

# 40 comandos basicos em linux



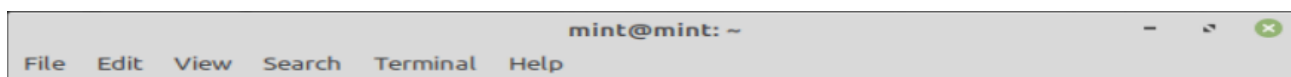
## INTRODUÇÃO

O Terminal do Linux é uma ferramenta poderosa que permite interagir com o sistema operacional por meio de comandos de texto. Com ele, é possível realizar uma variedade de tarefas de gerenciamento de arquivos, administração do sistema e exploração de redes.

Neste trabalho, vamos explorar alguns dos comandos essenciais do Terminal do Linux e entender como eles podem ser utilizados para manipular diretórios, arquivos, processos, redes e muito mais. Esses comandos são a base para administrar um sistema Linux de forma eficiente e produtiva.

### 1 ls

Este comando lista o conteúdo de um diretório.

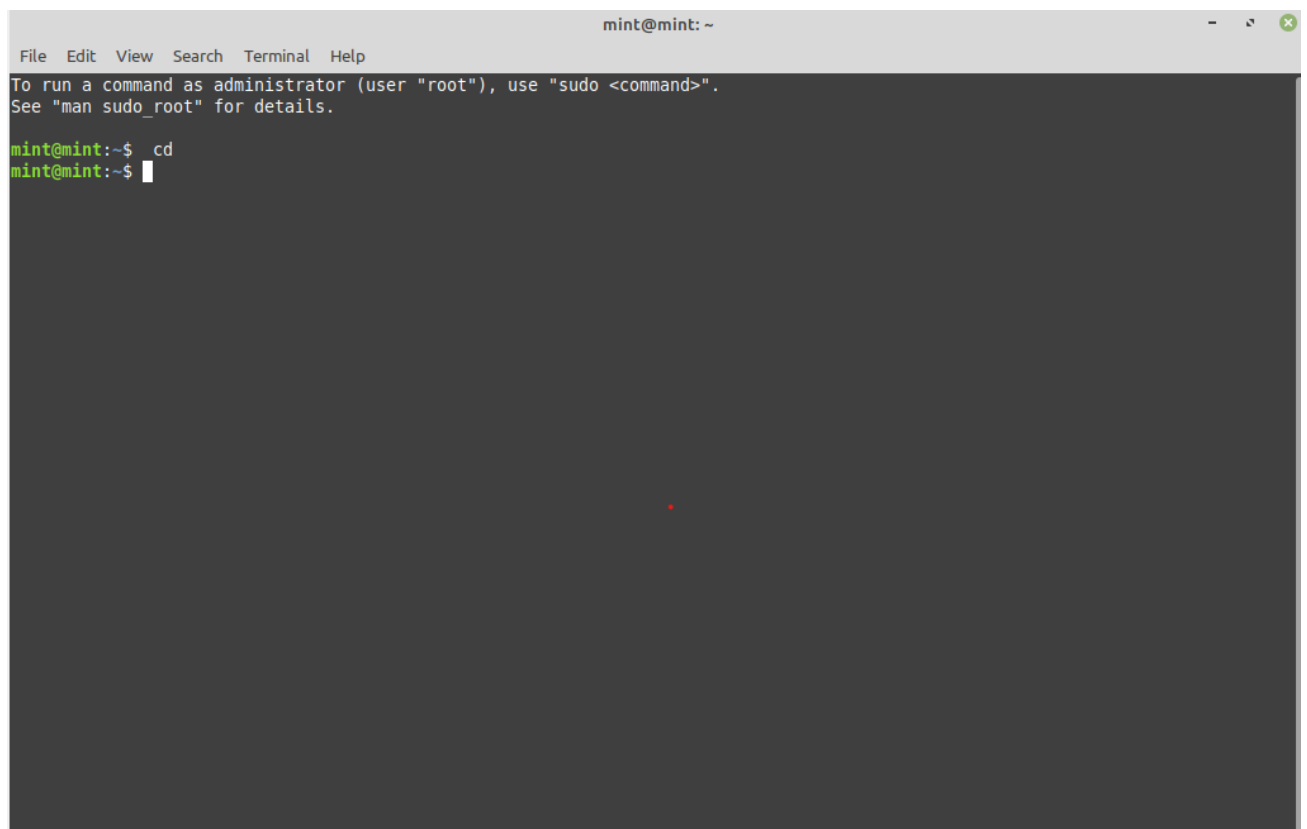


```
To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".
See "man sudo_root" for details.

mint@mint:~$ ls
Desktop  Documents  Downloads  Music  Pictures  Public  Templates  Videos
mint@mint:~$
```

## 2 cd

**Este comando muda de diretório.**

A terminal window titled 'mint@mint: ~' with a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Search, Terminal, Help). The window shows the output of the 'ls' command from the previous block, followed by the execution of 'cd'. The prompt changes from 'mint@mint:~\$' to 'mint@mint:~\$' with a cursor, indicating the command was executed successfully.

```
mint@mint: ~
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".
See "man sudo_root" for details.

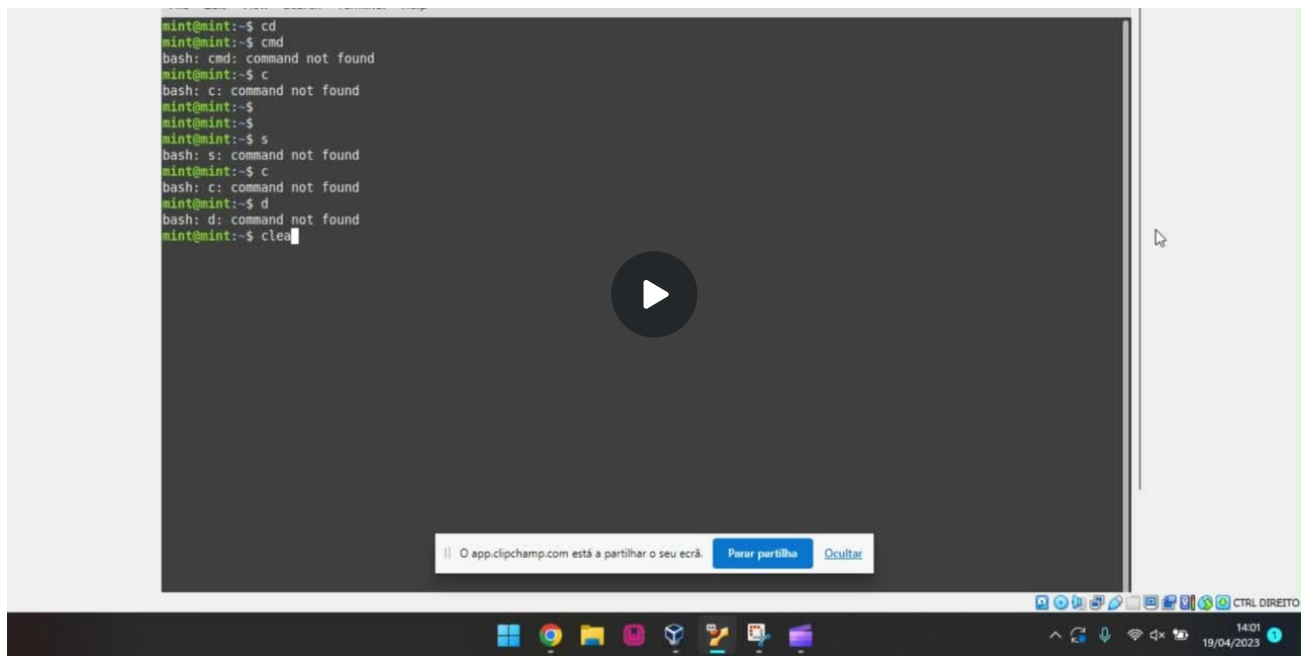
mint@mint:~$ cd
mint@mint:~$
```

## 3 clear

**Este comando limpa a consola de comandos.**

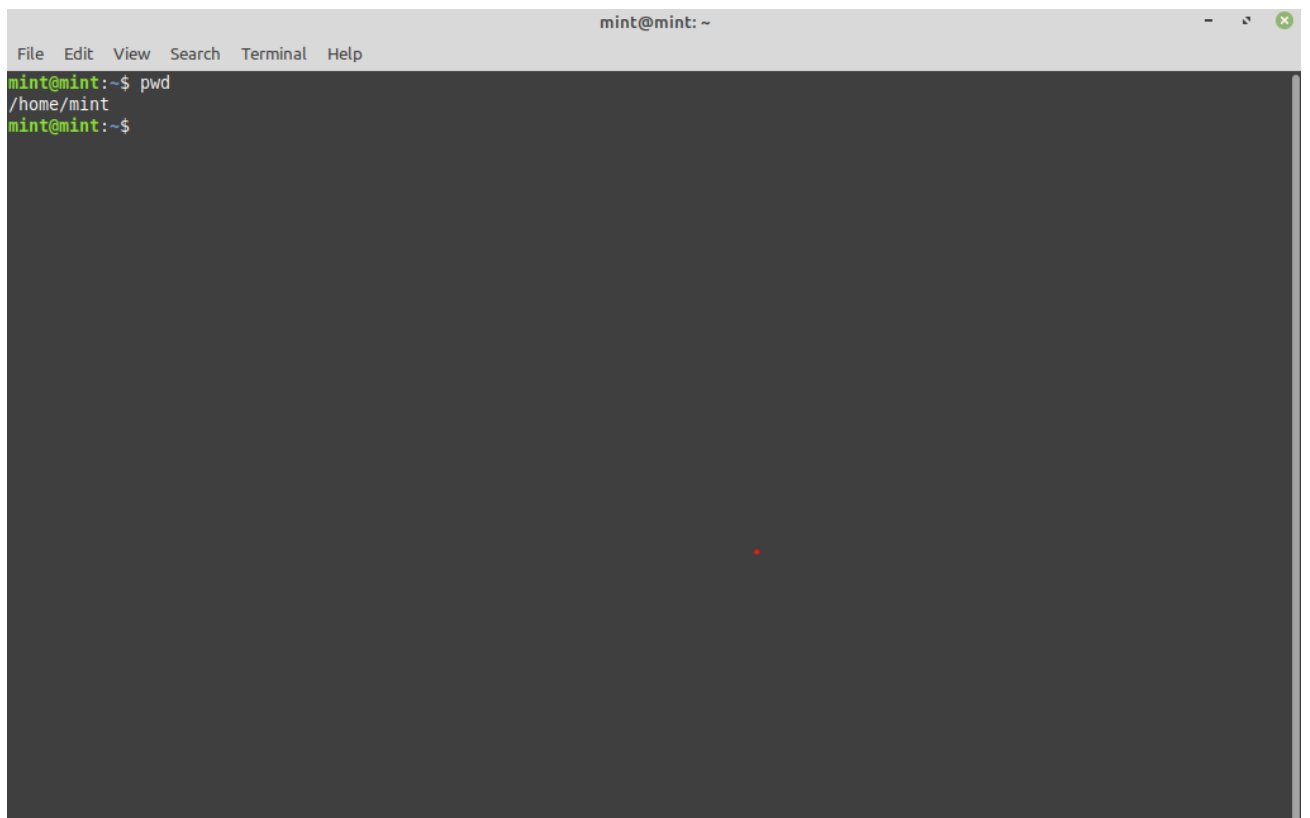
A terminal window titled 'linux [Em execução] - Oracle VM VirtualBox' with a menu bar (Fichero, Máquina, Ver, Entrada, Dispositivos, Ajuda). The window shows the execution of 'clear', which clears the terminal content. The prompt changes from 'mint@mint: ~' to 'mint@mint: ~' with a cursor, indicating the command was executed successfully.

```
linux [Em execução] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
Fichero Máquina Ver Entrada Dispositivos Ajuda
mint@mint: ~
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
```



