Linux Basic Commands

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# pwd

Present working directory

Displays the location where the user is currently working

# ls

to list the contents of the directory

similar to dir command in DOS

# ls -p

will display / and end of every directory

# ls -l

d r-x r-x r-x 6 root root 512 Jun 7 21:45 vol

A B C D E F G H J K

where

A = specifies the name is a file or a directory

if d = directroy

- = file

B = Permissionship for the owner of a file or dir

C = Permissionship for the group of a file or dir

D = Permissionship for the other

E = Specifies the link count

F = Owner of the file or directory

G = Specifies the group to which the file or directory belongs

H = Size of the file or directory

J = Date and time of creation

K = Name of the file or directory

# ls -lh

Displays the size of the file or directory with human readable format

# ls -t

Displays the files and directory based on the time stamp.

# mkdir

to create a directory

syn: # mkdir <dir\_name>

syn: # mkdir -p <path\_of\_the\_dir>

# cat

# cat - to view the contents of the file, create a file, appending the contents to the file

syn: # cat <file\_name>

will create the file named hai in the current directory

# cd

# cd - to chage the directory

will move to the location /ims/solaris

# echo $SHELL

To know the parent shell of the user

# clear

# clear

to clear the screen

# date

# date

To view the date and time

# hostname

# hostname

To view the name of the host

# ifconfig

# ifconfig –a

to view the ip address of the machine

# which

# which - displays the location of the command script from where it is running

# wc

# wc = to count the number of words, lines, characters in a file

# cp

# cp - to copy a file or a directory

syn: # cp <source\_file> <destination\_file>

here the contents of the file named rose is copied to new file named jack in the same location

# cp -r <source\_dir> <destination>

# mv

# mv - to rename or move or to cut and paste the file or directory

# history

# History

will display the commands executed in the particular shell

# Grep

# grep - to search a key word

# rm

# rm -rf <dir-name>

# rm -rf delhi

will remove the contents of the directory named delhi and delete the directory delhi.

where

-r = recurrsive

-f = forcefully

-i = interactive

# uname

# uname -n

display the host name

# uname -X

will provide the info about the hostname, arch, operating system installed, kernel id

version or release of the operating system

# cat /etc/release

will provide the info about the version or release of the operating system installed

To view number of user in System

# more /etc/passwd

to view the contents of the file in pagewise

# head

# head -n <file-name>

# head -4 /etc/passwd

to view the first 4 lines of the specified file

# tail

# tail -n <file-name>

# tail -5 /etc/passwd

to view the last 5 lines of the specified file

# compress

# compress <file-name>

# compress passwd1

to compress the file

the file extension is .Z

# uncompress

# uncompress <file-name>.Z

# uncompress passwd1.Z

to uncompress the file

it's mandatory to use the file extension

# gzip

# gzip <file-name>

# gzip passwd2

to zip the file

the file extension is .gz

# gunzip

# gunzip <file-name>.gz

# gunzip passwd2.gz

to unzip the file

# bzip2

# bzip2 <file-name>

# bzip2 passwd3

to zip the file

file extension is .bz2

# bunzip2

# bunzip2 <file-name>.bz2

to unzip the file

# tar

# tar - Tape ARchieve

# tar -cvf <file-name>.tar <source-file>

# tar -cvf one.tar passwd6

here

-c = to create the archieve

-v = verbose (detail) mode

-f = forcefully

here a tar file named one.tar is created from the source file

passwd6

# tar xvf one.tar

will extract the file to the current location

here

-x = to extract

**VI – Editor**

# vi - is one of the powerful editor

used to create a file, edit a file, view the contents of the file

* esc+i - to insert the characters to the file
* esc+A - to bring the cursor to the end of the line and to add the contents to the line
* esc+$ - to bring the cursor to the end of the line
* esc+G - to bring the cursor to the end of the file
* esc+x - to delete a single character
* esc+dw - to delete a single word
* esc+dd - to delete a line
* esc:n - to move the cursor to the nth line
* esc:10 - to move the cursor to the 10th line
* esc+O - to create a empty line above the cursor
* esc+o - to create a empty line below the cursor
* esc/<keyword> - to search the keyword
* esc:set nu - to set the line number
* esc:set nonu - to remove the line number
* esc+R - to replace the number of characters
* esc+r - to replace a single character
* esc:n,md - to delete number of lines

where

n = starting line to be deleted

m = end line to be deleted

d = delete the lines

* esc:w - to save/write and go back to the location
* esc:q - to quit without saving the contents to the file
* esc:wq - to save and quit from the file
* esc:wq! - to save and quit from the file forcefully
* esc+h - to move the cursor to the left side
* esc+l - to move the cursor to the right side
* esc+k - to move the cursor upward
* esc+j - to move the cursor downward
* esc+J - to joinin the line
* esc+yy - to copy the line
* esc+p - to paste the line
* esc+nyy - to copy n number of lines
* esc+5yy - to copy 5 number of lines from the cursor
* esc:nd - to delete the nth line
* esc:3d - to delete the 3rd line
* esc+I - to bring the cursor to the beginning of the line
* esc+u - undo operation
* esc:wq <file-name> - to save the contents to another file