ubuntu

Ubuntu Manual

Ubuntu Commands Manual

Ubuntu 12.04

Shell Commands

Version 1.1

e-Committee, Supreme Court of India

NATIONAL INFORMATICS CENTRE | NIC

Welcome to getting started with Ubuntu 12.04 Server.

This System Administrator Manual

guide to be simple to follow,

with step-by-step instructions

with screenshots

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1- Installation of Ubuntu 12.04 Server (64 bit) Version.

- Download the image of Kick Start DVD of Ubuntu 12.04 Server 64 bit Version with Desktop Version 11.0.iso from https://ask.otc.nic.in/downloads/os/kickstart/
- Burn the image on DVD.
- Insert DVD in media of Server / PC Client.
- Installation process is started.
- After completion of installation, the system will reboot.

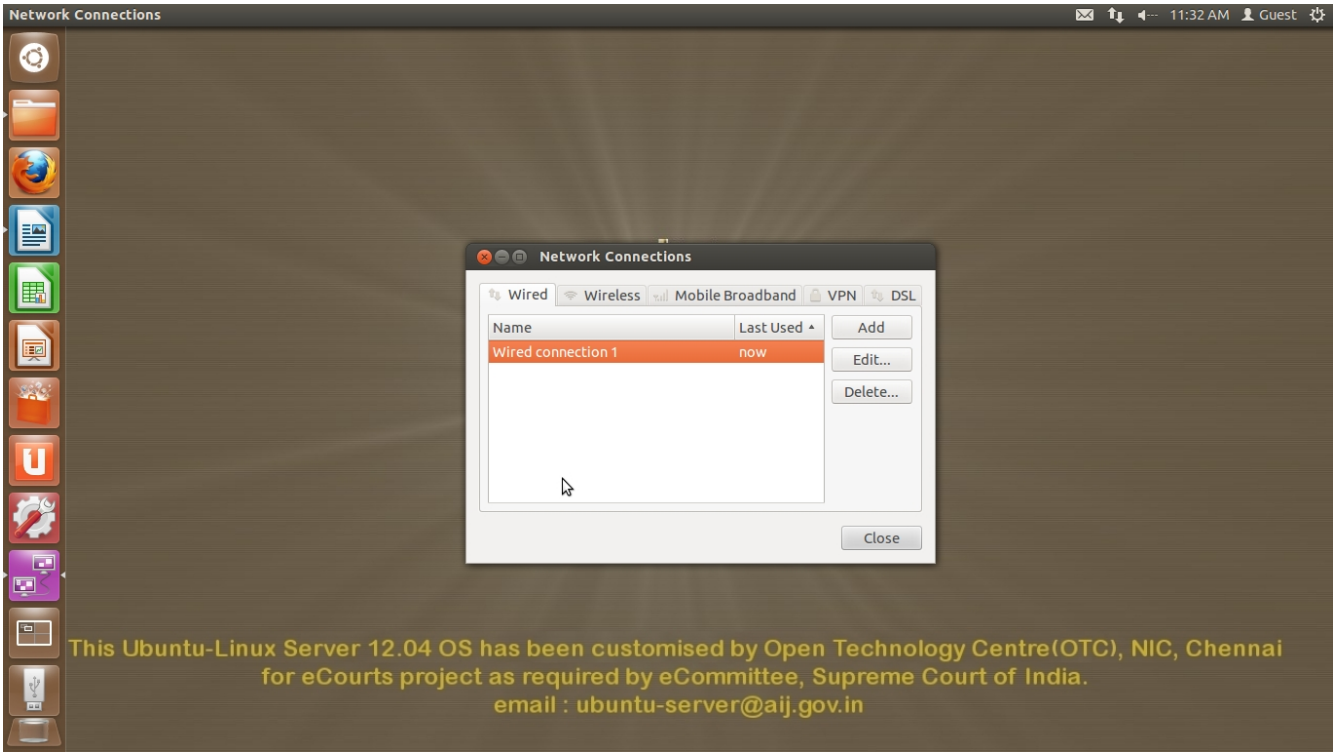
2. Ubuntu File Structure

All filesystems are contained within one directory hierarchy. The root directory is the top level directory, and all its subdirectories make up the directory hierarchy.

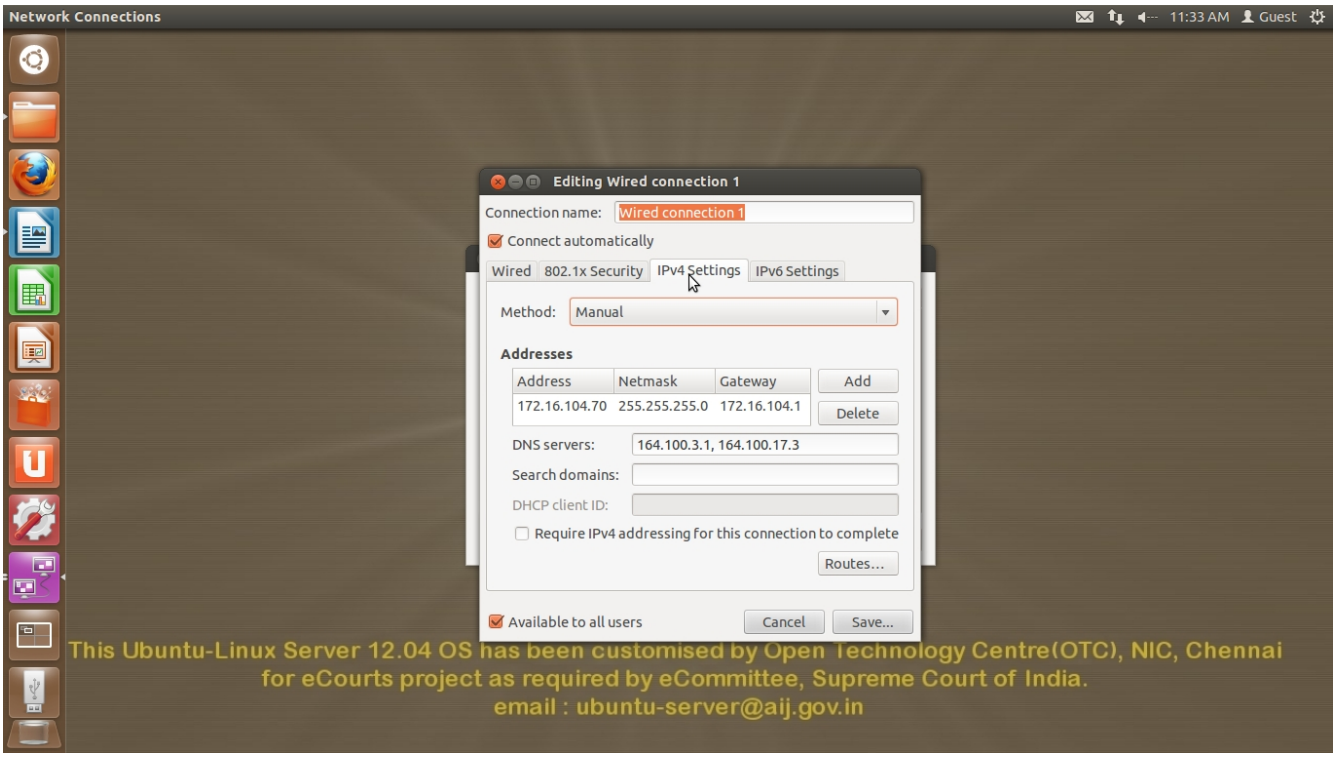
- /bin -- binary applications (most of your executable files)
- /boot -- files required to boot (such as the kernel, etc)
- /dev -- your devices (everything from drives to displays)
- /etc -- just about every configuration file for your system
- /etc/rc.d -- contains a number of shell scripts that are run on bootup at different run levels.
- /etc/X11 -- configuration files for the X Window system
- /home -- locally stored user files and folders
- /lib -- system libraries (similar to Program Files)
- /media -- mounted (or loaded) devices such as cdroms, digital cameras, etc.
- /mnt -- mounted file systems
- /opt -- location for “optionally” installed programs
- /sbin -- system-only binaries
- /sys -- contains information about the system
- /tmp -- temporary files
- /usr -- applications mainly for regular users
- /var -- mainly logs, databases, etc.