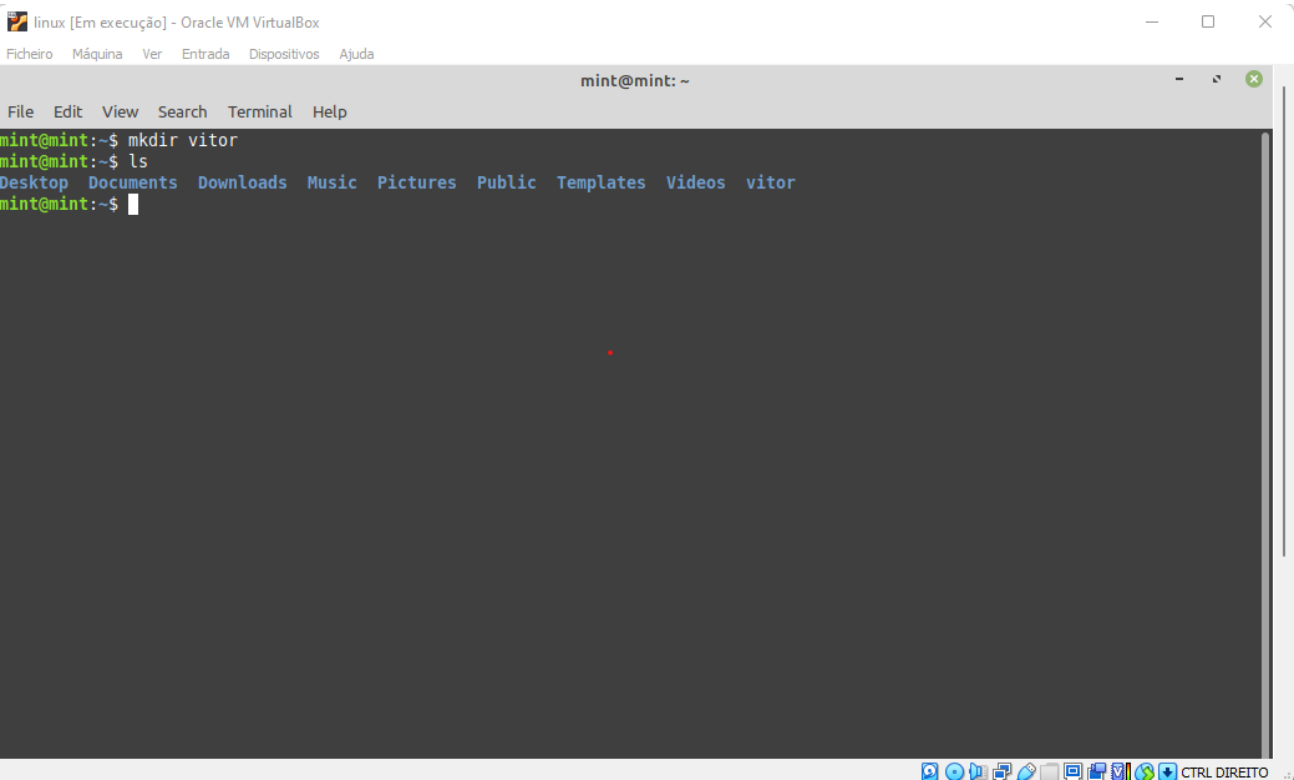
## 4 pwd

Este comando exibe o diretório atual.



