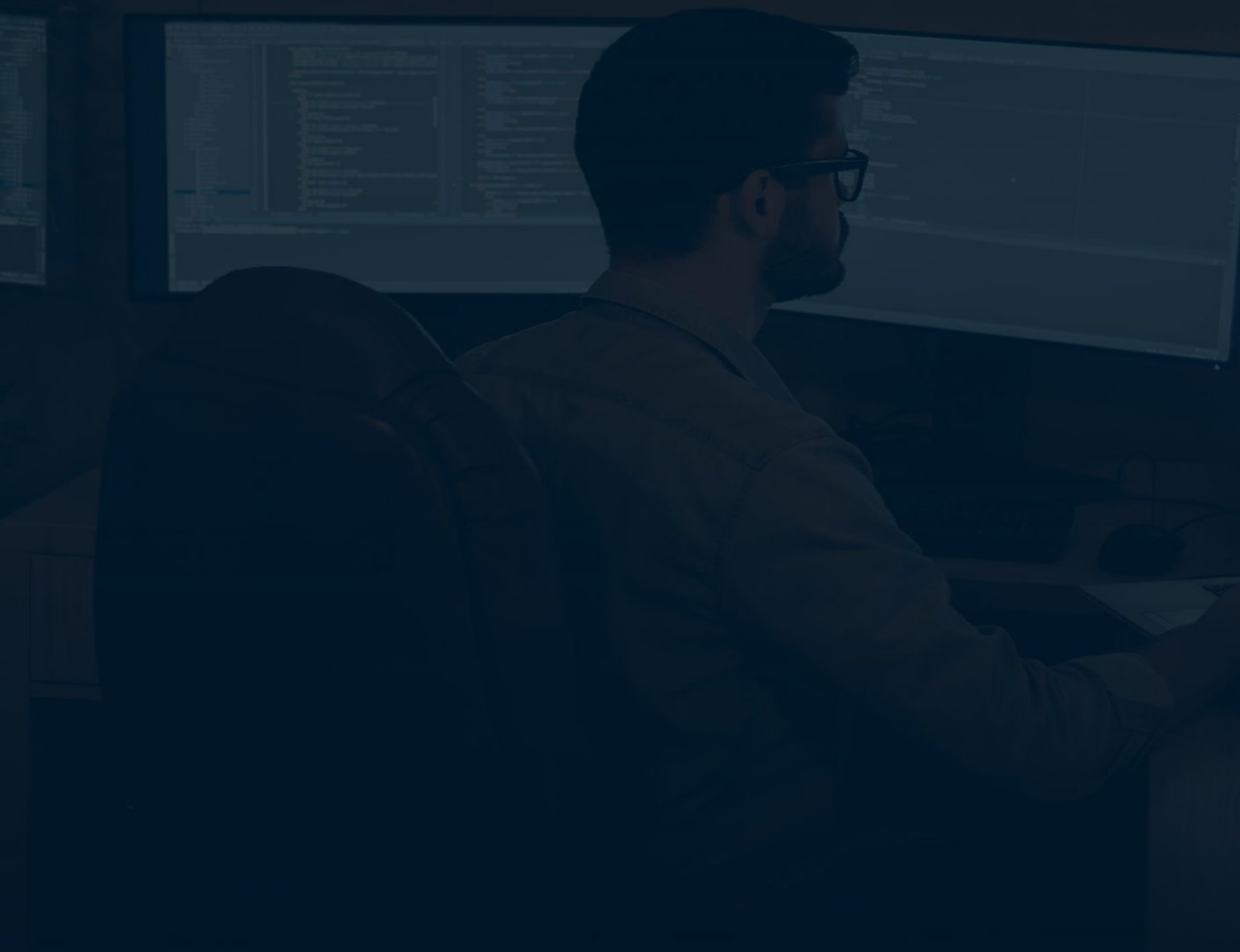
OPEN-SOURCE EBOOK

# ++101 Linux Commands



BOBBY ILIEV

# Table of Contents

# 101 Linux commands Open-source eBook

This is an open-source eBook with 101 Linux commands that everyone should know. No matter if you are a DevOps/SysOps engineer, developer, or just a Linux enthusiast, you will most likely have to use the terminal at some point in your career.

