

Linux Basic Commands

Part –1

SR. No	Commands	Description	Syntax
1	uname	Command to get basic information about the OS	
2	whoami	Create or update passwords for existing users	
3	man	Access manual for all Linux commands	man <command name>
4	pwd	Displays the current working directory.	
5	clear	Clear terminal	
6	cal	View Calendar in terminal	
7	ls	Displays information about files in the current directory.	
8	cd	To navigate between different folders.	cd <directory name>
9	mkdir	The mkdir command is used to create a new directory under any directory.	mkdir <directory name>
10	rmdir	The rmdir command is used to delete a directory.	rmdir <directory name>
11	touch	The touch command is used to create empty files. We can create multiple empty files by executing it once.	touch <file name> touch <file1> <file2>
12	cat	The cat command is a multi-purpose utility in the Linux system. It can be used to create a file, display content of the file, copy the content of one file to another file, and more.	cat [OPTION]... [FILE].. cat <file name> cat > <file name> // Enter file content
13	rm	The rm command is used to remove a file.	rm<file name>
14	cp	The cp command is used to copy a file or directory.	cp <existing file name> <new file name>
15	mv	The mv command is used to move a file or a directory from one location to another location.	mv <file name> <directory path>
16	rename	The rename command is used to rename files. It is useful for renaming a large group of files.	rename 's/old-name/new-name/' files

Linux Basic Commands

Part –1

17	more	<p>The more command is quite similar to the cat command, as it is used to display the file content in the same way that the cat command does. The only difference between both commands is that, in case of larger files, the more command displays screenful output at a time.</p> <p>In more command, the following keys are used to scroll the page:</p> <p>ENTER key: To scroll down page by line.</p> <p>Space bar: To move to the next page.</p> <p>b key: To move to the previous page.</p> <p>/ key: To search the string.</p>	more <file name>
18	less	<p>The less command is similar to the more command. It also includes some extra features such as 'adjustment in width and height of the terminal.' Comparatively, the more command cuts the output in the width of the terminal.</p>	less <file name>
19	su	<p>The su command provides administrative access to another user. In other words, it allows access of the Linux shell to another user.</p>	su <user name>
20	id	<p>The id command is used to display the user ID (UID) and group ID (GI</p>	
21	useradd	<p>The useradd command is used to add or remove a user on a Linux server.</p>	useradd username
22	passwd	<p>The passwd command is used to create and change the password for a user.</p>	passwd <username>
23	groupadd	<p>The groupadd command is used to create a user group.</p>	groupadd <group name>
24	cut	<p>The cut command is used to select a specific column of a file. The '-d' option is used as a delimiter, and it</p>	cut -d(delimiter) -f(columnNumber) <fileName>

Linux Basic Commands

Part –1

		can be a space (' '), a slash (/), a hyphen (-), or anything else. And, the '-f' option is used to specify a column number.	
25	grep	The grep is the most powerful and used filter in a Linux system. The 'grep' stands for "global regular expression print." It is useful for searching the content from a file. Generally, it is used with the pipe.	command grep <searchWord>
26	comm	The 'comm' command is used to compare two files or streams. By default, it displays three columns, first displays non-matching items of the first file, second indicates the non-matching item of the second file, and the third column displays the matching items of both files.	comm <file1> <file2>
27	tr	The tr command is used to translate the file content like from lower case to upper case.	command tr <'old'> <'new'>
28	uniq	The uniq command is used to form a sorted list in which every word will occur only once.	command <fileName> uniq
29	wc	The wc command is used to count the lines, words, and characters in a file.	wc<file name>
30	od	The od command is used to display the content of a file in different s, such as hexadecimal, octal, and ASCII characters.	od -b <fileName> // Octal format od -t x1 <fileName> // Hexa decimal format od -c <fileName> // ASCII character format
31	sort	The sort command is used to sort files in alphabetical order.	sort<file name>
32	gzip	The gzip command is used to truncate the file size. It is a compressing tool. It replaces the original file by the compressed file having '.gz' extension.	gzip <file1> <file2> <file3>...
33	gunzip	The gunzip command is used to decompress a file. It is a reverse operation of gzip command.	gunzip <file1> <file2> <file3>...

Linux Basic Commands

Part –1

34	find	<p>The find command is used to find a particular file within a directory. It also supports various options to find a file such as byname, by type, by date, and more.</p> <p>The following symbols are used after the find command:</p> <p>(.) : For current directory name</p> <p>(/) : For root</p>	find . -name "*.pdf"
35	locate	<p>The locate command is used to search a file by file name. It is quite similar to find command; the difference is that it is a background process. It searches the file in the database, whereas the find command searches in the file system. It is faster than the find command. To find the file with the locates command, keep your database updated.</p>	locate <file name>
36	date	<p>The date command is used to display date, time, time zone, and more.</p>	
37	sleep	<p>The sleep command is used to hold the terminal by the specified amount of time. By default, it takes time in seconds.</p>	sleep<time>
38	time	<p>The time command is used to display the time to execute a command.</p>	
39	zcat	<p>The zcat command is used to display the compressed files.</p>	zcat <file name>
40	df	<p>The df command is used to display the disk space used in the file system. It displays the output as in the number of used blocks, available blocks, and the mounted directory.</p>	
41	mount	<p>The mount command is used to connect an external device file system to the system's file system.</p>	mount -t type <device> <directory>
42	exit	<p>Linux exit command is used to exit from the current shell. It takes a</p>	

Linux Basic Commands

Part –1

		parameter as a number and exits the shell with a return of status number.	
43	ip	Linux ip command is an updated version of the ipconfig command. It is used to assign an IP address, initialize an interface, disable an interface.	ip a or ip addr
44	ssh	Linux ssh command is used to create a remote connection through the ssh protocol.	ssh user_name@host(IP/Dom ain_name)</p>
45	mail	The mail command is used to send emails from the command line.	mail -s "Subject" <recipient address>
46	ping	The ping command is used to check the connectivity between two nodes, that is whether the server is connected. It is a short form of "Packet Internet Groper."	ping <destination>
47	host	The host command is used to display the IP address for a given domain name and vice versa. It performs the DNS lookups for the DNS Query.	host <domain name> or <ip address>
48	chmod	Changes the permissions of a file or directory. The mode can be specified in symbolic (e.g., u+rwx) or numeric (e.g., 755) form.	chmod [mode] [file/directory]
49	chown	Changes the owner and/or group of a file or directory. Options like -R can be used for recursively changing ownership.	chown [options] [owner]:[group] [file/directory]
50	ps	Displays information about active processes. Options like -aux can be used for detailed process listing.	ps [options]
51	kill	Sends a signal to terminate a process with the specified process ID (PID). Options like -9 can be used to forcefully kill a process.	kill [options] [PID]