or make new directories.
22. touch – used to update the access date and modification date of a computer file or directory.
23. man – for reading system reference manuals.
24. apropos – Search man page names and descriptions.
25. rsync – remote file transfers and syncing.
26. tar – an archiving utility.
27. gzip – file compression and decompression.
28. bzip2 – similar to gzip. It uses a different compression algorithm.
29. zip – for packaging and compressing (to archive) files.
30. locate – search files in Linux.
31. ps – information about the currently running processes.
32. Making use of Bash scripts. Example: ./bashscript.sh
33. cron – set up scheduled tasks to run.
34. nmcli – network management.
35. ping – send ICMP ECHO\_REQUEST to network hosts.
36. traceroute – check the route packets take to a specified host.
37. mtr – network diagnostic tool.
38. nslookup – query Internet name servers (NS) interactively.
39. host – perform DNS lookups in Linux.
40. dig – DNS lookup utility.
41. wget – retrieve files over HTTP, HTTPS, FTP, and FTPS.
42. curl – transferring data using various network protocols. (supports more

protocols than wget)

40. dd – convert and copy files.

41. fdisk – manipulate the disk partition table.

42. parted – for creating and manipulating partition tables.

43. blkid – command-line utility to locate/print block device attributes.

. mkfs – build a Linux file system.

44. fsck – tool for checking the consistency of a file system.

45. whois – client for the whois directory service.

46. nc – command-line networking utility.

47. umask – set file mode creation mask.

48. chmod – change the access permissions of file system objects.

49. chown – change file owner and group.

50. chroot – run command or interactive shell with a special root directory.

51. useradd – create a new user or update default new user information.

52. userdel – used to delete a user account and all related files.

53. usermod – used to modify or change any attributes of an existing user account.

54. vi – text editor.

55. cat – display file contents.

56. tac – output file contents, in reverse.

57. more – display file contents one screen/page at a time.

58. less – similar to the more command with additional features.

59. tail – used to display the tail end of a text file or piped data.

60. dmesg – prints the message buffer of the kernel ring.

61. journalctl – query the systemd journal.

62. kill – terminate a process.

63. killall – Sends a kill signal to all instances of a process by name.

64. sleep – suspends program execution for a specified time.

65. wait – Suspend script execution until all jobs running in the background have been terminated.

66. nohup – Run Commands in the Background.

67. screen – hold a session open on a remote server. (also a full-screen window manager)

68. tmux – a terminal multiplexer.

69. passwd – change a user's password.

70. chpassword –

71. mount / umount – provides access to an entire filesystem in one directory.

72. systemctl – Managing Services (Daemons).

73. clear – clears the screen of the terminal.

74. env -Run a command in a modified env

75. ip config– from Iproute2, a collection of utilities for controlling TCP/IP networking and traffic control in Linux.

76. Ls – list directory contents.

77. df – display disk space usage.

78. Du – estimate file space usage.

79. Free – display memory usage.

80. scp – securely Copy Files Using SCP, with other servers

EX . scp username@from\_host:file.txt /local/directory/

81. find – locates files based on some user-specified criteria.
82. ncdu – a disk utility for Unix systems.
83. tree – display a tree of processes.
84. last – show a listing of last logged-in users.
85. W – show a list of currently logged-in user sessions.
86. grep – Search a file for a pattern of characters, then display all matching lines.
87. sudo adduser username — To add a new user
88. sudo passwd -l 'username' -To change the password of a user
89. sudo userdel -r 'username' - To remove a newly created user
90. sudo usermod -a -G GROUPNAME USERNAME - To add a user to a group
91. sudo deluser USER GROUPNAME - To remove a user from a group
92. finger — how's the current information of the user logged in
93. finger username - give the information of the particular user
94. ls — list all the files in the current working directory
95. ls -R — list all the files sub directories as well
96. ls -a — list all the hidden files
97. ls -al — list all the with detailed information like permission
98. Cd or cd ~ — navigate to the HOME DIRECTORY
99. CD .. — MOVE TO one directory backward
100. Cat > filename — create the new file in the directory
101. Cat filename — display the file content
102. Cat file1 file2 > file3 — join the file1 and file 2. In to the file 3
103. Mv file 1 "location" — move the file one directory to the another directory
104. mv filename new\_file\_name. — move the file and change the name a well
105. sudo — to give the normal user to give root user access
106. Rm — remove the files from the directory
107. Rm -rf —remove the file from the directory forcefully
108. mail -s 'subject ' 'cc-address' -b — to send the mail different serve which run on the same server
109. Mail -s 'subject' 'c-address' < filename — to send the mail with the attachment file