3- Assignment of IP to Server / Client.

- Login as root.
- Click on Network Connection Icon on taskbar.
- Click on Edit Connection.



- Select Edit option.
- Go to the IPv4 Setting Tab.
- Select Manual from Method Drop Down.
- Click on Add
- Assign the IP Address, Netmask, Gateway and DNS Server.
- Click on Save.
- Reboot the Server / Client.

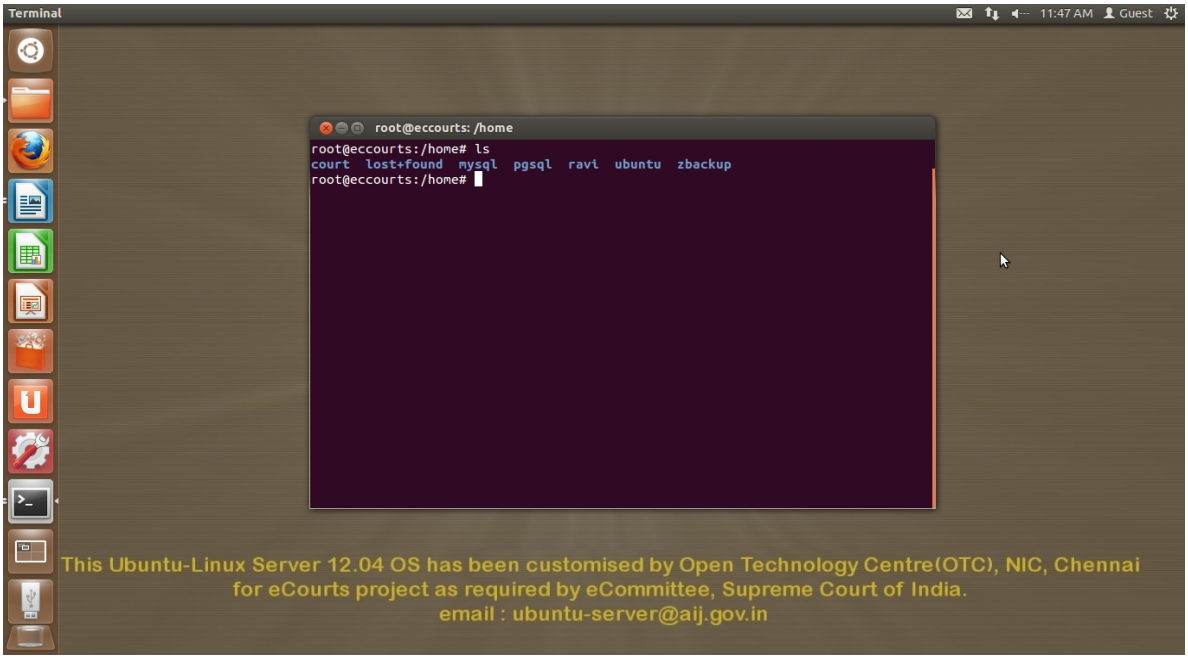


4- Shell Commands

1. ls : list directory contents

(The **ls** command will show you the list of files in your current directory.)

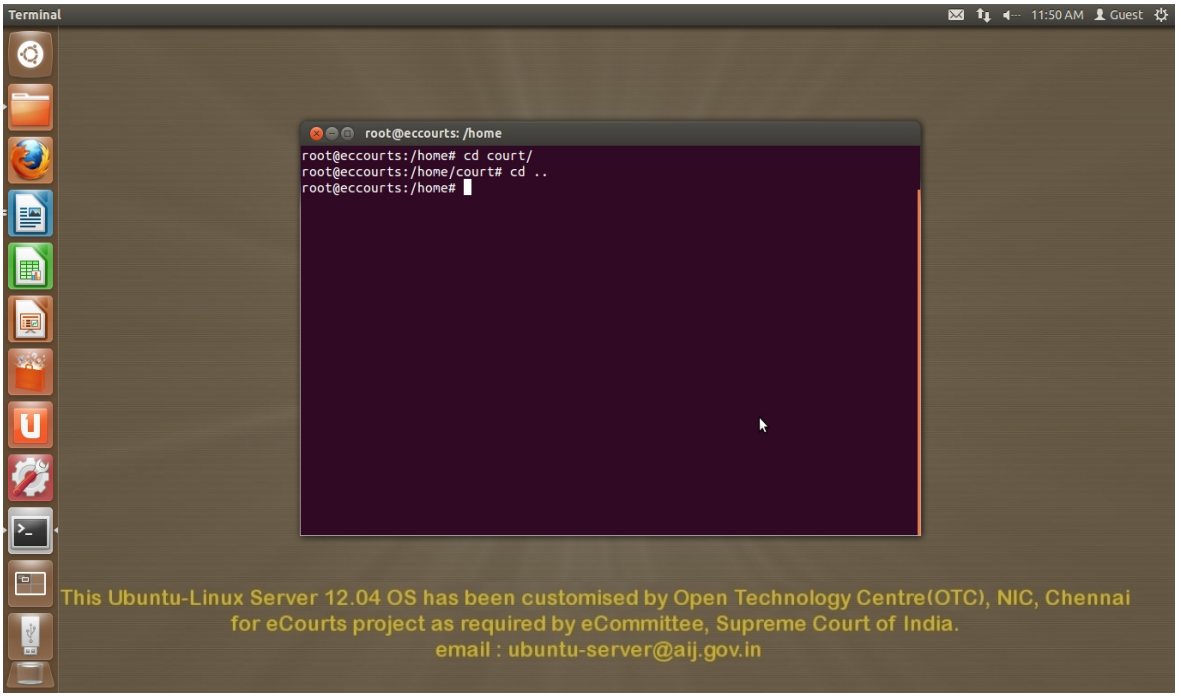
ls



2. cd : Change Directory

(The **cd** command will allow you to change directories.)

