

Linux Commands

- 1) **ls** = displays a *listing* of information about files
- 2) **-l** = prints long display output
- 3) **-r** = prints the results in reverse alphabetical order
- 4) **pwd** = prints the working directory, your current location within the filesystem
- 5) **cd** = change directories (**cd .** current directory, **cd ..** one directory higher relative to the current directory, **cd ~** = **cd /home/sysadmin**)
- 6) **-t** = sort the files by timestamp
- 7) **-S** = sort the files by file size
- 8) **su - / su -l / su --login** = allows you to temporarily act as a different user (the password for both the root and sysadmin accounts is **netlab123**)
- 9) **exit** = logout and return to the sysadmin account
- 10) **sudo** = allows a user to execute a command as another user without creating a new shell (to specify a different user account use the **-u** option)

(The prompt for the password will not appear again as long as the user continues to execute **sudo** commands less than five minutes apart)
- 11) **chmod** = change the permissions of a file or directory
- 12) **chown** = permits changing group ownership (requires administrative access same as **./** execute command)
- 13) **cat** = quickly view the contents of small files

14) head / tail = display ten lines (**-n** option specify the amount of lines from the file you want to display)

15) cp = copy files

16) dd = copying files or entire partitions at the bit level

17) mv = move a file from one location in the filesystem to another (if 2 names are given while not changing directory, it renames a file)

18) -rm = delete files (use **-rm -r** / **-rm -R** to delete directories)

19) grep = search input and return lines which contain a match to a given pattern

20) shutdown = arranges for the system to be brought down in a safe way (requires administrative access , **shutdown now** / **shutdown hh:mm** / **shutdown +minutes** , if no time is specified it shut downs within 5 minutes, you can also add message **shutdown +1 "Goodbye"**)

21) date = check the time in the terminal

22) ifconfig = display network configuration information (can also be used to temporarily modify network settings, **iwconfig** for wireless network interfaces)

23) ping = verify connectivity between two computers (**-c** option limit how many pings are sent, if number is not given **Ctrl+C** to stop)

24) ps = list processes (**-e** option will display every process, **-f** option provides more detail in the output)

25) apt-get update = refresh the list of available packages (requires administrative access)

26) apt-cache search = search for keywords within these packages

27) apt-get install = install the package (requires administrative access)

28) apt-get update + apt-get upgrade = updating all packages of the system

29) apt-get remove = deletes all but the configuration files for the package

30) apt-get purge = deletes all package files

31) passwd = update a user's password (**-S** option view *status* information about their password)

32) command > file = redirect STDOUT from where you normally see it, in the terminal, to a file in the filesystem (**command >> file** to append rather than overwriting, the user must have write permissions on file)

33) echo = print output in the terminal (**echo "Hello" > file** can be used to overwrite file)