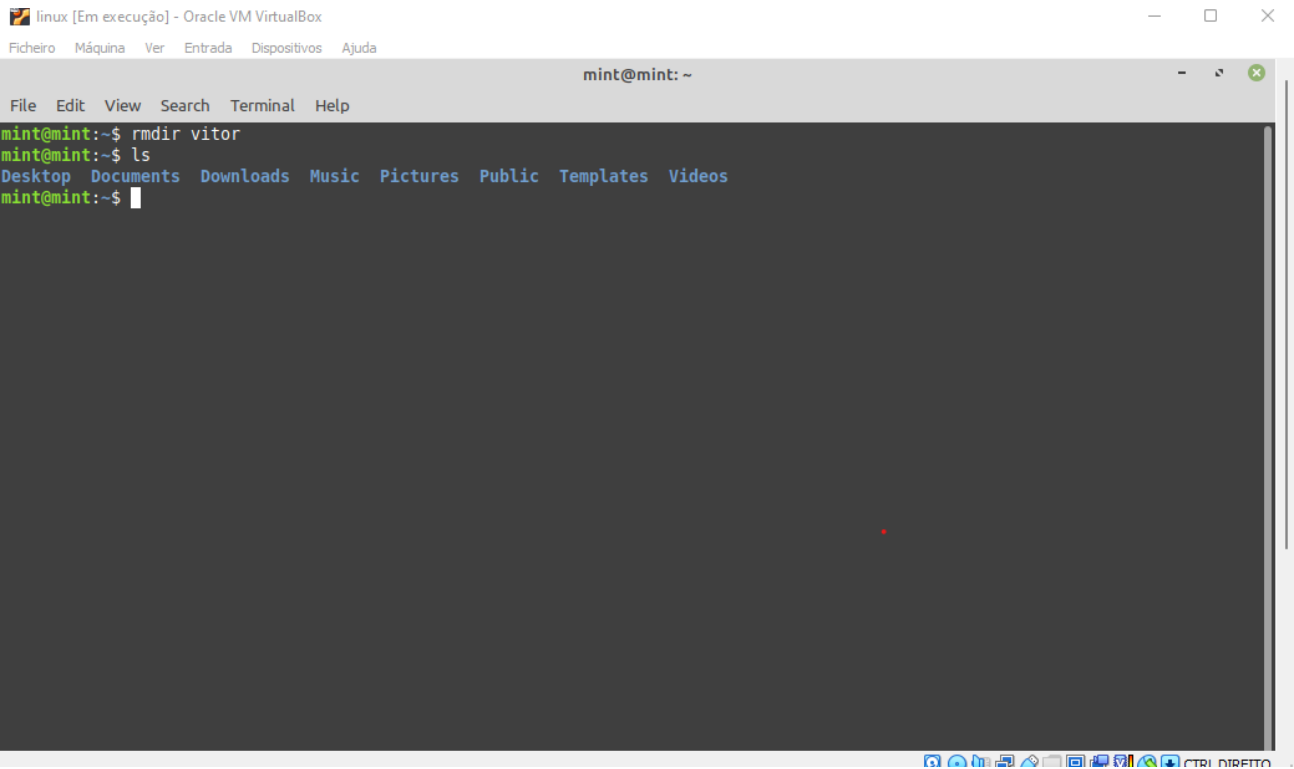
## 5 mkdir

## Este comando cria um diretório.



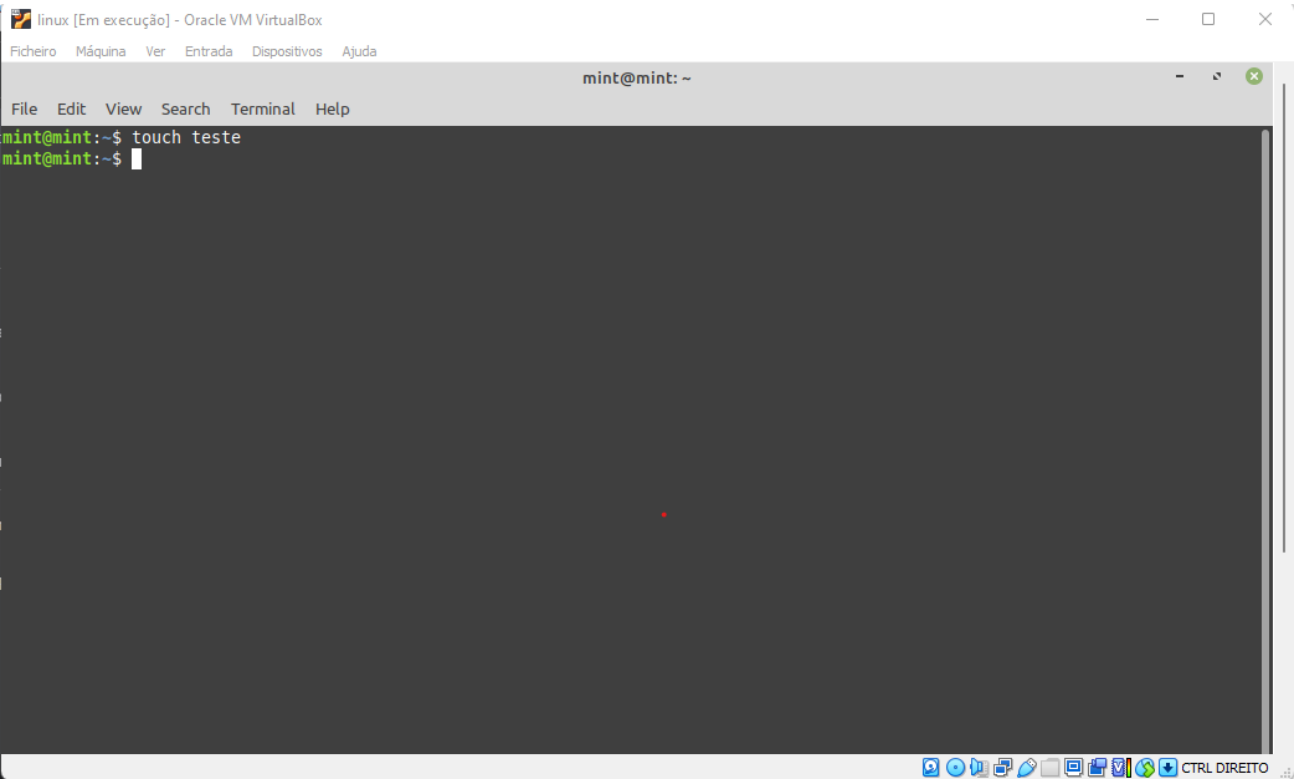
## 6 rmdir

### Este comando remove um diretório vazio.



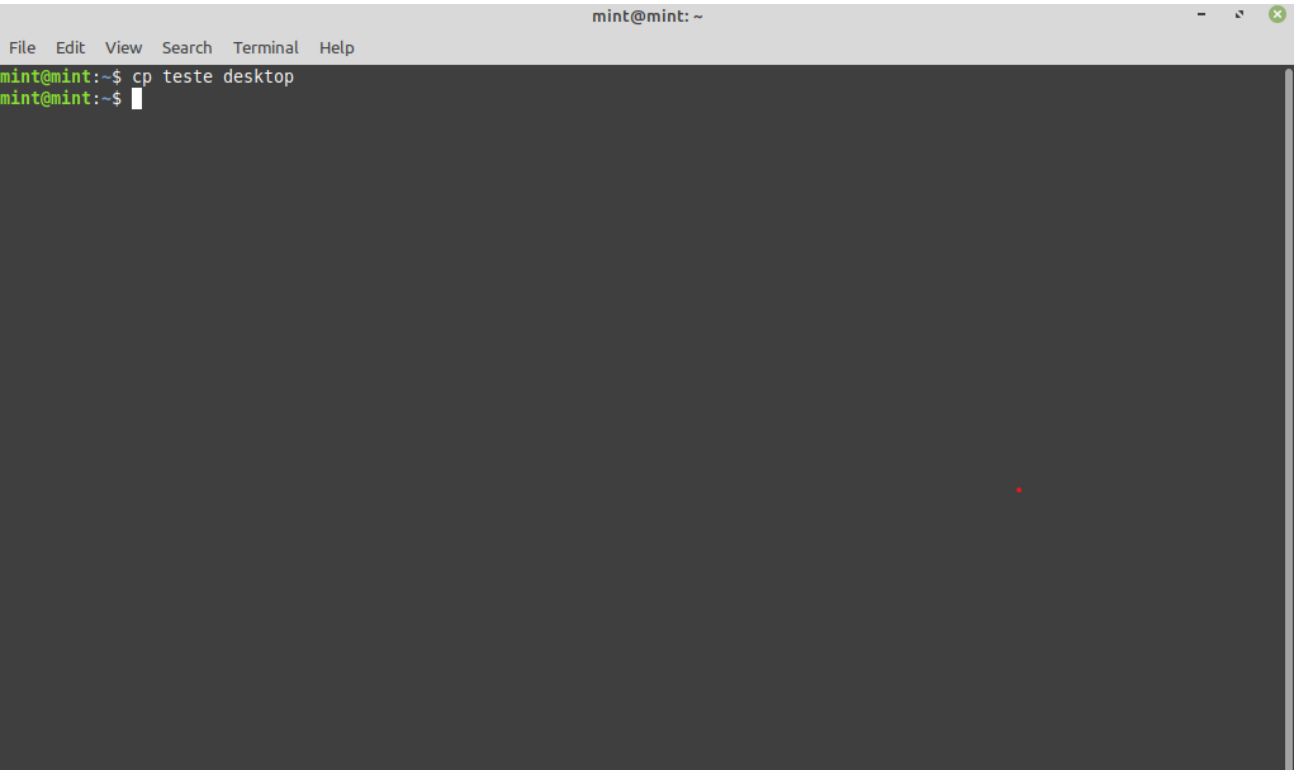
# 7 touch

Este comando cria um novo arquivo vazio.



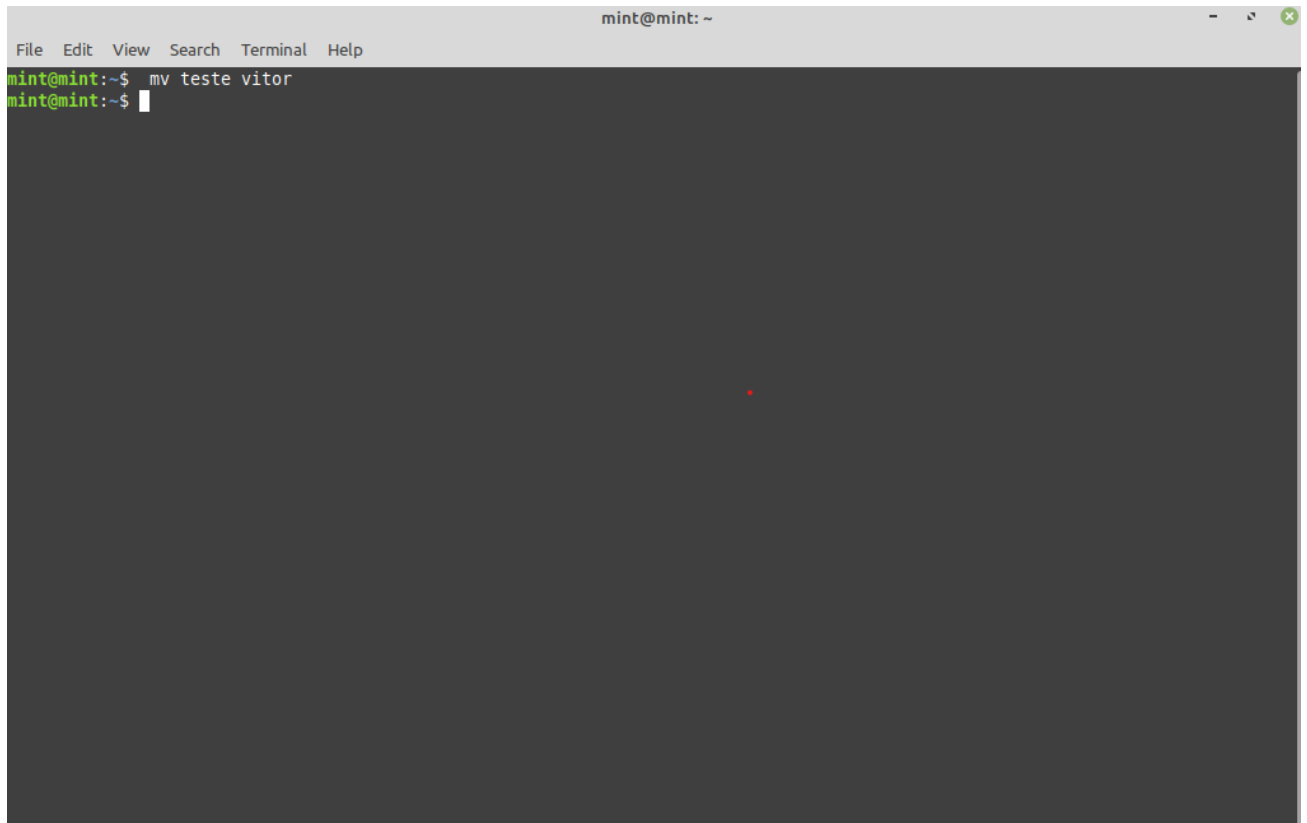
# 8 cp

Este comando copia arquivos e diretórios.



## 9 mv

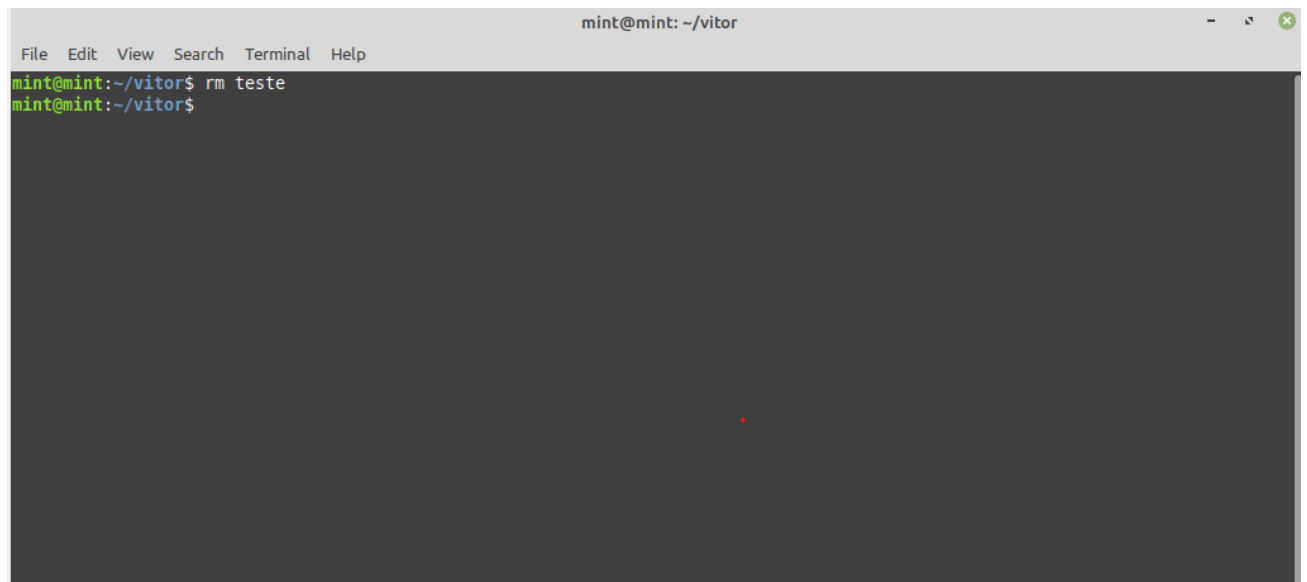
Este comando move ou renomeia arquivos e diretórios.



```
mint@mint: ~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
mint@mint:~$ mv teste vitor  
mint@mint:~$
```

## 10 rm

Este comando remove arquivos e diretórios.