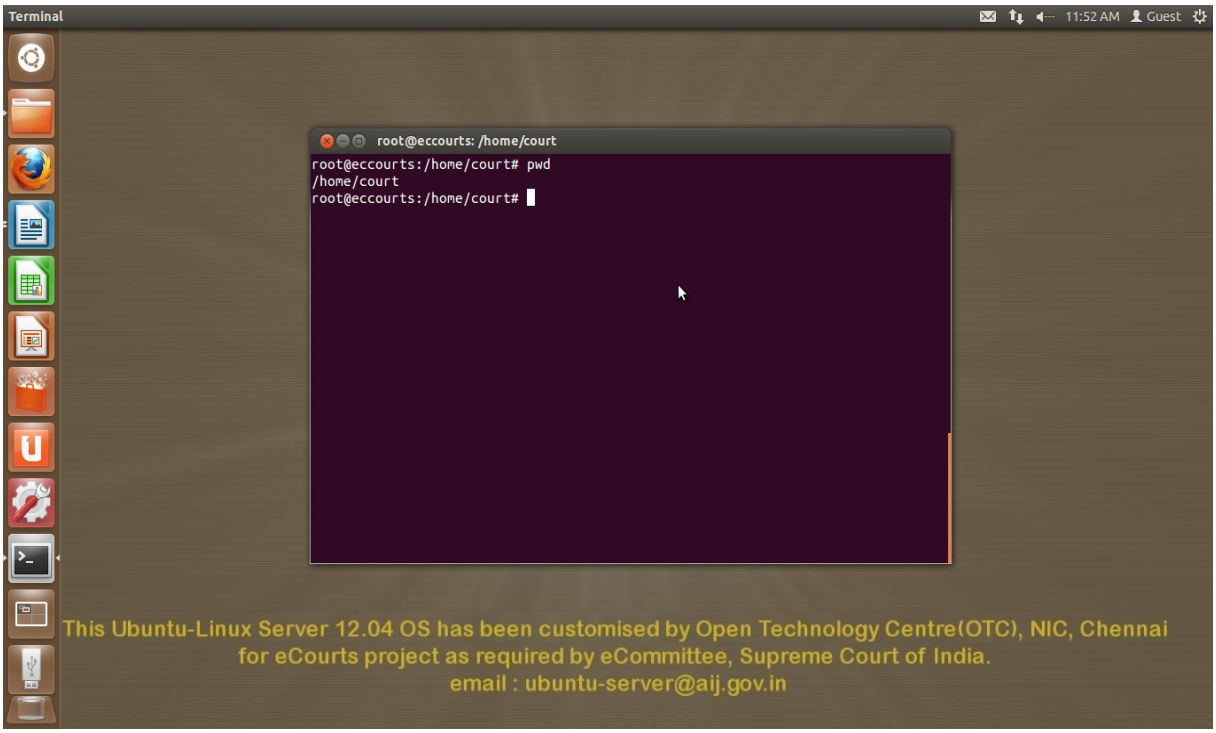
cd



3. pwd : print the current/working directory

(The **pwd** command will allow you to know in which directory you are located)

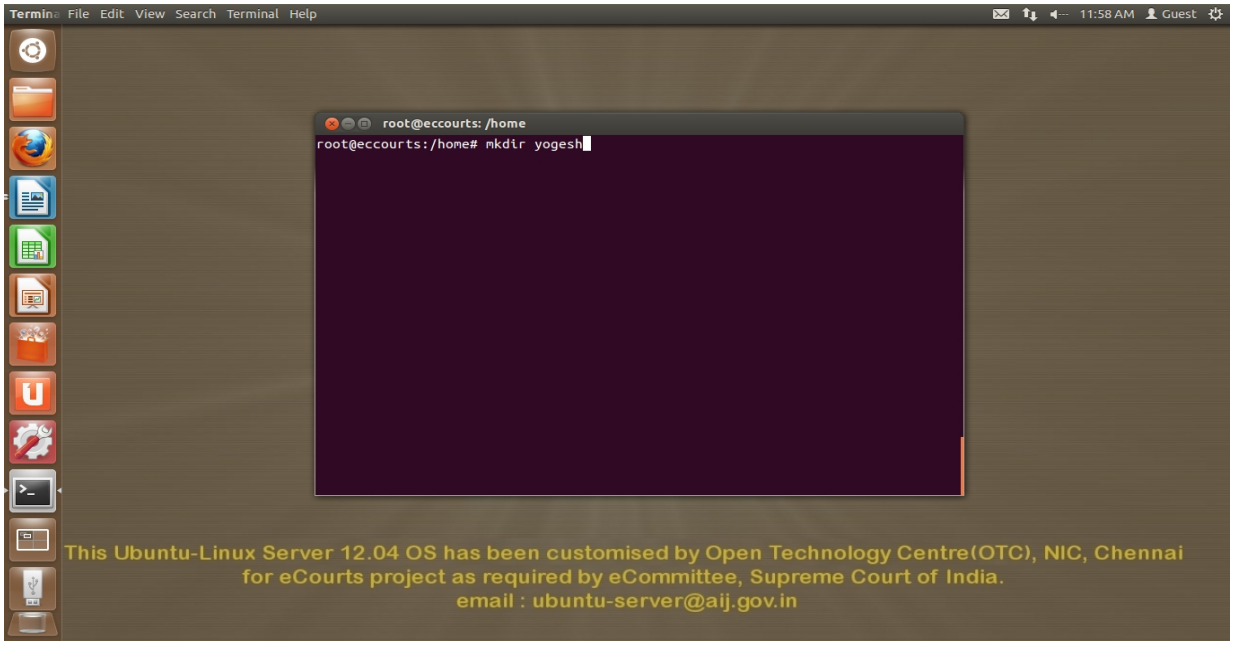
pwd



4. mkdir : make/create directory.

(The **mkdir** command will allow you to create directories.)

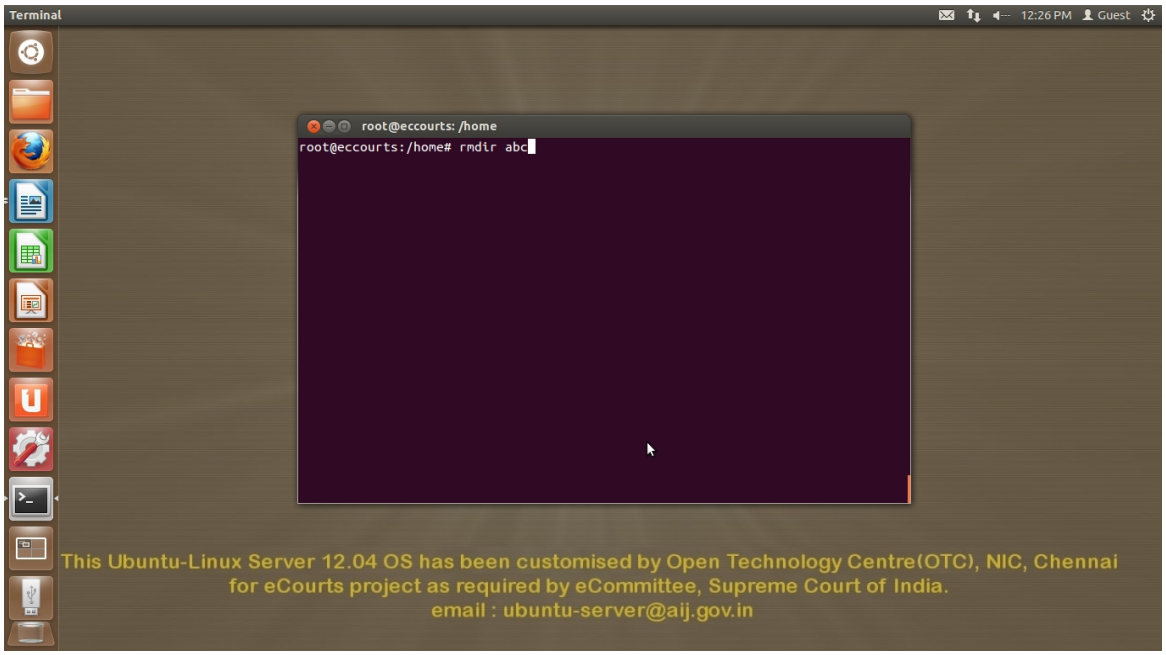
mkdir



5. rmdir : remove the directory

(The **rmdir** command will delete an *empty* directory.)

