* **echo** *STR*
* **cd** *DIR*
* **adduser** *USERID*
* **passwd** *USERID*
* **mkdir** *DIR…*

**-m**ode=MODE  
Set file mode using chmod.

-p, --parents  
Make parent directories as needed.

* **rmdir** *DIR…*

**-**p, --parents  
Remove *DIR* and its ancestors.

* **cat** *FILE…*Concatenate *FILE*(s), or stdin to stdout.

cat > A.txt  
Read data from stdin and store data to a A.txt. Type [ctrl+D] to finish.

cat < A.txt  
Print A.txt file to stdout.

cat A.txt B.txt > AB.txt  
Merge A.txt with B.txt, then print into AB.txt.

* **chmod** MODE *FILE*…

chmod 751 *FILE*  
chmod u=rwx,g=rx,o=x *FILE*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| r | w | x | r | w | x | r | w | x |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

chmod =r *FILE*  
chmod 444 *FILE*  
chmod a-wx,a+r *FILE*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| r | w | x | r | w | x | r | w | x |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |

* **cp** *SRC\_FILE DST\_FILE***cp** *SRC\_FILE… DST\_DIR*
* **mv** *SRC\_FILE DST\_FILE***mv** *SRC\_FILE… DST\_DIR*
* **rm** *FILE…*
* **who**Show who is logged on.
* **ls** *NAME…*

**-**1  
List one file per line.

**-**a, --all  
List all files, including hidden files; such as [.], [..]

**-**l  
Long listing format, provides details.

**-**h, --human-readable  
With [-l], print sizes in human readable format.

**-**R, --recursive  
List subdirectories recursively.

* **grep** *PATTERN [FILE]…*Searches the *FILE*(s) for lines containing a match to the given *PATTERN*.

**-**A*NUM*, --after-context=*NUM*  
Print *NUM* lines of trailing context after matching lines.

**-**B*NUM*, --before-context=*NUM*  
Print *NUM* lines of leading context before matching lines.

**-**b, --byte-offset  
Print the 0-based byte offset within the input file before each line of output.

-c, --count  
Print a count of matching lines for each input file.

-n, --line-number  
Prefix each line of output with 1-based.

-R, -r, --recursive *PATTERN* [*NAME*]…

Read all files under each directory, recursively.

* **gzip/gunzip** [*FILE*]…

-c, --stdout, --to-stdout

gzip *FILE*…  
Compress *FILE*… to *FILE*.gz… than remove original.

gzip -c *FILE* > DST.gz  
Not remove original. Suffix .gz important.

* **tar** [*FILE*]…

tar –cvf *DST*.tar *FILE…*Create *FILE*… to *FILE*.tar verbosely.

tar –czf *DST*.tar.gz *FILE…*

tar -xzf *SRC\_FILE*.tar.gz [-C *DST\_DIR*]

* **ps**Displays information about a selection of the active processes.
* **top**Program provides a dynamic real-time view of a running system. It can display system summary information as well as a list of tasks currently being managed by the Linux kernel.
* **w** [*USERID*]  
  displays information about the users currently on the machine, and their processes.
* **kill** [-s *SIGNAL*|-p] *PID*Sends the specified signal to the specified process or process group. If no signal is specified, the TERM signal is sent. The TERM signal will kill processes which do not catch this signal. For other processes, it may be necessary to use the KILL (9) signal, since this signal cannot be caught.

kill -9 *PID*  
Force *PID* to terminate.

* **df**Report the amount of disk space on all mounted file systems
* **dmesg**Used to examine or control the kernel ring buffer.
* **du** [*FILE*]…  
  Summarize disk usage of each *FILE*, recursively for directories.
* **free**Report the amount of disk space on all mounted file systems
* **history** [-c|-d *OFFSET*|*NUM*]  
  Print *NUM* commands in history list.

-c  
Clear the history list by deleting all the entries.

-d *OFFSET*Delete the history entry at position *OFFSET*.

* **ping** [*HOSTNAME*|*IP*]
* **ifconfig** [*INTERFACE* [*OPTS*|*ADDR*]]  
  Assign an address to a network interface and/or configure network interface parameters

OPTS are…

up  
Causes the interface to be activated.

down  
Causes the driver for this interface to be shut down.

ifconfig eth0 *ADDR*  
Change eth0 IP with *ADDR*.

Ifconfig eth0 down  
Stop eth0 interface.

* **alias** [-p] [NAME[=VALUE]…]Alias frequently used command.

alias cpf=‘cp -rf’  
Type “cpf” then, it excutes “cp -rf”.

* **fdisk**

Partition table manipulator. Hard disk can be divided into one or more logical disks called partitions.

* **apt-get**

APT package handling utility. Command-line tool for handling packages, and may be considered the user’s “back-end” to other tools using the APT library.