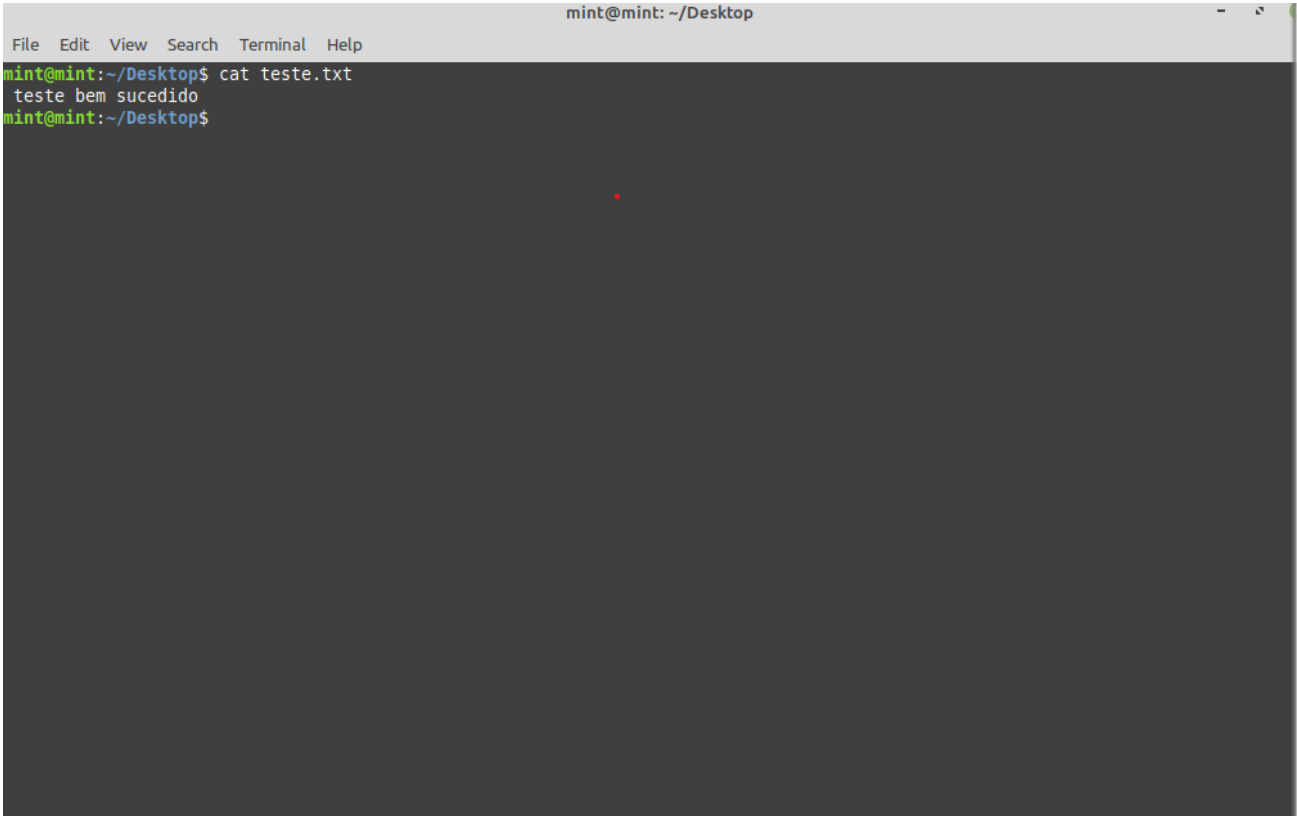


```
mint@mint: ~/.vitor  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
mint@mint:~/.vitor$ rm teste  
mint@mint:~/.vitor$
```



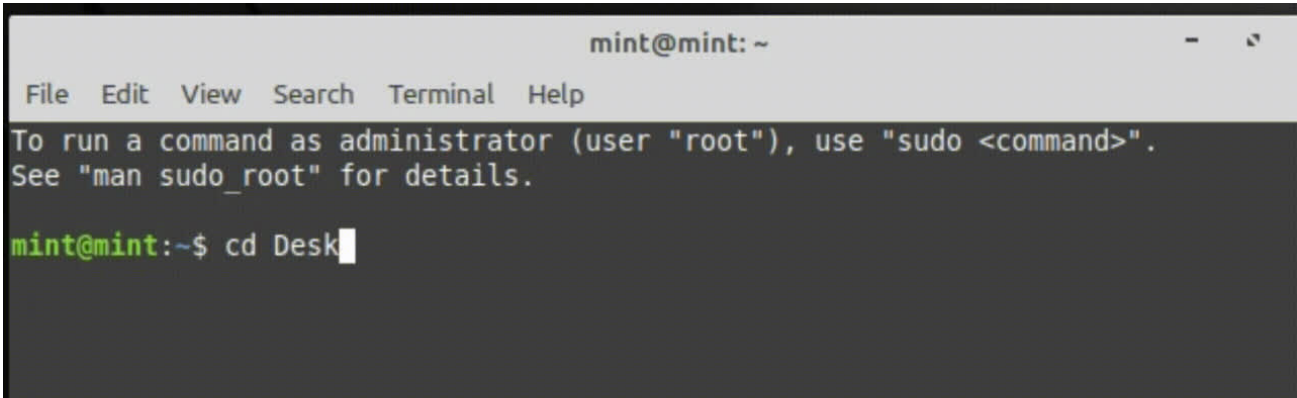
## 11 cat

Este comando mostra o conteúdo de um arquivo.



## 12 less

Este comando mostra o conteúdo de um arquivo página por página.





### 13 head

Este comando exibe as primeiras linhas de um arquivo.

```
mint@mint: ~/Desktop
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
mint@mint:~/Desktop$ head teste.txt
teste bem sucedido
mint@mint:~/Desktop$
```

### 14 tail

Este comando exibe as últimas linhas de um arquivo.

```
mint@mint: ~/Desktop
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
mint@mint:~/Desktop$ tail registro.txt
nome: carlos
idade: 14
```



```

fim
mint@mint:~/Desktop$
```

## 15 grep

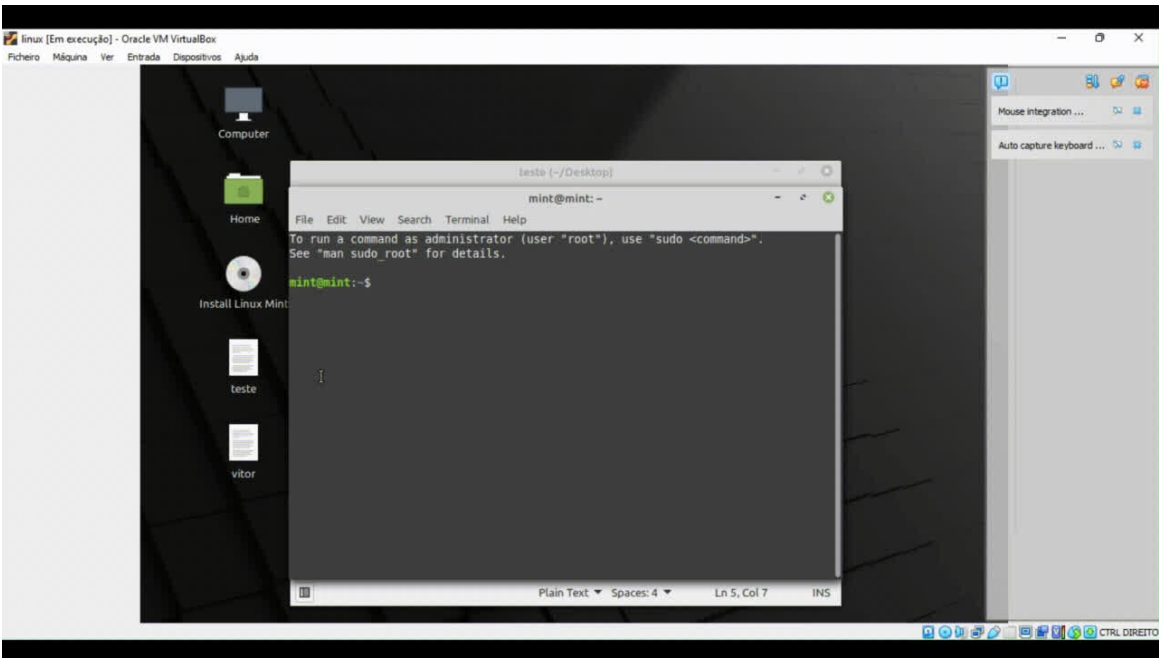
Este comando pesquisa por uma palavra ou padrão num arquivo.

```

mint@mint: ~/Desktop
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
mint@mint:~/Desktop$ grep teste vitor
mint@mint:~/Desktop$ grep teste julho
grep: julho: No such file or directory
mint@mint:~/Desktop$
```

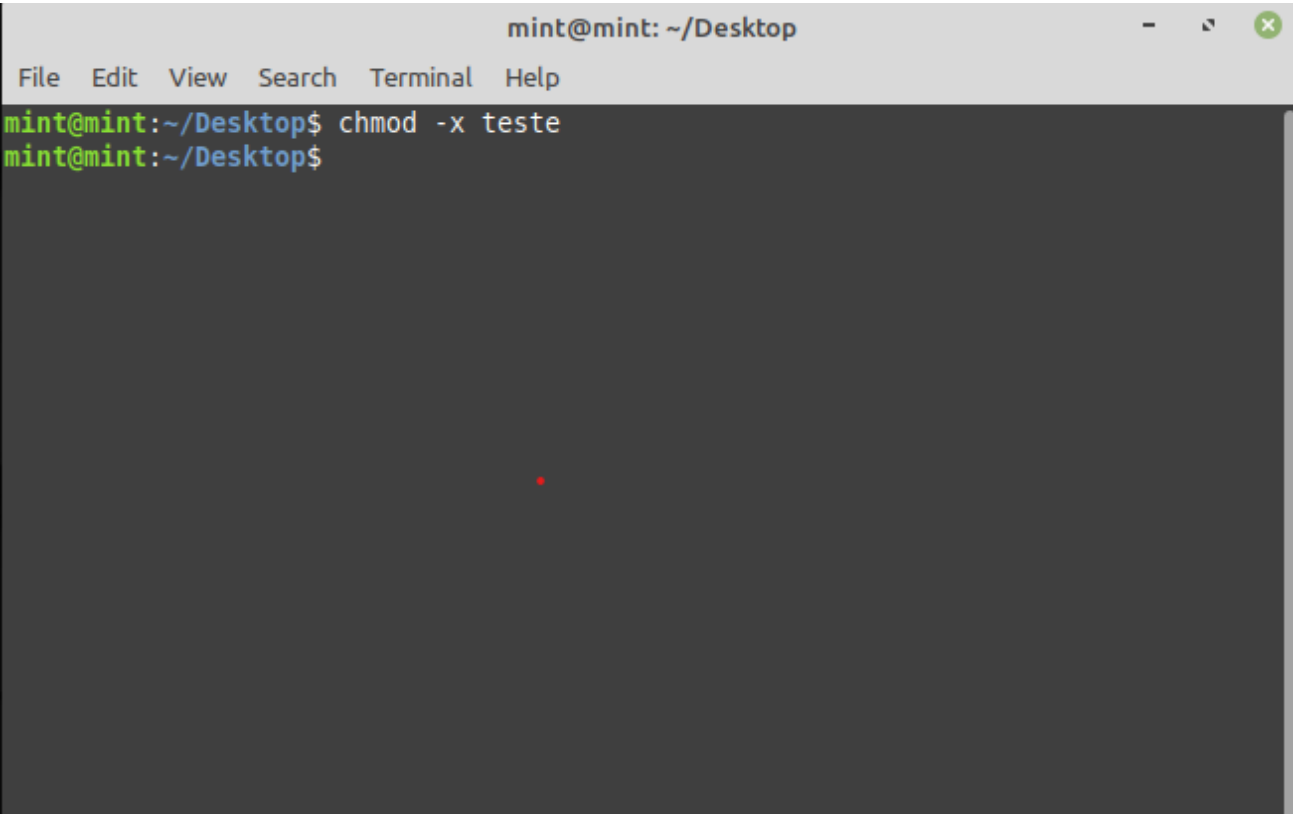
16 wc

Este comando conta o número de palavras, linhas e caracteres em um arquivo.