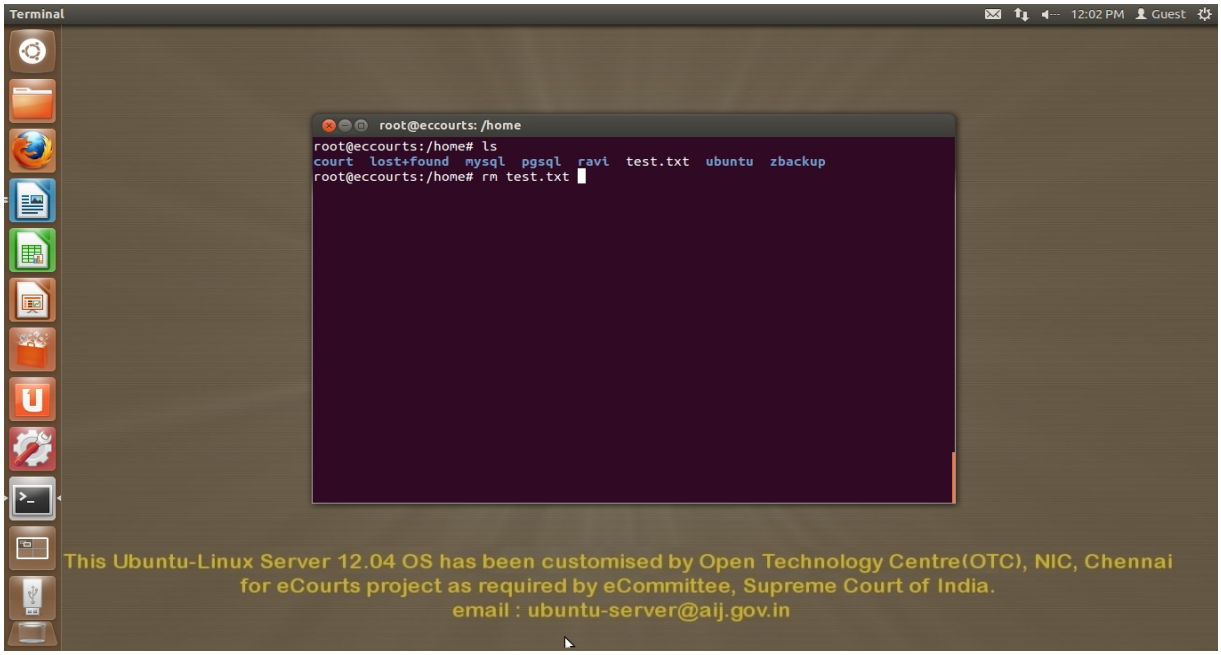
rmdir



6. rm : remove/delete file.

(This command to remove or delete a file in your directory.)

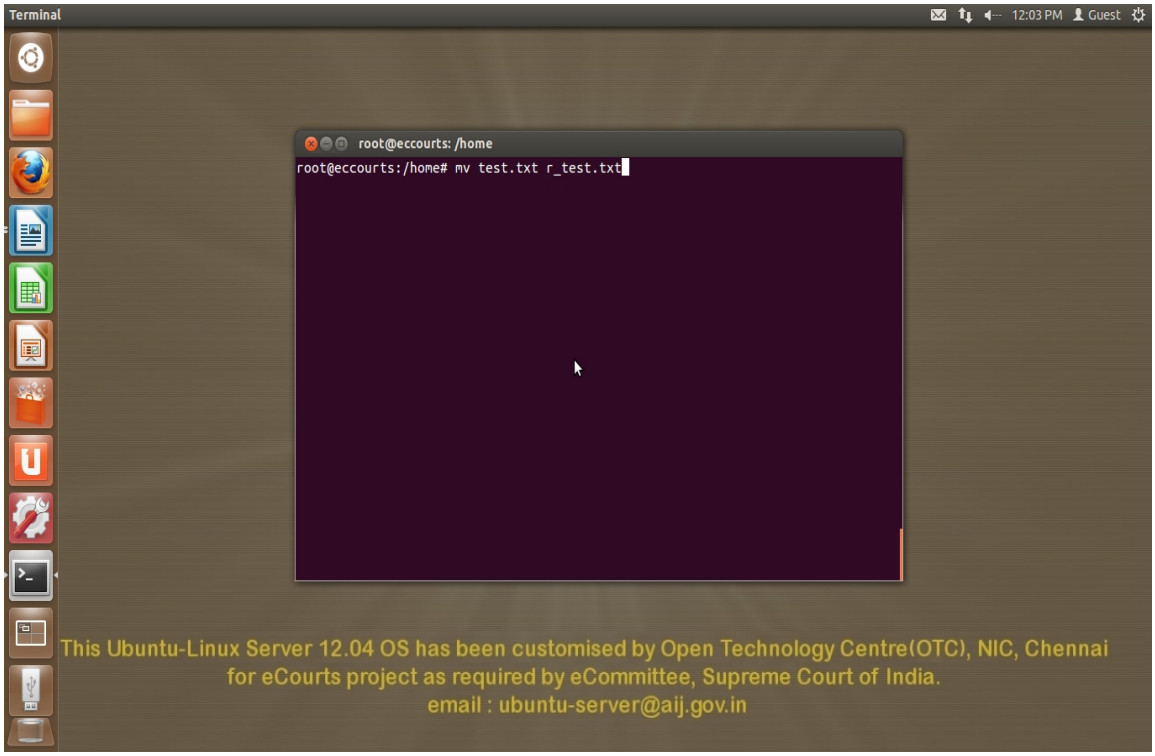
rm



7. mv : rename or move a file/directory

(The **mv** command will move a file to a different location or will rename a file.)

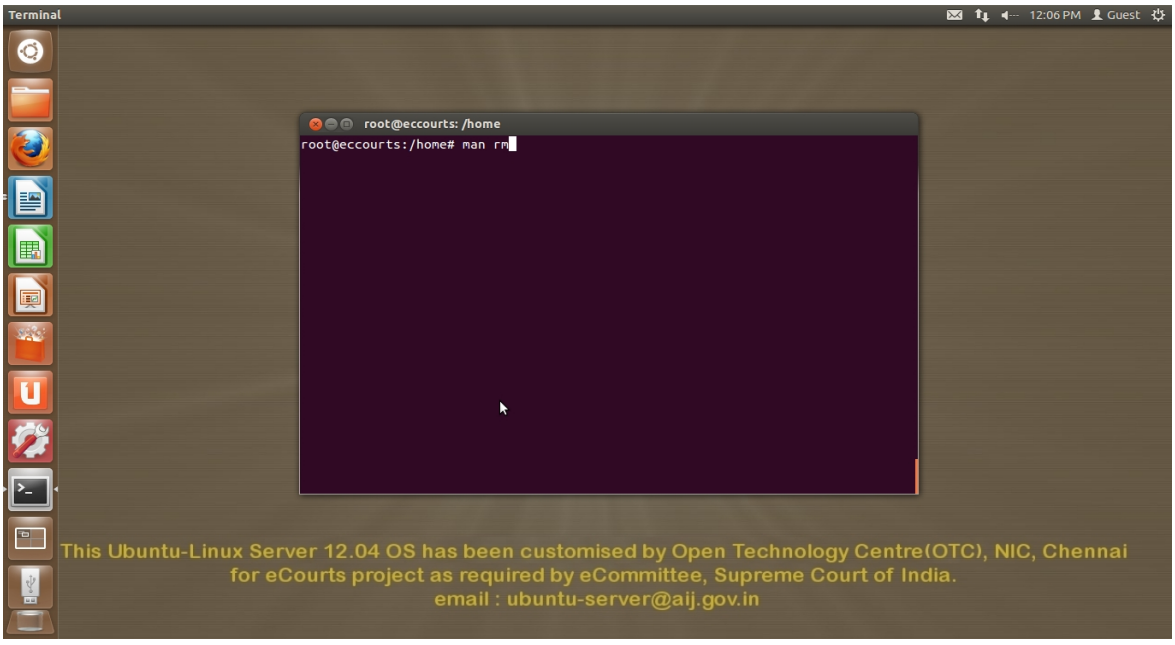
mv



8. man : Manual pages for shell commands.

