Commands

Ls – list

Ls –a   for hidden files

Ls –l gives  usr/grp, size, updated time

Ls -lh  show size kb

Ls –t   sort by time

Ls –r    diplay names iin reverse order

Cd –change directory

Cd ..   – come back

Pwd

Who

Mkdir dirname1 2 3…

Mkdir –p a/b/c

Touch f1 f2 f3

Rm   can remove dirs/files; rm –rf; rm -vf

Rmdir – only to remove directories

Cp source desti; cp –r dir

Mv source desti (rename) ; mv –f to replace forcefully if exists

Cat filename     displays the content

Cat /etc/group

Cat > ravi    creates a file    ctrl+C saves content also

Cat file1 > file2    copies content of file1 to file 2

Less -- displays the content in pages  ctrlb ctrlf to move… / to search.. q to quit

| filtering.. can make output of one command as input for second

Ls | less file1

**Cmp**

The *cmp* command is used to perform byte-by-byte comparison of two files.

*$****cmp****file1 file2  
file1 file2 differ: byte 1, line 1*

**Cksum**

The *cksum* command prints the CRC checksum and byte count for the input file.

*$****cksum****test.txt  
3741370333 20 test.txt*

**Comm**

The *comm* command is used to compare two sorted files line-by-line. For example, if 'file1' contains numbers 1-5 and 'file2' contains number 4-8, here's what the 'comm' command produces in this case:

*$****comm****file1 file2  
1  
2  
3  
                     4  
                     5  
         6  
         7  
         8*

**Df**

The *df* command displays the file system disk space usage in output.

*$****df****/dev/sda1  
Filesystem 1K-blocks Used     Available Use% Mounted on  
/dev/sda1  74985616  48138832 23014620  68%     /*

**Free**

The *free* command displays the amount of free and used memory in the system.

*$****free*** *total           used  free   shared buffers cached  
Mem:   1800032       1355288 444744 79440   9068   216236  
-/+ buffers/cache: 1129984 670048  
Swap:  1832956      995076  837880*

**Grep**

The *grep* command searches for a specified pattern in a file (or files) and displays in output lines containing that pattern.

*$****grep****Hello test.txt  
Hello...how are you?*

**Head**

The *head* command displays the first 10 lines of the file to standard output

*$****head****CHANGELOG.txt   
BEEBEEP (Secure Lan Messanger)  
BeeBEEP   
2.0.4  
- Some GUI improvements (new icons, file sharing tree load faster)  
- Always Beep on new message arrived (option)  
- Favorite users (right click on user and enable star button) is on top of the list  
- improved group usability  
- Offline users can be removed from list (right click on an offline user in list and then remove)  
- Clear all files shared (option)  
- Load minimized at startup (option)*

**Id**

The *id* command prints user and group information for the current user or specified username.

*$****id****himanshu  
uid=1000(himanshu) gid=1000(himanshu) groups=1000(himanshu),4(adm),24(cdrom),27(sudo),30(dip),46(plugdev),108(lpadmin),124(sambashare)*

**Killall**

The *killall* command lets you kill a process by name. Unlike kill - which requires ID of the process to be killed - killall just requires the name of the process.

*$****killall****nautilus*

**Ln**

The *ln* command is used for creating link between files. For example, the following command would create a link named 'lnk' to a file with name 'test.txt':

*$****ln****test.txt lnk*

**Lsof**

The *lsof* command displays information (on stdout) related to files opened by processes. Files can be of any type, including regular files, directories, block special files, character special files, executing text reference, libraries, and stream/network files.

***lsof***

**Scp**

The *scp* command lets you securely copy files between systems on a network.

*$****scp****[name-and-path-of-file-to-transfer] [user]@[host]:[dest-path]*

**Sed**

*sed* is basically a  stream editor that allows users to perform basic text transformations on an input stream (a file or input from a pipeline).

*$ echo "Welcome to Howtoforge" |****sed****-e 's/Howtoforge/HowtoForge/g'  
Welcome to HowtoForge*

**Ssh**

*ssh* is basically OpenSSH SSH client. It provides secure encrypted communication between two untrusted hosts over an insecure network.

$ ssh [user-name]@[remote-server]

**Stat**

The *stat* command displays status related to a file or a file-system.

*$****stat****test.txt  
File: ‘test.txt’  
Size: 20 Blocks: 8 IO Block: 4096 regular file  
Device: 801h/2049d Inode: 284762 Links: 2  
Access: (0664/-rw-rw-r--) Uid: ( 0/ root) Gid: ( 0/ root)  
Access: 2017-03-03 12:41:27.791206947 +0530  
Modify: 2017-02-28 16:05:15.952472926 +0530  
Change: 2017--03-02 11:10:00.028548636 +0530  
Birth: -*

## Top

The *top* command gives  a dynamic real-time view of a running system (in terms of its processes). For example:

*$ top*

## Touch

The *touch* command lets you change file timestamps (the access and modification times). When name of a non-existent file is passed as an argument, that file gets created.

*$****touch****[file-name]*

## Uname

The *uname* command prints certain system information.

*$****uname****-a  
Linux himanshu-desktop 4.4.0-62-generic #83~14.04.1-Ubuntu SMP Wed Jan 18 18:10:26 UTC 2017 i686 athlon i686 GNU/Linux*

## Uptime

The *uptime* command tells how long the system has been running.

*$****uptime*** *15:59:59 up 6:20, 4 users, load average: 0.81, 0.92, 0.82*

## Wc

The *wc* command prints newline, word, and byte counts for a file.

*$****wc****test.txt  
0 3 20 test.txt*

## Wget

The *wget* command line tool in Linux lets you perform a non-interactive download of files from the Web.

Here's how you can use it:

***wget****[URL]*