**Linux Commands**

1. **To check the user last session activity**

[root@localhost]# cat /home/abclearn/.bash\_history

1. **Shutdown the system and turn the power off immediately.**

[root@localhost]# shutdown -h now

1. **Shutdown the system after 10 minutes.**

[root@localhost]# shutdown -h +10

1. **Reboot the system using shutdown command.**

[root@localhost]# shutdown -r now

1. **Force the file system check during reboot.**

[root@localhost]# shutdown -Fr now

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1. **Find all the files whose name is edutech.txt in a current working directory.**

[root@localhost admin]# find . -name edutech.txt

./classroom/edutech.txt

1. **Find all the files whose permissions are 777.**

[root@localhost classroom]# find . –type f -perm 0777 -print

1. **To find all the files which are modified more than 50 days back and less than 100 days.**

[root@localhost classroom]# find / -mtime +50 -mtime -100

**Grep Commands**

The grep command which stands for "global regular expression print", process text line by line and prints any lines which match a specified pattern.

grep is a powerful file pattern searcher that comes equipped on every distribution of Linux

, it is not installed on your system, you can easily install it via your package manager (apt-get on Debian/Ubuntu and yum on RHEL/CentOS/Fedora).

[root@localhost]# yum install grep

1.**Search for a String in a File**

You can fetch a sentence from a file that contains a specific string of text through the grep command.

[root@localhost classroom]# grep "Linux" linux\_info.txt

2.**Search for a String in More Than One File**

In case you want to search for sentences containing your text string from all the files of the same type, grep command is at your service.

Syntax 1:

$ grep “string” filenameKeyword\*

Syntax 2:

$ grep “string” \*.extension

[root@localhost classroom]# grep "sample file” sample\*

or

[root@localhost classroom]# grep "sample file” \*.txt

**To search /etc/passwd file for the user enter following command**

[root@localhost classroom]# grep user\_dba /etc/passwd

user\_dba:x:1006:1005::/home/user\_dba:/bin/bash

**Can force grep to ignore word case i..e match user\_dba , USER\_DBA and User\_Dba and all other combinations with the -i option:**

[root@localhost classroom]# grep -i User\_DBA /etc/passwd

user\_dba:x:1006:1005::/home/user\_dba:/bin/bash

**Disk Space Usage Commands**

the “**df**” command displays the information of device name, total blocks, total disk space, used disk space, available disk space and mount points on a file system.

[root@localhost classroom]# df

The **df** command provides an option to display sizes in **Human Readable** formats by using ‘-h’ (prints the results in human readable format (e.g., 1K 2M 3G)).

[root@localhost classroom]# df –h

To display all file system information and usage in **1024-byte** blocks, use the option ‘**-k**‘ (e.g. –block-size=1K) as follows.

[root@localhost classroom]# k df –

To display information of all file system usage in **MB** (**Mega Byte**) use the option as ‘**-m**‘.

[root@localhost classroom]# df –m

Display file system type

[root@localhost classroom]# df –T

**To find out the disk usage of a particular directory:**

[root@localhost home]# du /home/user123

0 /home/user123/.mozilla/extensions

0 /home/user123/.mozilla/plugins

0 /home/user123/.mozilla

12 /home/user123

Output of the above command displays the number of disk blocks in the /home/user123 directory along with its sub-directories.

2. Using “-h” option with “du” command provides results in human readable format.

[root@localhost home]# du -h /home/user123

3. Disk usage of a directory tree in Kilobyte blocks .

[root@localhost home]# du -k /home/user123