17 chmod

Este comando altera as permissões de um arquivo ou diretório.



18 df

Exibe informações sobre o uso de disco.

```
mint@mint: ~/Desktop
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
mint@mint:~/Desktop$ df
Filesystem      1K-blocks    Used Available Use% Mounted on
udev             972244         0     972244   0% /dev
tmpfs            203552      1124     202428   1% /run
/dev/sr0         1938272 1938272         0 100% /cdrom
/dev/loop0       1820032 1820032         0 100% /rofs
/cow             1017752 104852     912900  11% /
tmpfs            1017752         0     1017752   0% /dev/shm
tmpfs             5120          4         5116   1% /run/lock
tmpfs            1017752         0     1017752   0% /sys/fs/cgroup
tmpfs            1017752         4     1017748   1% /tmp
tmpfs            203548        52     203496   1% /run/user/999
mint@mint:~/Desktop$
```

19 ps

Este comando mostra os processos em execução.

```
mint@mint: ~/Desktop
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
mint@mint:~/Desktop$ ps
  PID TTY          TIME CMD
  2184 pts/0    00:00:00 bash
  2659 pts/0    00:00:00 ps
mint@mint:~/Desktop$
```

20 top

Este comando exibe os processos em execução em tempo real.

```
mint@mint: ~/Desktop
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
top - 14:23:34 up 50 min, 1 user, load average: 0.04, 0.06, 0.07
Tasks: 148 total, 1 running, 147 sleeping, 0 stopped, 0 zombie
%Cpu(s): 2.4 us, 0.7 sy, 0.0 ni, 97.0 id, 0.0 wa, 0.0 hi, 0.0 si, 0.0 st
MiB Mem : 1987.8 total, 480.6 free, 541.7 used, 965.5 buff/cache
MiB Swap: 0.0 total, 0.0 free, 0.0 used. 1165.2 avail Mem

  PID USER      PR  NI  VIRT  RES  SHR S %CPU  %MEM    TIME+  COMMAND
 1741 mint       20   0 2256032 187040 109280 S   1.7   9.2   2:11.71 cinnamon
 1285 root        20   0 287504 88236 47708 S   1.0   4.3   0:17.87 Xorg
 1767 mint       20   0 707388 67512 45400 S   0.7   3.3   0:04.64 nemo-de+
 2176 mint       20   0 539672 41472 30136 S   0.7   2.0   0:05.66 gnome-t+
 2661 mint       20   0 13588 3792 3284 R   0.3   0.2   0:00.03 top
    1 root       20   0 101724 11588 8668 S   0.0   0.6   0:03.13 systemd
    2 root       20   0      0      0      0 S   0.0   0.0   0:00.00 kthreadd
    3 root        0 -20      0      0      0 I   0.0   0.0   0:00.00 rcu_gp
    4 root        0 -20      0      0      0 I   0.0   0.0   0:00.00 rcu_par+
    6 root        0 -20      0      0      0 I   0.0   0.0   0:00.00 kworker+
    9 root        0 -20      0      0      0 I   0.0   0.0   0:00.00 mm_perc+
   10 root       20   0      0      0      0 S   0.0   0.0   0:00.77 ksoftir+
   11 root       20   0      0      0      0 I   0.0   0.0   0:01.90 rcu_sch+
   12 root        rt   0      0      0      0 S   0.0   0.0   0:00.03 migrati+
   13 root      -51   0      0      0      0 S   0.0   0.0   0:00.00 idle_in+
   14 root       20   0      0      0      0 S   0.0   0.0   0:00.00 cpuhp/0
   15 root       20   0      0      0      0 S   0.0   0.0   0:00.00 kdevtmp+
```

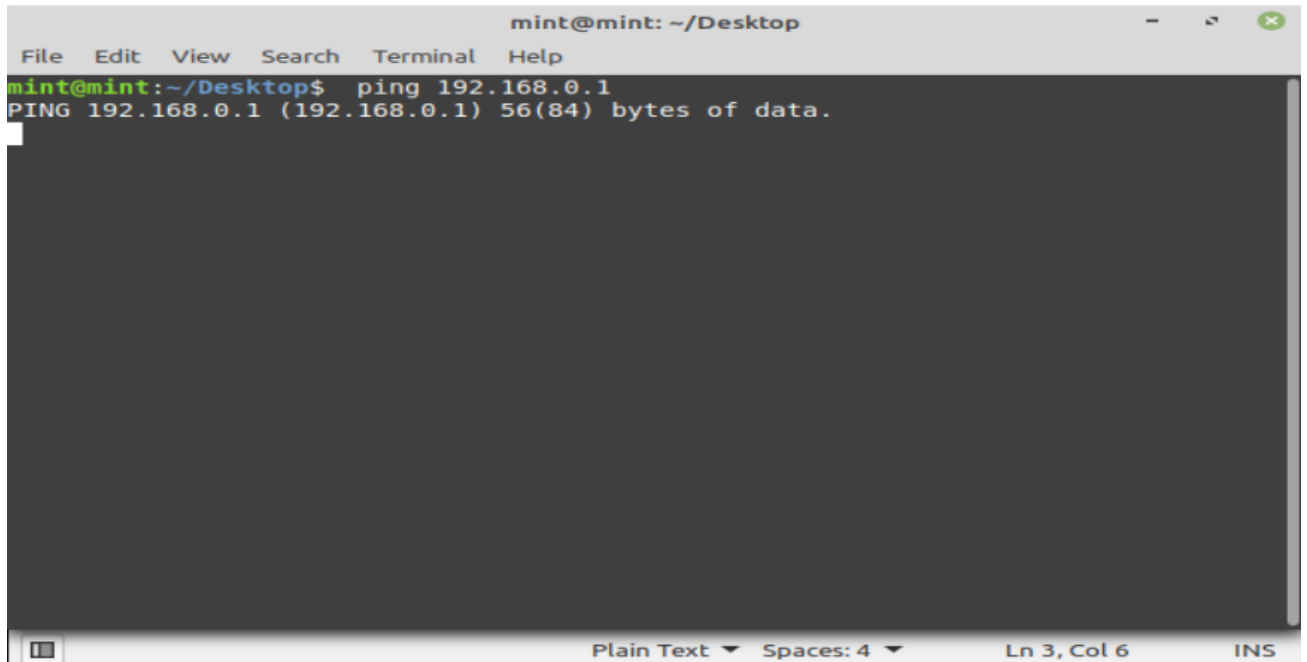
21 kill

Este comando envia um pedido de interrupção de um certo processo.

```
rutszo@rutszo: ~/Desktop
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
rutszo@rutszo:~/Desktop$ kill <id do processo>
```

## 22 ping

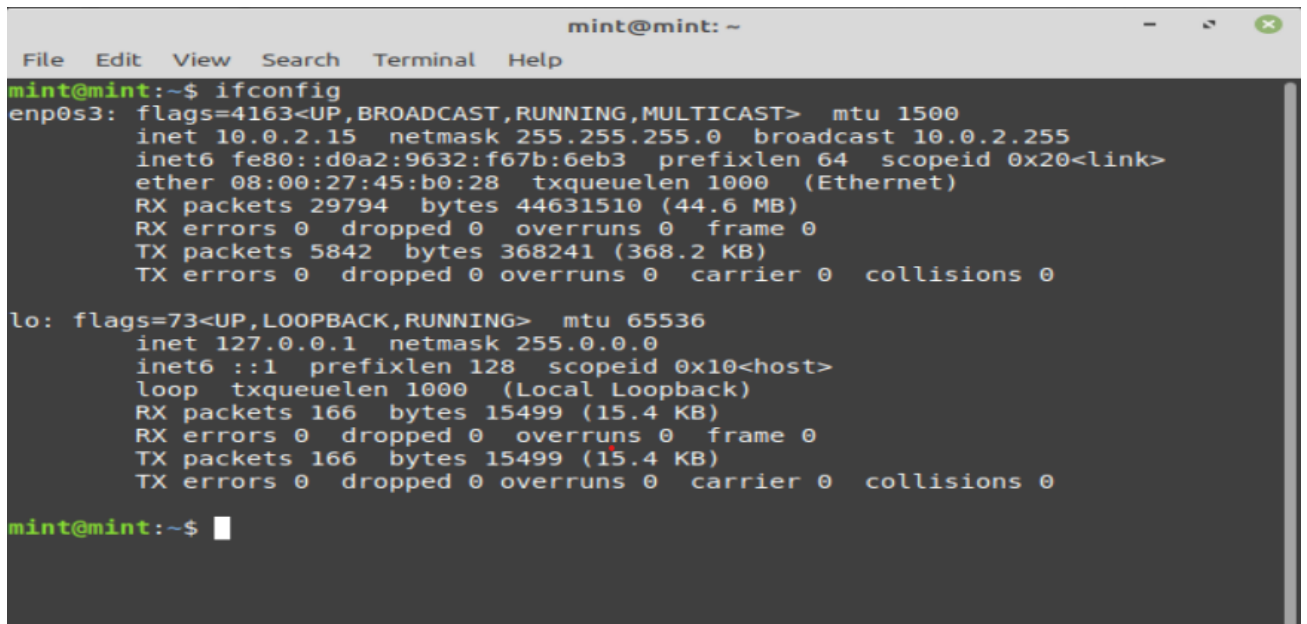
Este comando verifica a conectividade de rede / se é possível conectar ao exterior.

A terminal window titled 'mint@mint: ~/Desktop' with a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Search, Terminal, Help). The command 'ping 192.168.0.1' has been executed, resulting in the output: 'PING 192.168.0.1 (192.168.0.1) 56(84) bytes of data.' The status bar at the bottom shows 'Plain Text', 'Spaces: 4', 'Ln 3, Col 6', and 'INS'.

```
mint@mint: ~/Desktop
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
mint@mint:~/Desktop$ ping 192.168.0.1
PING 192.168.0.1 (192.168.0.1) 56(84) bytes of data.
```

## 23 ifconfig

Este comando exibe informações de rede.