(The **man** command is used to show you the manual of other commands.)

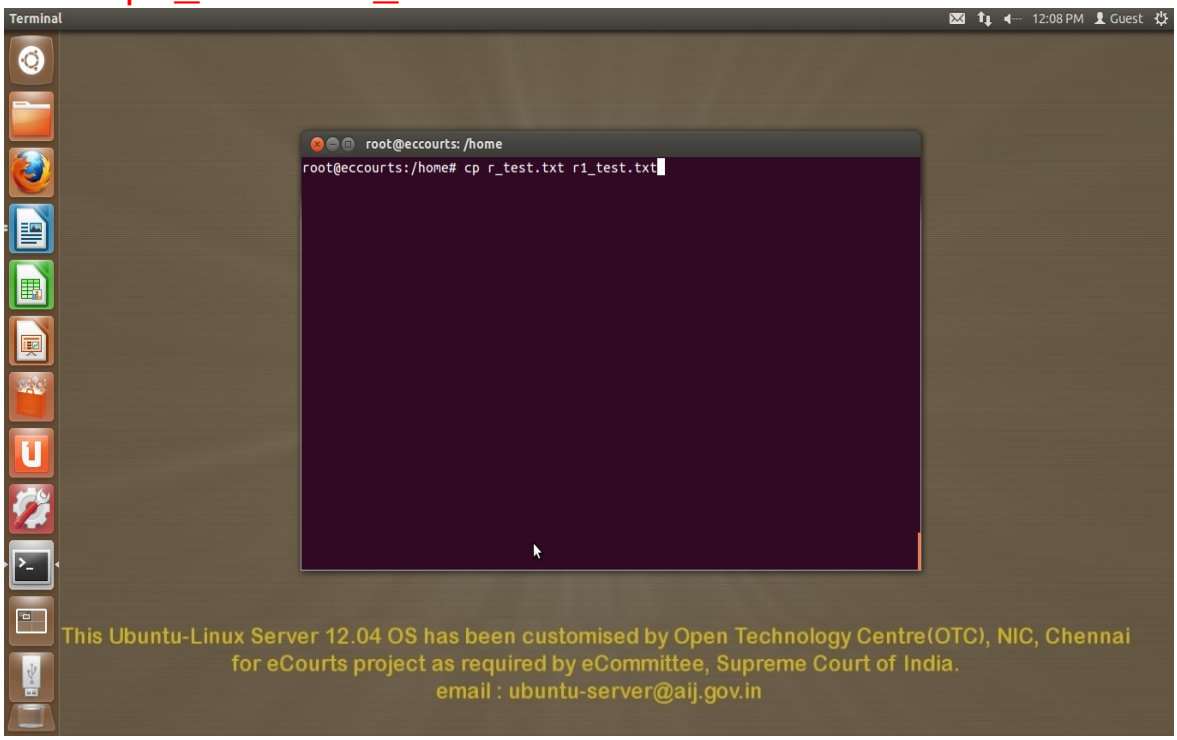
man rm



9. cp : Copy Files

(The **cp** command will make a copy of a file for you.)

