**cal -** for printing the calendar.

**passwd** - for changing the password

**ls** – lists all the files/directories present in the working directory

**-l –** to show the details

**-a –**to show all invisible files

**\*** - **meta character**, to match 0 or more characters

? – **meta character**, to match just a single character

**whoami** – tells the information about yourself

**users –** tells about the other users that have logged into

**who –** specifies about the other users

**w –** specifies even more information about the other users

**logout –** logging out of the system, breaking the connection

**vi *filename*** – to create a new file/to edit if file exists.

**cat *filename* –** to display the content of the file on the terminal

**-b –** to display the line number along with content

**wc *filename*-**  to count the number of lines, words and characters contained in a file.

**cp *source\_file destination\_file* –** to copy the contents of a file into another

**mv *old\_file new\_file –*** to rename a file/directories

**rm *filename –*** to delete a file/directory

**-i –** to ask once before deleting

**cd –** changing directories

**..** – to go to previous directory/ one level above

**~ -** to go to next directory

**.-** to show the present working directory

***filename –*** to go inside the mentioned directory

**pwd –** to find out the present working directory

**mkdir *filename* –** making a new directory

**rmdir *filename –*** removing the particular directory

**chmod –** changing the mode of the file/directory according to requirement

**u –**user **o –** owner **g –** group

**r –** read **w –** write **e –** execute

**chown *user filename* –** change ownership of file

**chgrp *group filelist* –** change the group ownership of the file

**echo *variable/text*-** prints the text or text /value stored in the variable on the terminal

**PATH *location* –** specifies the location where the shell should look for commands

**PS1 –** primary variable for storage **PS2 –** secondary prompt

**pr *options filename –*** for minor formatting of files

**-k –** produces k columns of outputs

**-d –** double spaces the output

**-h *“header”* -**  to present a report header

**-t** – eliminates printing headers and top/bottom margins

**-l PAGE\_LENGTH –** Sets the page length

-**w PAGE\_WIDTH –** Sets the page width

**-o MARGIN –** Offset each page with offset margin

**lp, lpr –** to print on paper instead of screen. ID provided

**-nNUM –** to type the number of copies to be printed

-**dPRINTER –** to name the printer if multiple printers are connected. Used for lp option

-**pPRINTER –** same as the above command. Used for lpr option

**lpstat –** to display the printer queue.

**-o –** to show all output requests

**lpq –** same as lpstat but first displays the printer status

**cancel, lprm –** to terminate a printing request. Cancel for lp and lprm for lpr

**mail -**  email related. To display if mails are unread.

**-s –** specify the subject on command line

**-c –** to specify the carbon copy list

**-b -** to specify the blocked carbon copy list

**grep – refers to “globally search for a regular expression and print all lines containing it.”** Searches for files of a file for lines containing a similar pattern.

**-v –**print all lines that don’t match pattern

**-n –** print the marched lines and the matched numbers

**-l –** print only name of files that have matching lines

**-c –** print only the count of matching lines.

**-i –** match either upper/lowercase

**sort –** sorting lines of text alphabetically and numerically.

**-n –** sort numerically

**-r –** reverse the order of sort

**-f –** sort upper case and lower case together

**+x –** ignore the first x fields when sorting

**ps –** listing running processes.

**-a –** shows all information about all users.

**-x –**show information about processes without terminals

**-u –**shows additional information

**-e –** shows extended information

**kill –** to kill a particular process

**top –** to show the CPU processes

**ping –** send an echo request t a host available on network

**ftp – file transfer protocol –** to remotely log into another host, navigate directories

**telnet –** to log into a remote UNIX machine and to work on it remotely

**finger –** displays information about user on a given host

**ENVIRONMENT VARIABLES**

**DISPLAY HOME IFS LANG**