A terminal window titled 'mint@mint: ~' with a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Search, Terminal, Help). The command 'ifconfig' has been executed, displaying detailed network configuration for the 'enp0s3' and 'lo' interfaces. The status bar at the bottom shows 'Plain Text', 'Spaces: 4', 'Ln 3, Col 6', and 'INS'.

```
mint@mint: ~
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
mint@mint:~$ ifconfig
enp0s3: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
    inet 10.0.2.15 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 10.0.2.255
    inet6 fe80::d0a2:9632:f67b:6eb3 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
    ether 08:00:27:45:b0:28 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
    RX packets 29794 bytes 44631510 (44.6 MB)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 5842 bytes 368241 (368.2 KB)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

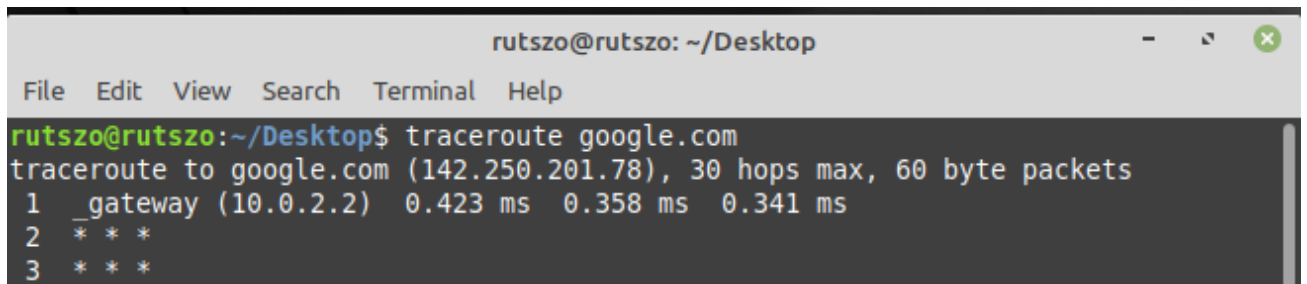
lo: flags=73<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING> mtu 65536
    inet 127.0.0.1 netmask 255.0.0.0
    inet6 ::1 prefixlen 128 scopeid 0x10<host>
    loop txqueuelen 1000 (Local Loopback)
    RX packets 166 bytes 15499 (15.4 KB)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 166 bytes 15499 (15.4 KB)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

mint@mint:~$
```



**(para usar este comando necessita de colocar o seguinte comando para ter acesso:**

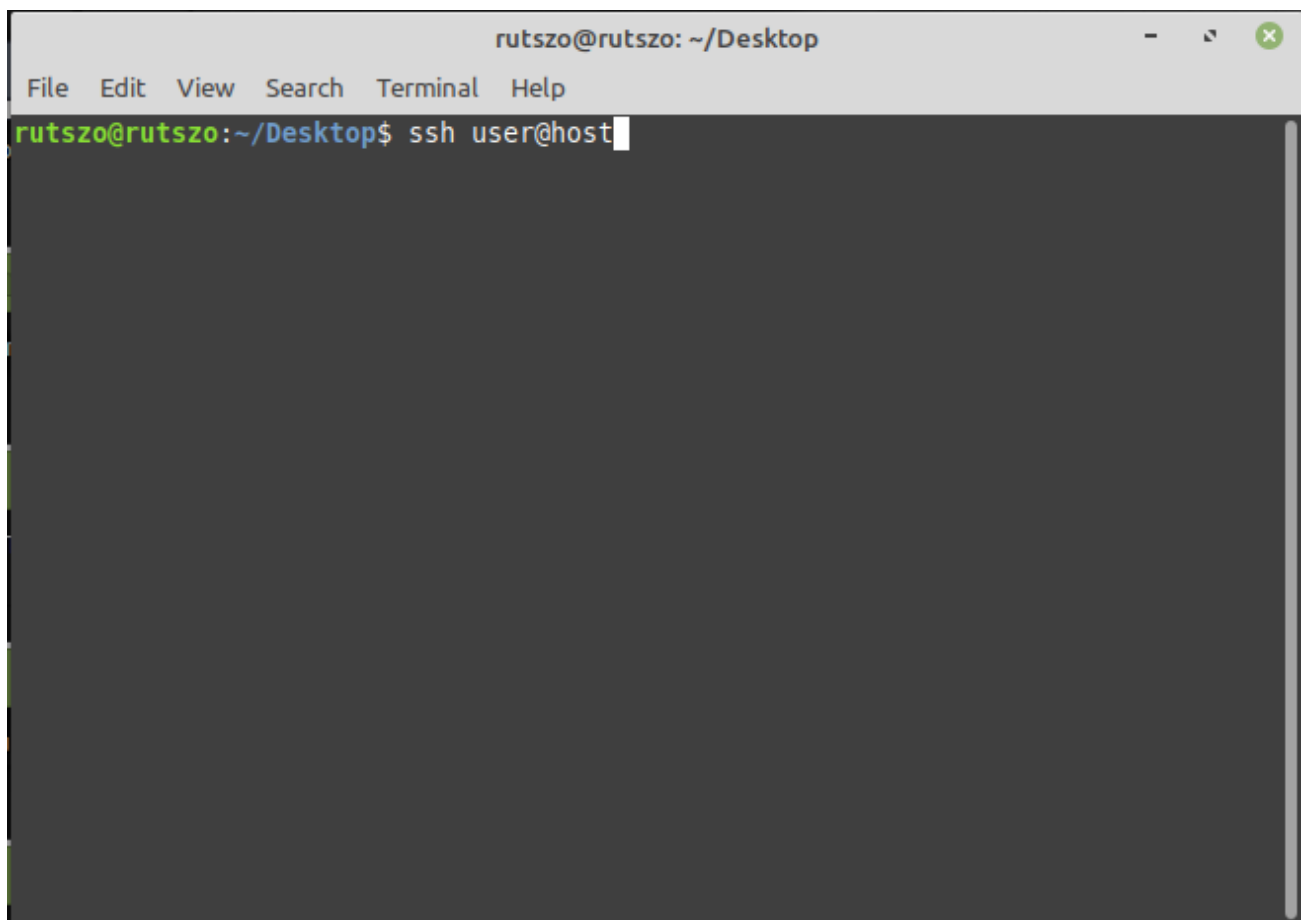
**sudo apt-get install traceroute)**

A terminal window titled 'rutszo@rutszo: ~/Desktop' with a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Search, Terminal, Help). The command 'traceroute google.com' has been executed. The output shows the path to google.com (142.250.201.78) with 30 hops max and 60 byte packets. The first hop is a gateway at 10.0.2.2 with three round-trip times: 0.423 ms, 0.358 ms, and 0.341 ms. The next two hops are marked with asterisks, indicating timeouts.

```
rutszo@rutszo: ~/Desktop
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
rutszo@rutszo:~/Desktop$ traceroute google.com
traceroute to google.com (142.250.201.78), 30 hops max, 60 byte packets
 1  _gateway (10.0.2.2)  0.423 ms  0.358 ms  0.341 ms
 2  * * *
 3  * * *
```

## 27 ssh

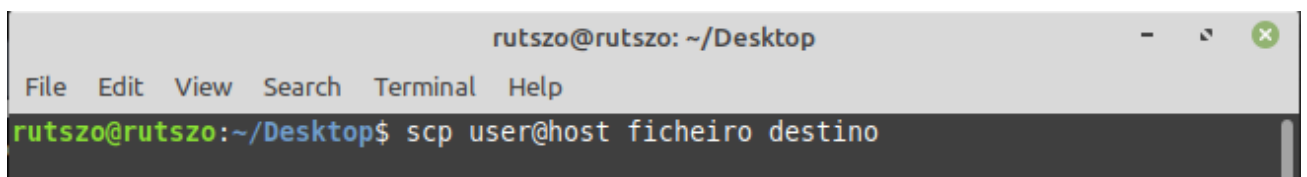
**Este comando serve para conectar-se a um servidor remota de forma segura.**

A terminal window titled 'rutszo@rutszo: ~/Desktop' with a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Search, Terminal, Help). The command 'ssh user@host' is entered at the prompt, with the cursor at the end of the command.

```
rutszo@rutszo: ~/Desktop
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
rutszo@rutszo:~/Desktop$ ssh user@host
```

## 28 scp

**Este comando copia arquivos de um / para um servidor remoto de forma segura.**

A terminal window titled 'rutszo@rutszo: ~/Desktop' with a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Search, Terminal, Help). The command 'scp user@host ficheiro destino' is entered at the prompt.

```
rutszo@rutszo: ~/Desktop
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
rutszo@rutszo:~/Desktop$ scp user@host ficheiro destino
```



## 29 tar

**Este comando cria / extrai arquivos compactados.**

**criar:**

```
rufszo@rufszo: ~/Desktop
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
rufszo@rufszo:~/Desktop$ tar -cf arquivo.tar ficheiro
```

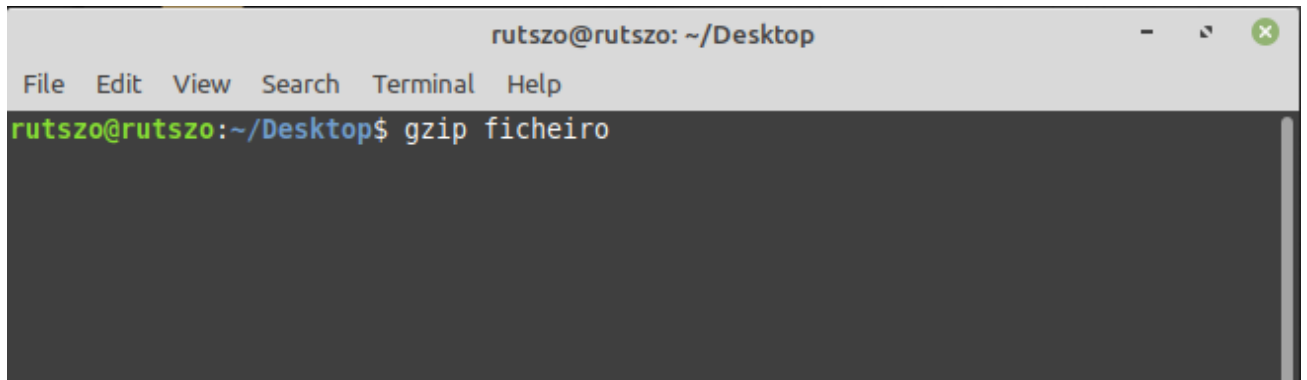
**extrair:**

```
rufszo@rufszo: ~/Desktop
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
rufszo@rufszo:~/Desktop$ tar -xf arquivo.tar
```