## Syntax:

```
top [OPTIONS]
```

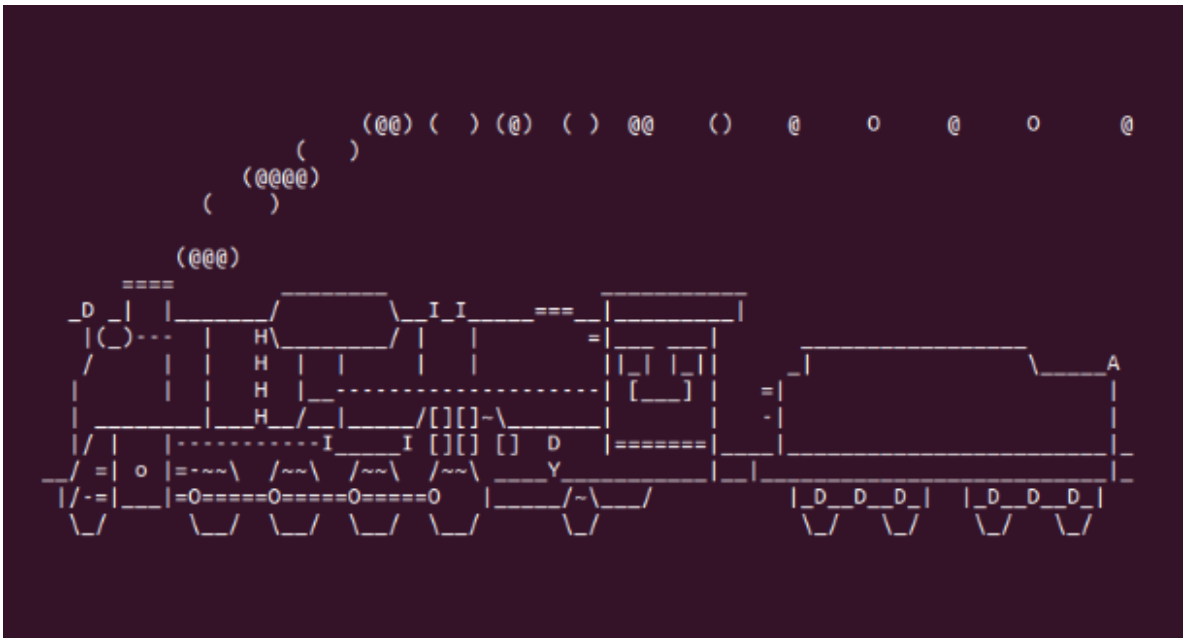
```
htop [OPTIONS]
```

## Additional Flags and their Functionalities:

| Short Flag | Long Flag | Description |
|---|---|---|
| `-a` | - | Sort by memory usage. |
| `-b` | - | Batch mode operation. Starts top in 'Batch mode', which could be useful for sending output from top to other programs or to a file. In this mode, top will not accept input and runs until the iterations limit you've set with the '-n' command-line option or until killed. |
| `-h` | - | `top --user {user_name}` Only display processes owned by user. |
| `-U` | -user | Help. |
| `-u` | - | This is an alias equivalent to: -o cpu -O time. |

# The `sl` command

The `sl` command in Linux is a humorous program that runs a steam locomotive(sl) across your terminal.



## Installation

Install the package before running.

```
sudo apt install sl
```

## Syntax

```
sl
```

# The `echo` command

The `echo` command lets you display the line of text/string that is passed as an argument

### Examples:

1. To Show the line of text or string passed as an argument:

```
echo Hello There
```

2. To show all files/folders similar to the `ls` command:

```
echo *
```

3. To save text to a file named foo.bar:

```
echo "Hello There" > foo.bar
```

4. To append text to a file named foo.bar:

```
echo "Hello There" >> foo.bar
```

### Syntax:

## options

```
-a, --all
        This option can be used only with -S and causes show
status for all users.

-d, --delete
        Delete a user's password.

-e, --expire
        Immediately expire an account's password.

-h, --help
        Display help message and exit.

-i, --inactive
        This option is used to disable an account after the
password has been expired for a number of days.

-k, --keep-tokens
        Indicate password change should be performed only for
expired authentication tokens (passwords).

-l, --lock
        Lock the password of the named account.

-q, --quiet
        Quiet mode.

-r, --repository
        change password in repository.

-S, --status
        Display account status information.
```

# The `w` command

The `w` command displays information about the users that are currently active on the machine and their processes.

### Examples:

1. Running the `w` command without arguments shows a list of logged on users and their processes.

```
w
```

2. Show information for the user named *hope*.

```
w hope
```

### Syntax:

```
finger [-l] [-m] [-p] [-s] [username]
```

### Additional Flags and their Functionalities:

| Short Flag | Long Flag | Description |
|---|---|---|
| `-h` | `--no-header` | Don't print the header. |

| Short Flag | Long Flag | Description |
|---|---|---|
| `-u` | `--no-current` | Ignores the username while figuring out the current process and cpu times. *(To see an example of this, switch to the root user with `su` and then run both `w` and `w -u`.)* |
| `-s` | `--short` | Display abbreviated output *(don't print the login time, JCPU or PCPU times).* |
| `-f` | `--from` | Toggle printing the from *(remote hostname)* field. The default as released is for the from field to not be printed, although your system administrator or distribution maintainer may have compiled a version where the from field is shown by default. |
| `--help` | - | Display a help message, and exit. |
| `-V` | `--version` | Display version information, and exit. |
| `-o` | `--old-style` | Old style output *(prints blank space for idle times less than one minute)*. |
| *`user`* | - | Show information about the specified the user only. |

## Additional Information

The header of the output shows (in this order): the current time, how long the system has been running, how many users are currently logged on, and the system load averages for the past 1, 5, and 15 minutes.

The following entries are displayed for each user:

- login name the tty
- name the remote
- host they are
- logged in from the amount of time they are logged in their
- idle time JCPU

- PCPU
- command line of their current process

The JCPU time is the time used by all processes attached to the tty. It does not include past background jobs, but does include currently running background jobs.

The PCPU time is the time used by the current process, named in the "what" field.

This is a sample from "101 Linux Commands" by Bobby Iliev and the Hacktoberfest community.

For more information, Click here.