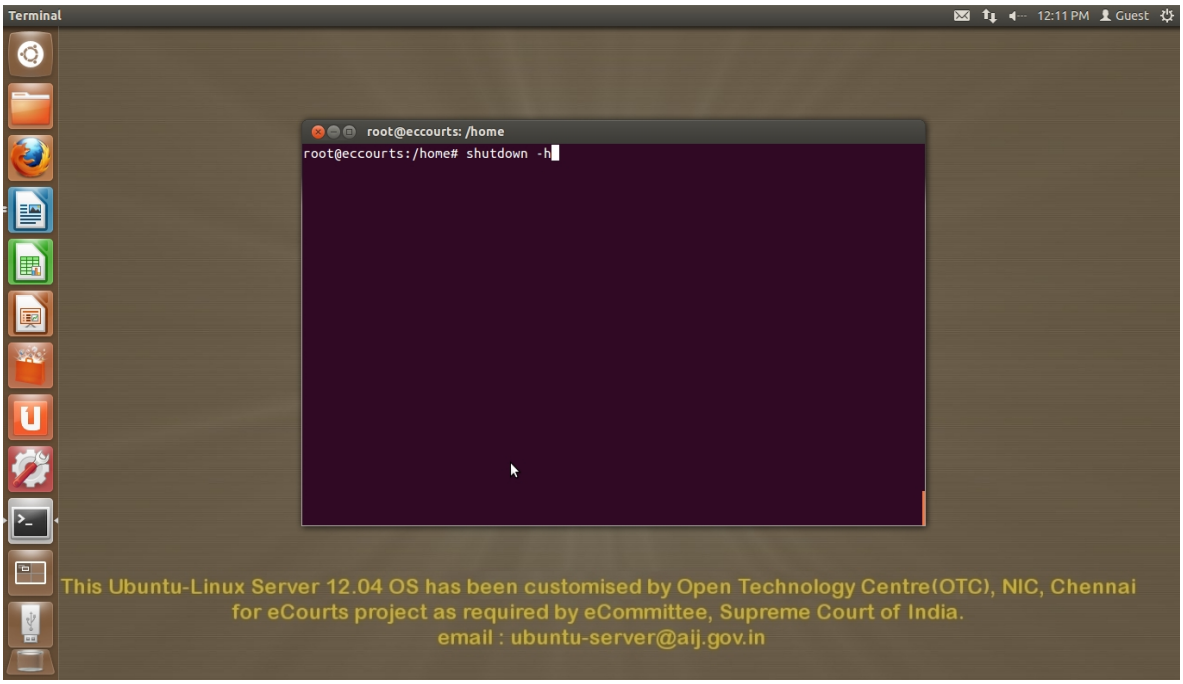
cp r_test.txt r1_test.txt



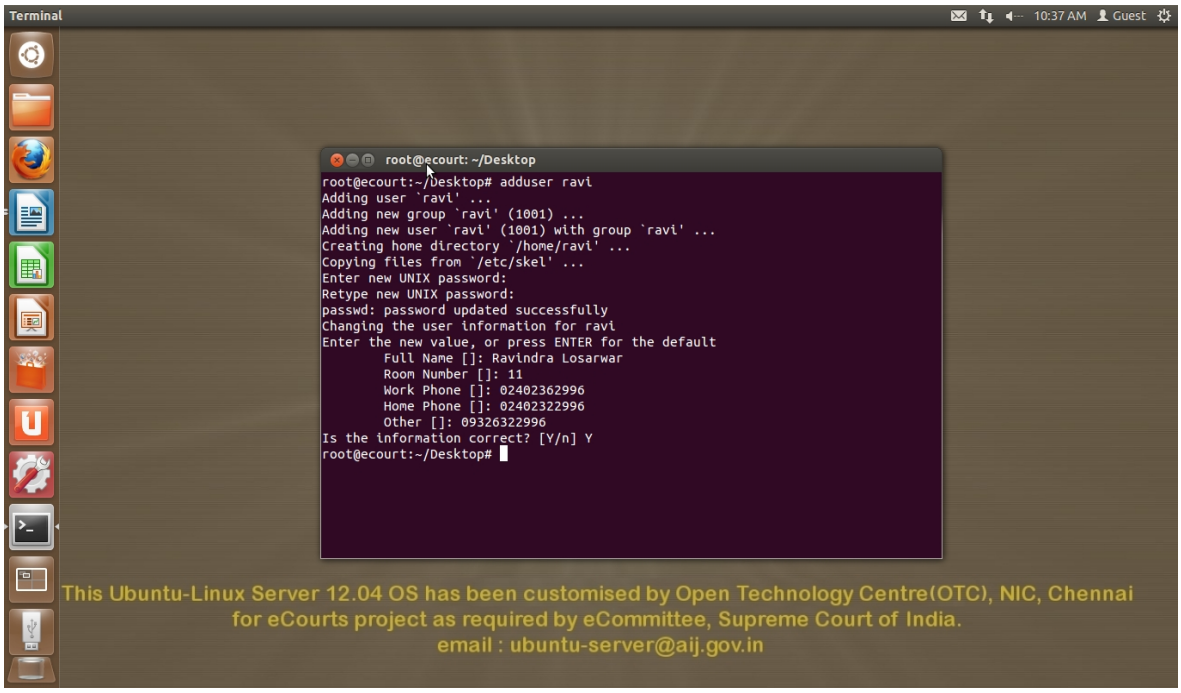
10. shutdown : Shutdown the computer from terminal

(This command shutdown the computer)

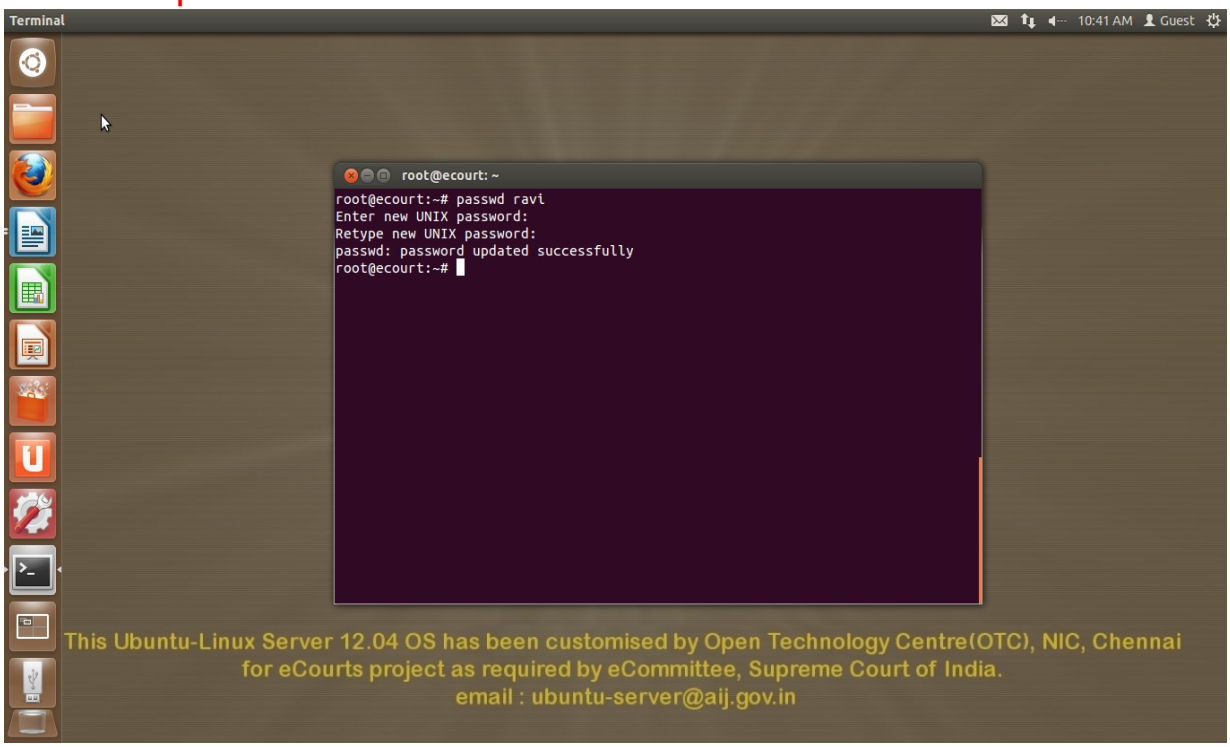
shutdown -h or # init 0



11. adduser : Addition of new user
(This command creating the new user in /home directory)
adduser ravi

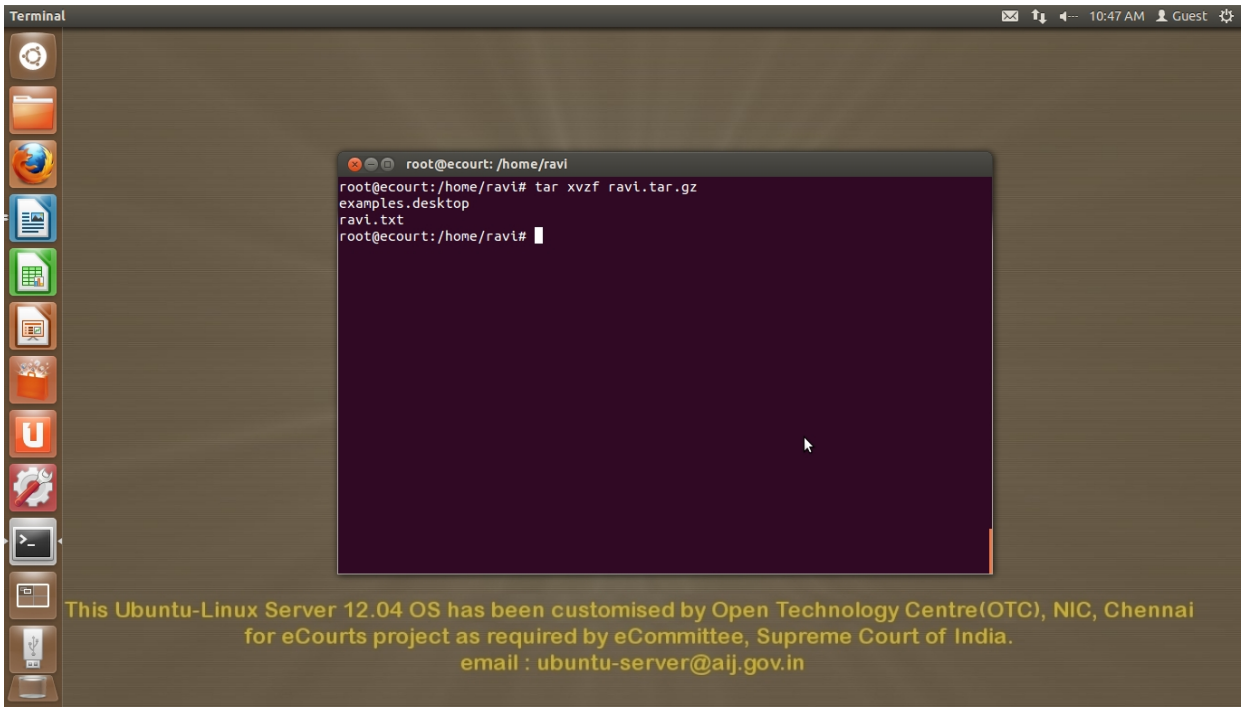


12. passwd : Change password for user
(This command change the password of specific user)
passwd ravi