### 30 gzip

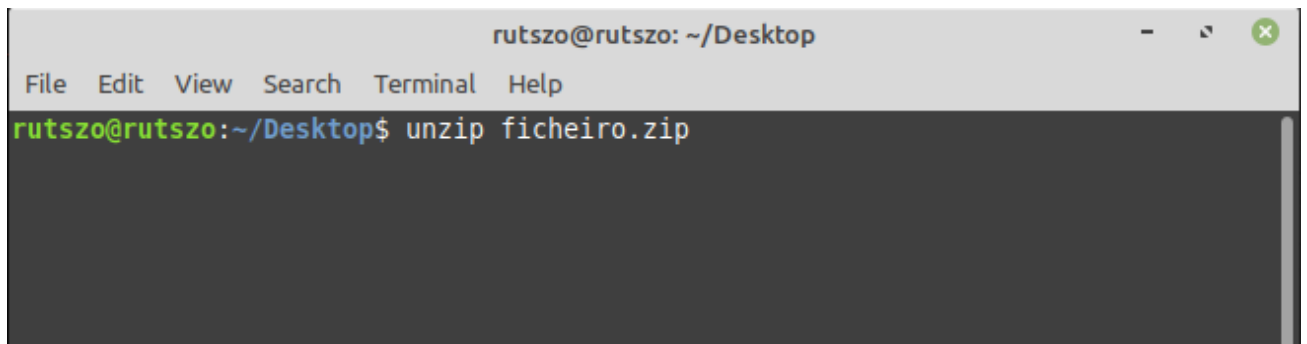
**Este comando compacta / extrai arquivos.**

A terminal window titled 'rutszo@rutszo: ~/Desktop' with a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Search, Terminal, Help). The prompt is 'rutszo@rutszo:~/Desktop\$' and the command 'gzip ficheiro' is entered.

```
rutszo@rutszo: ~/Desktop
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
rutszo@rutszo:~/Desktop$ gzip ficheiro
```

### 31 unzip

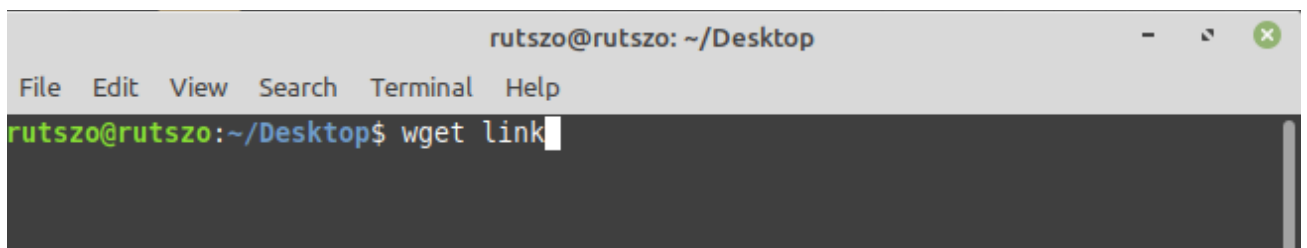
**Este comando extrai arquivos ZIP.**

A terminal window titled 'rutszo@rutszo: ~/Desktop' with a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Search, Terminal, Help). The prompt is 'rutszo@rutszo:~/Desktop\$' and the command 'unzip ficheiro.zip' is entered.

```
rutszo@rutszo: ~/Desktop
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
rutszo@rutszo:~/Desktop$ unzip ficheiro.zip
```

### 32 wget

**Este comando baixa um arquivo de um endereço na internet. (necessita de usar o comando: sudo apt install wget)**

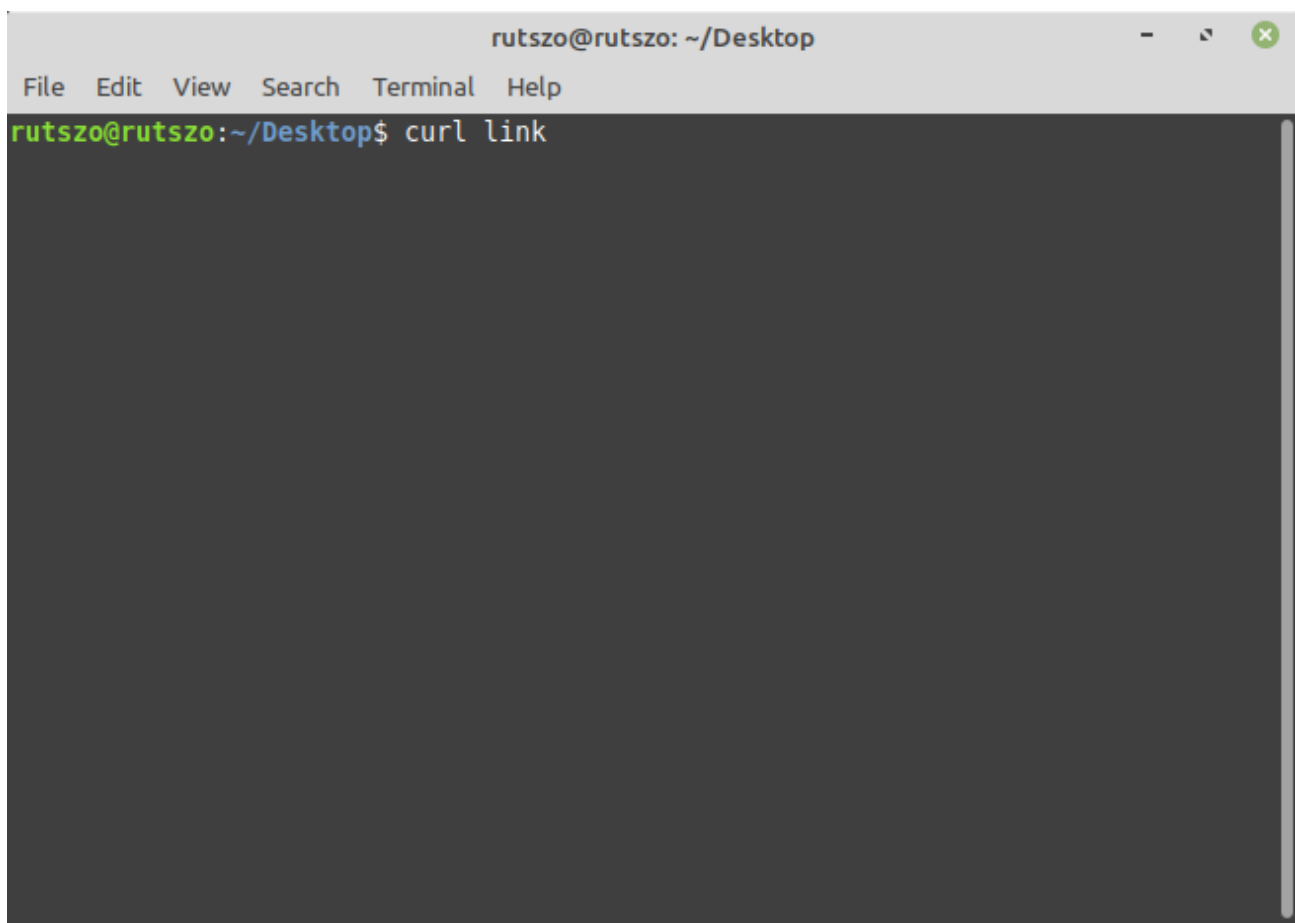
A terminal window titled 'rutszo@rutszo: ~/Desktop' with a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Search, Terminal, Help). The prompt is 'rutszo@rutszo:~/Desktop\$' and the command 'wget link' is entered.

```
rutszo@rutszo: ~/Desktop
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
rutszo@rutszo:~/Desktop$ wget link
```



### 33 curl

Este comando envia uma solicitação HTTP e exibe a sua resposta.



### 34 uname

Exibe informações sobre o sistema.

```
mint@mint: ~/Desktop
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
mint@mint:~/Desktop$ uname
Linux
mint@mint:~/Desktop$
```

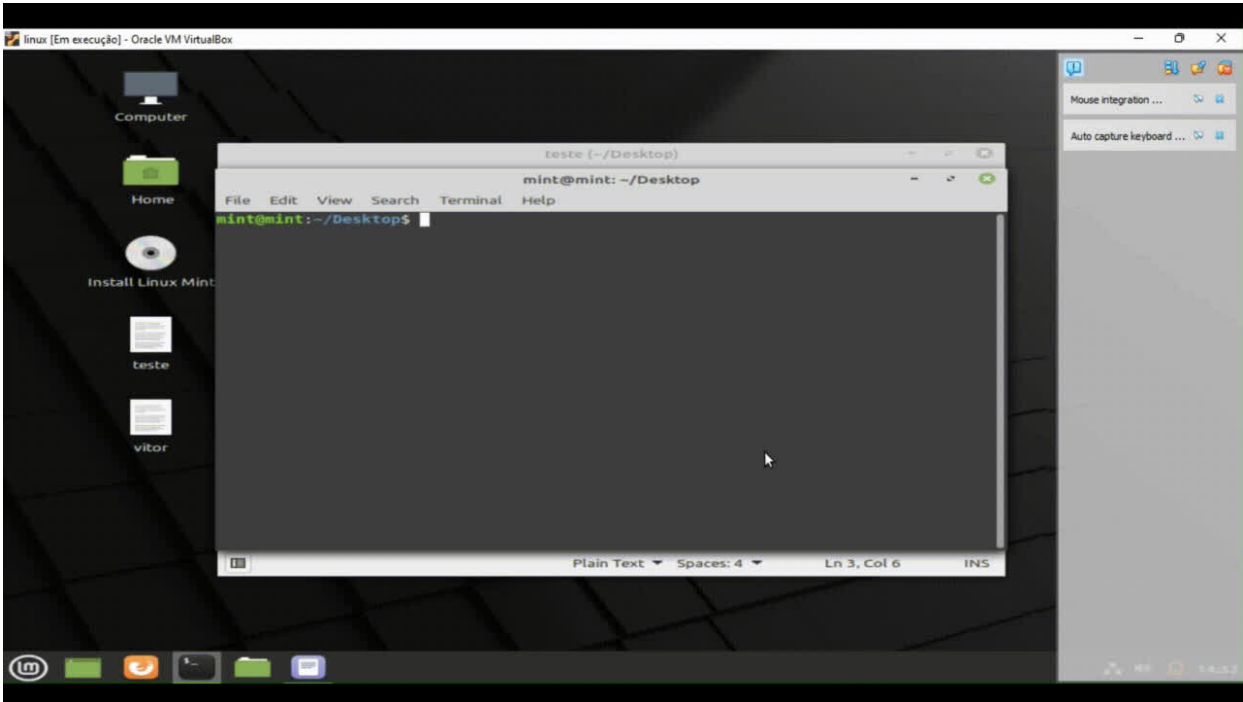
### 35 apropos

Este comando serve para pesquisar por outros comandos num manual.

```
mint@mint: ~/Desktop
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
mint@mint:~/Desktop$ apropos cd
apt-cdrom (8) - APT CD-ROM management utility
cd-create-profile (1) - Color Manager Profile Creation Tool
cd-fix-profile (1) - Color Manager Testing Tool
cd-it8 (1) - Color Manager Testing Tool
gcov-dump (1) - offline gcda and gcno profile dump tool
gcov-dump-9 (1) - offline gcda and gcno profile dump tool
gcov-tool (1) - offline gcda profile processing tool
gcov-tool-9 (1) - offline gcda profile processing tool
hex2hcd (1) - Broadcom Bluetooth firmware converter
hipercdecode (1) - Decode a HIPERC stream into human readable form.
libOpenCL (7) - OCL-ICD implementation of OpenCL ICD loader
libOpenCL.so (7) - OCL-ICD implementation of OpenCL ICD loader
mcd (1) - change MSDOS directory
Net::DNS::RR::CDNSKEY (3pm) - DNS CDNSKEY resource record
Net::DNS::RR::CDS (3pm) - DNS CDS resource record
rsyncd.conf (5) - configuration file for rsync in daemon mode
systemd-timesyncd (8) - Network Time Synchronization
systemd-timesyncd.service (8) - Network Time Synchronization
tcdrain (3) - get and set terminal attributes, line control, get and...
timesyncd.conf (5) - Network Time Synchronization configuration files
timesyncd.conf.d (5) - Network Time Synchronization configuration files
ubiquity (8) - install Linux Mint from a live CD
x86_64-linux-gnu-gcov-dump (1) - offline gcda and gcno profile dump tool
```

