**Linux Basic Commands**

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10. **Basic commands**

#mkdir = create folder  
#mkdir /foldername = create folder in /  
#rmdir = empty folder delete  
#rm -rf foldername = delete any folder  
#rm filename = delete file  
#date = show date  
#time = show time  
#cd .. = change directory  
#pwd = show path  
#ls = list directory  
#ls -a = show hidden file  
#touch = create blank file  
#history = show commands history  
#history -c = clear commands history #cal = show calander  
#cal anyyear = show year calander  
#useradd username = add user  
#passwd username = set user password  
#userdel username = delete user account  
#userdel -r username = delete user account with all files  
#su - username = login user in terminal  
#useradd -s /sbin/nologin username = create user with nologin  
#usermod = changes in already create user  
#useradd -u 2000 username = create user with any user ID (2000,1500,3000etc.)  
#groupadd groupname = create group  
#useradd -G groupname username = create user (add in group)  
#usermod -G groupname username = user add in group(already create user account)  
#usermod -l newname oldname = change user login name  
#usermod -c "add comment" username = add comment in user  
#cat = show file  
#ls -ld /foldername = show folder permission  
#chmod 770 /foldername = give permission to folder  
4=read  
2=write  
1=execute  
#chgrp groupname /foldername = give group ownership  
#vim filename = edit file in terminal  
#cp /copyfilelocation /savefilelocation= copy file  
example :- cp /etc/fstab /var/tmp  
#getfacl filename = show advance permission  
#setfacl -m u:username:rwx filename = set advanced permission  
r = read  
w = write  
x = execute  
- = give no permission  
compresse file #du -sh /filename = show folder size  
#tar -cvf newname.tar /foldername = compresse in tar  
#bzip2 newname.tar = compresse in bzip2  
#gzip newname.tar = compresse in gzip  
#xz newname.tar = compresse in xz

1. **Text handling**

#mkdir – make directories  
Usage: mkdir [OPTION] DIRECTORY...  
eg. mkdir soni  
2. #ls – list directory contents  
Usage: ls [OPTION]... [FILE]...  
eg. ls, ls l,  
ls prabhat  
3.#cd – changes directories  
Usage: cd [DIRECTORY]  
eg. cd soni  
4.#pwd print  
name of current working directory  
eg. pwd  
5.#vim – Vi Improved, a programmers text editor  
Usage: vim [OPTION] [file]...  
eg. vim file.txt  
6.#cp – copy files and directories  
Usage: cp [OPTION]... SOURCE DEST  
eg. cp sample.txt sample\_copy.txt  
7.#mv – move (rename) files  
Usage: mv [OPTION]... SOURCE DEST  
eg. mv old.txt new.txt  
8.#rm remove files or directories  
Usage: rm [OPTION]... FILE...  
eg. rm file1.txt , rm rf  
9.#find – search for files in a directory hierarchy  
Usage: find [OPTION] [path] [pattern]  
eg. find file1.txt, find name  
file1.txt  
10.#history – prints recently used commands  
Usage: history

**3. system administration**

11.#chmod – change file access permissions  
Usage: chmod [OPTION] [MODE] [FILE]  
eg. chmod 744 calculate.sh12.#chown – change file owner and group  
Usage: chown [OPTION]... OWNER[:(GROUP)] FILE...  
eg. chown remo myfile.txt  
13.#su – change user ID or become superuser  
Usage: su [USERNAME] [LOGIN]  
eg. su remo, su  
14.#asswd – update a user’s authentication tokens(s)  
Usage: passwd [USER NAME]  
eg. passwd  
15.#who – show who is logged on  
Usage: who [OPTION]  
eg. who , who d

1. **Text Processing**

16.#cat – concatenate files and print on the standard output  
Usage: cat [OPTION] [FILE]...  
eg. cat file1.txt17.#echo – display a line of text  
Usage: echo [OPTION] [string] ...  
eg. echo hello friends  
18.#grep - print lines matching a pattern  
Usage: grep - [OPTION] PATTERN [FILE]...  
eg. grep i apple sample.txt  
19.#wc - print the number of newlines, words, and bytes in files  
Usage: wc - [OPTION]... [FILE]...  
eg. wc file1.txt  
wc L file1.txt  
20.#sort – sort lines of text files  
Usage: sort [OPTION]... [FILE]...  
eg. sort file1.txt  
sort r file1.txt

1. **Process Management21**.#ps – report a snapshot of the current processes  
   Usage: ps [OPTION]  
   eg. ps, ps el22.#kill – to kill a process(using signal mechanism)  
   Usage: kill [OPTION] pid  
   eg. kill 9 2275  
   23.#bg – make a foreground process to run in background  
   Usage: type 'ctrl+z' and then 'bg '  
   24.#fg – to make background process as foreground process  
   Usage: fg [jobid]  
   25.#jobs – displays the names and ids of background jobs  
   Usage: jobs
2. **Archival**

26.#tar – to archive a file Usage: tar [OPTION] DEST SOURCE  
eg. tar cvf  
/home/archive.tar /home/original  
tar xvf /home/archive.tar27.#zip – package and compress (archive) files  
Usage: zip [OPTION] DEST SOURSE  
eg. zip original.zip original  
28.#unzip – list, test and extract compressed files in a ZIP archive  
Usage: unzip filename  
eg. unzip original.zip

1. **Network**

29.#ping - ping desktop  
eg. ping desktopX.example.com30.#ssh – SSH client (remote login program)  
“ssh is a program for logging into a remote machine and for  
executing commands on a remote machine”  
Usage: ssh [options] [user]@hostname  
eg. ssh X guest@10.105.11.20  
31.#scp – secure copy (remote file copy program)  
“scp copies files between hosts on a network”  
Usage: scp [options] [[user]@host1:file1] [[user]@host2:file2]  
eg. scp file1.txt [guest@10.105.11.20:~/Desktop/](mailto:guest@10.105.11.20:~/Desktop/)

1. **File Systems**

32.#fdisk – partition manipulator  
eg. sudo fdisk -l33.#mount – mount a file system  
Usage: mount -t type device dir  
eg. mount /dev/sda5 /media/target  
34.#umount – unmount file systems  
Usage: umount [OPTIONS] dir | device...  
eg. umount /media/target  
35.#du – estimate file space usage  
Usage: du [OPTION]... [FILE]...  
eg. du  
36.#df – report filesystem disk space usage  
eg. df -h  
37.#quota – display disk usage and limits  
Usage: quota [OPTION]  
eg. quota v

1. **Advanced Commands**

38.#reboot – reboot the system  
Usage: reboot [OPTION]  
eg. reboot39.#poweroff – power off the system  
Usage: poweroff [OPTION]  
eg. poweroff  
40.#sed stream  
editor for filtering and transforming text  
Usage: sed [OPTION] [inputfile]...  
eg. sed 's/love/hate/g' loveletter.txt  
41.#awk pattern  
scanning and processing language  
  
eg. awk F: '{ print $1 }' sample\_awk.txt  
42.#locate – find or locate a file  
Usage: locate [OPTION]... FILE...  
eg. locate file1.txt