13. tar : Creates and extracts files from a tape or disk archive. (This command stores and extracts files from a tape or disk)
tar cvzf ravi.tar.gz *

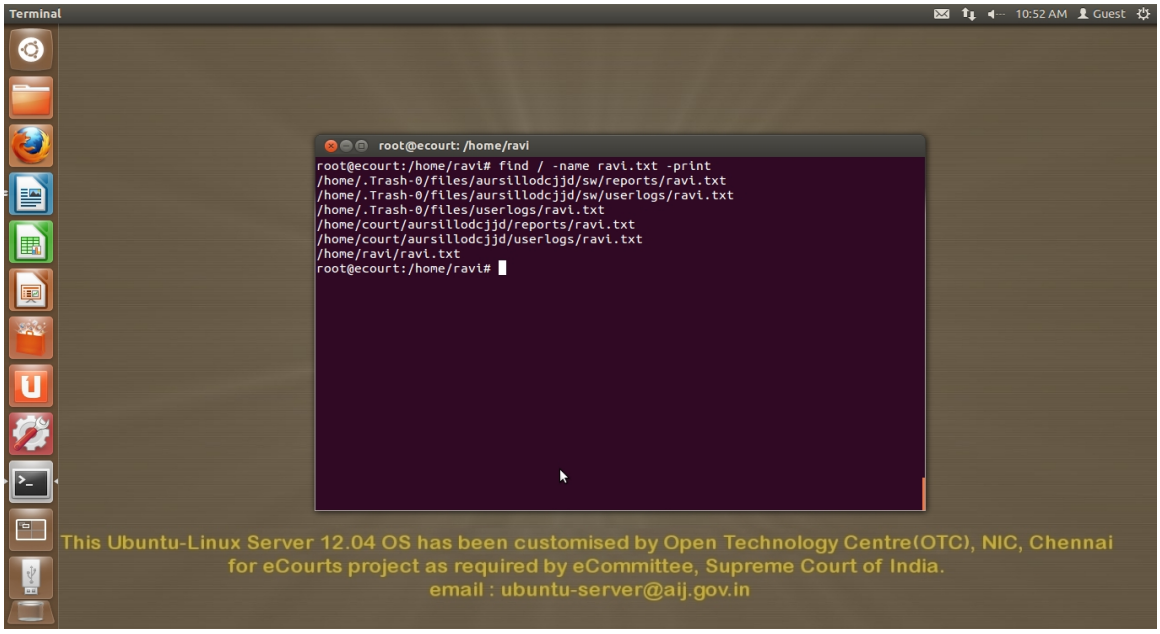
14. tar : Creates and extracts files from a tape or disk archive. (This command stores and extracts files from a tape or disk)
tar xvzf ravi.tar.gz



15. find : find searches the file located at /

(This command find searches the directory tree rooted at each given file)

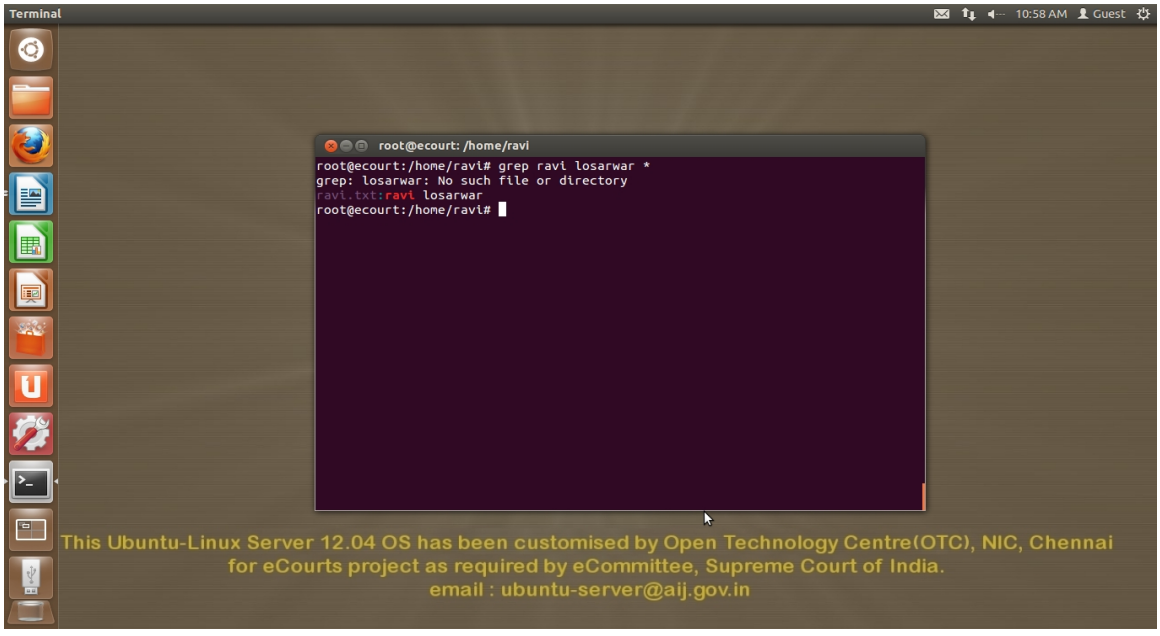
find / -name ravi.txt -print



16. grep : print lines matching a pattern

(This command searches the named input files for lines containing a match to the given pattern.)