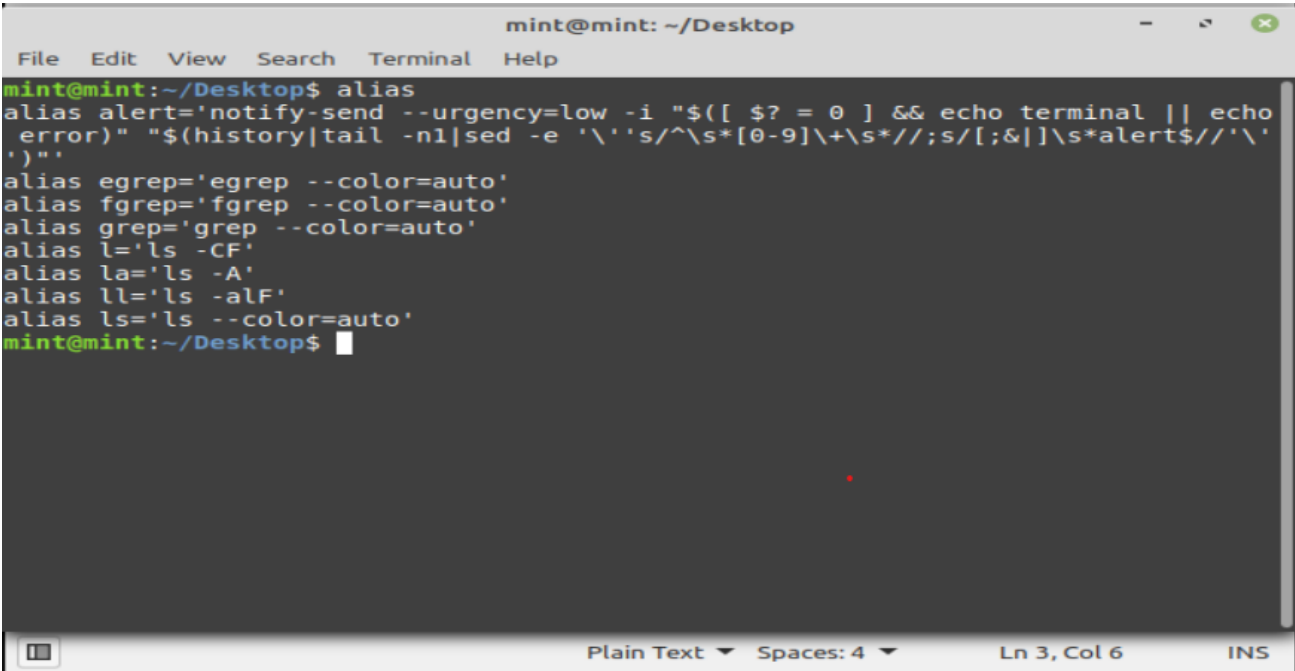
### 36 history

Este comando exibe o histórico de comandos executados.



### 37 alias

Este comando cria um atalho para um comando.



38 su

Este comando muda para o usuário root ou outro.

```
mint@mint: ~/Desktop
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
mint@mint:~/Desktop$ su
Password: 
```

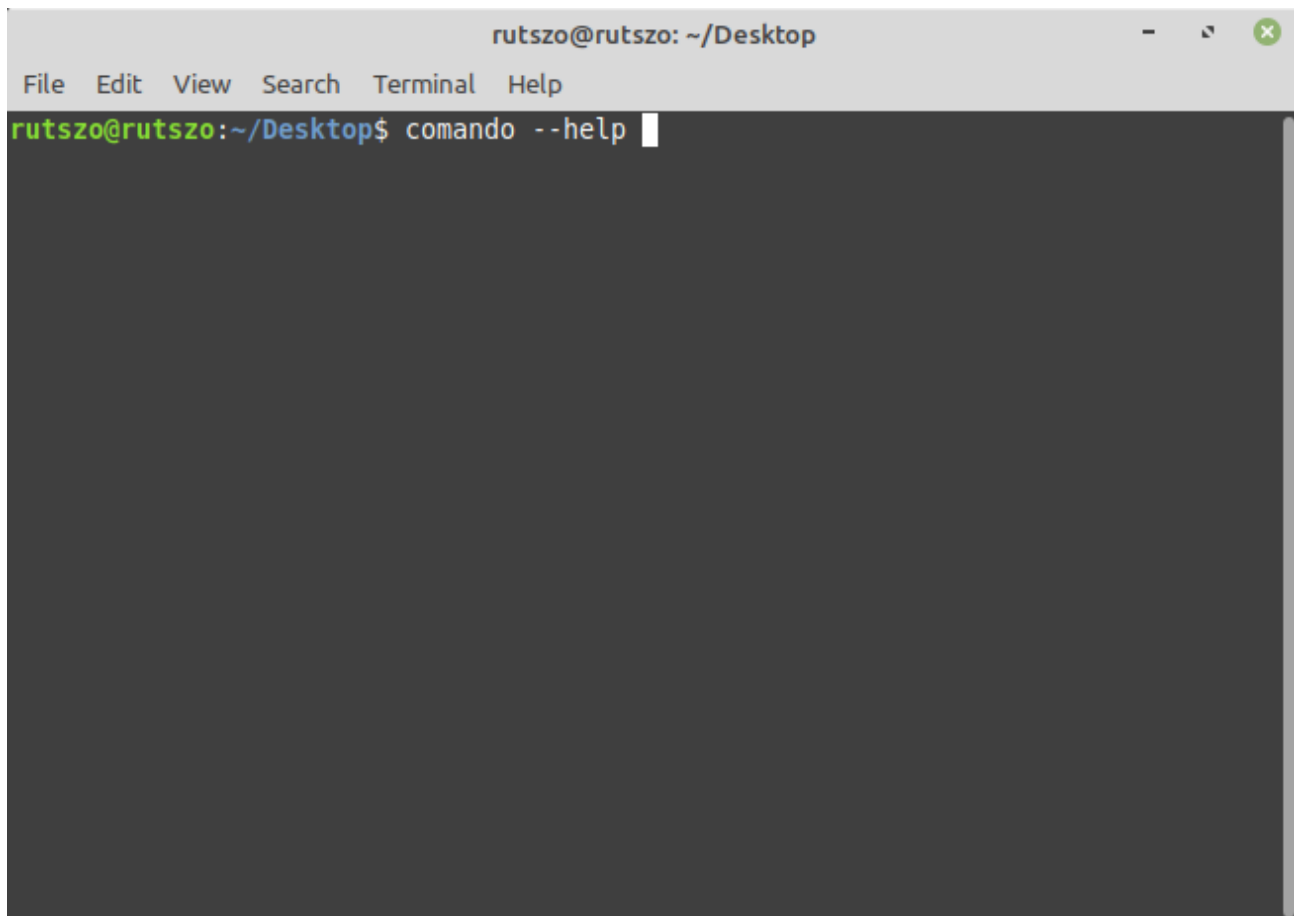
39 sudo

Este comando serve para executar comandos com privilégios de administrador.

```
mint@mint: ~/Desktop
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
mint@mint:~/Desktop$ sudo
usage: sudo -h | -K | -k | -V
usage: sudo -v [-AknS] [-g group] [-h host] [-p prompt] [-u user]
usage: sudo -l [-AknS] [-g group] [-h host] [-p prompt] [-U user] [-u user]
[command]
usage: sudo [-AbEHknPS] [-r role] [-t type] [-C num] [-g group] [-h host] [-p
prompt] [-T timeout] [-u user] [VAR=value] [-i|-s] [<command>]
usage: sudo -e [-AknS] [-r role] [-t type] [-C num] [-g group] [-h host] [-p
prompt] [-T timeout] [-u user] file ...
mint@mint:~/Desktop$
```

## 40 help

Este comando é um complemento para qualquer comando linux, pois mostra como utilizar os mesmos

A screenshot of a Linux terminal window. The title bar at the top reads 'rutszo@rutszo: ~/Desktop' and includes standard window controls (minimize, maximize, close). Below the title bar is a menu bar with 'File', 'Edit', 'View', 'Search', 'Terminal', and 'Help'. The terminal area has a dark background. The prompt 'rutszo@rutszo:~/Desktop\$' is shown in green, followed by the command 'comando --help' in white. A white cursor is positioned at the end of the command line.

```
rutszo@rutszo: ~/Desktop
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
rutszo@rutszo:~/Desktop$ comando --help
```

## Conclusão

**Em conclusão, o terminal do Linux é uma poderosa ferramenta para administrar um sistema operacional baseado em Unix. Os comandos apresentados neste trabalho são apenas uma amostra das muitas funcionalidades que o terminal oferece. Dominar esses comandos pode ajudar na realização de tarefas cotidianas e aprimorar a eficiência no uso do sistema operacional.**

**Os comandos do terminal podem parecer intimidantes no início, mas com a prática e a familiarização com as suas funcionalidades, tornam-se uma ferramenta valiosa para o gerenciamento do sistema. Ao explorar o terminal e seus comandos, os usuários podem se sentir mais confiantes em suas habilidades técnicas e alcançar um maior nível de compreensão de como o sistema operacional funciona.**

**Em resumo, o conhecimento dos comandos do terminal pode ser benéfico tanto para usuários iniciantes quanto avançados, permitindo que eles personalizem suas tarefas e aumentem sua produtividade ao usar o sistema operacional Linux. Portanto, é**

**altamente recomendável que os usuários se familiarizem com esses comandos e aproveitem ao máximo a funcionalidade do terminal do Linux.**

## **WEBGRAFIA**

**linux terminal**

**<https://ubuntu.com/tutorials/command-line-for-beginners#1-overview>**