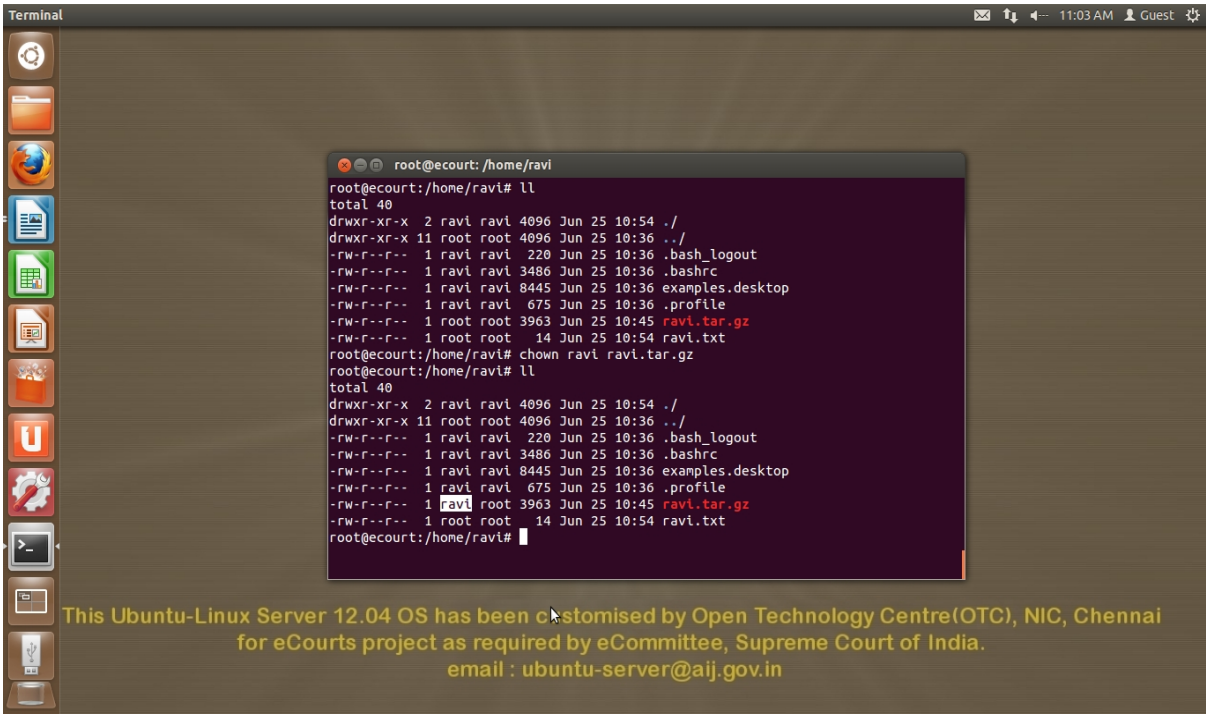
grep ravi losarwar *



17. chown : change file owner and group

(This command changes the user and/or group ownership of each given file.)

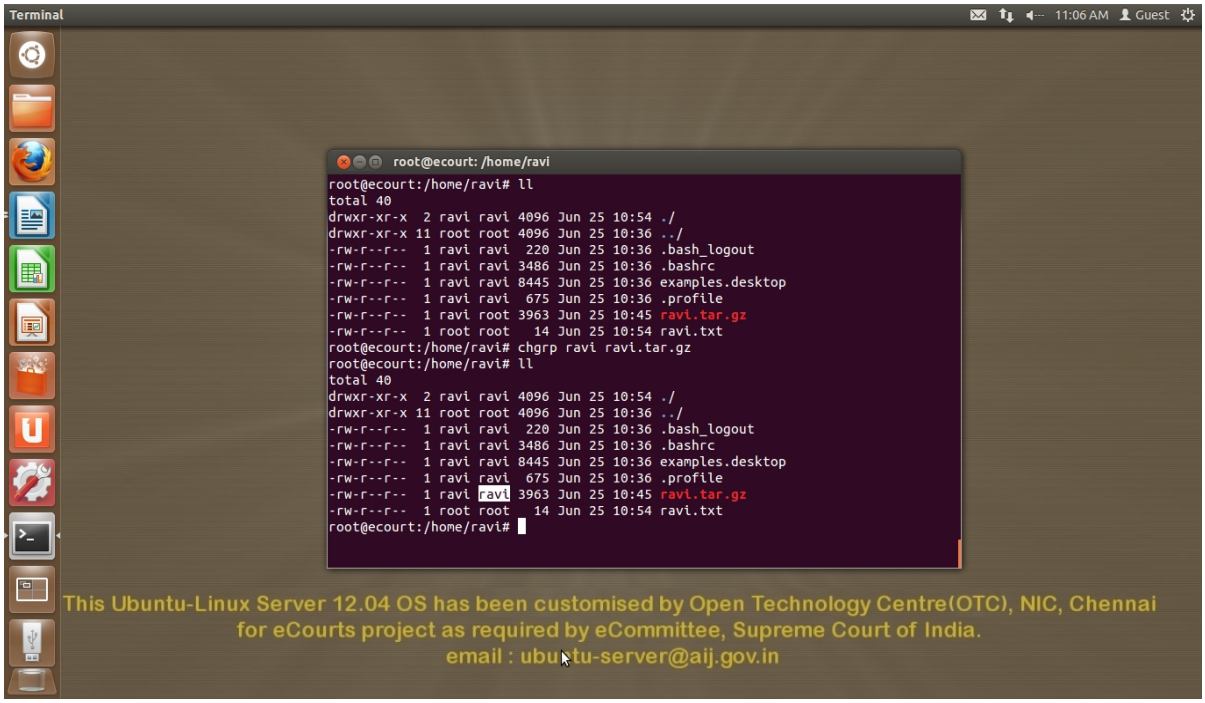
chown ravi ravi.tar.gz



18. chgrp : change group ownership

(This command change the group of each file to group)

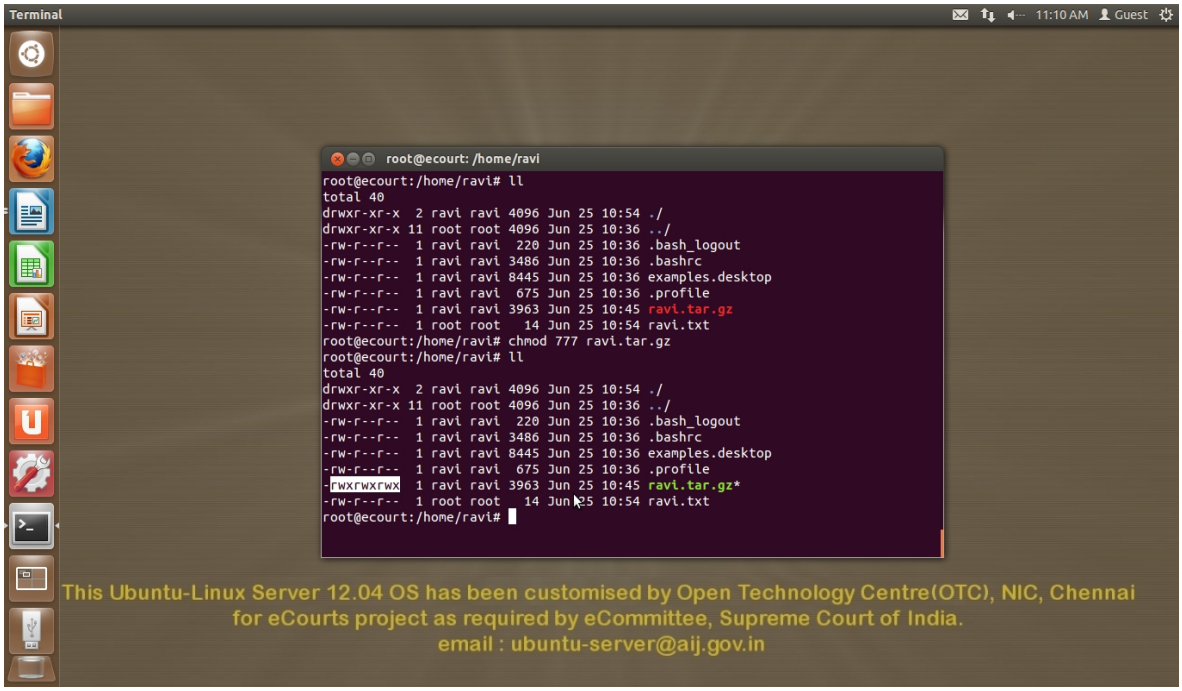
chgrp ravi ravi.tar.gz



19. chmod : change file mode bits

(This command changes the file mode bits of each given file according to mode)

chmod 777 ravi.tar.gz



20. ifconfig : configure a network interface

(This command is used to configure the kernel-resident network interfaces)

ifconfig