#### **pwd command**

‘pwd’ command prints the absolute path to current working directory.

eg. $ pwd

/home/user

#### **whoami command**

This command reveals the current logged in user.

eg. $ whoami

Anonymus

#### **clear command**

This command clears the screen.

### **Linux Filesystem commands**

#### **Changing Directories Command**

$ cd [path-to-directory]

eg. $ cd home

#### **Listing File And Directories Command**

#### **Listing File And Directories Command**

$ ls [files-or-directories]

eg. $ ls

example file1.txt file2.txt file3.txt

‘ls -l’ displays a long listing of the files.

$ ls -l

total 4

drwxr-xr-x 2 Anonymous Anonymous 4096 2012-07-06 12:52 example

-rw-r--r-- 1 Anonymous Anonymous 0 2012-07-06 12:52 file1.txt

#### **Creating files and directories Command**

#### **mkdir command**

To create a directory, ‘mkdir’ command is used.

eg. $ mkdir example

#### **touch command**

For creating an empty file, use touch command.

$ touch file1 file2 file3

### **Copy, move and remove commands**

#### **Copy command**

Copy files and directories. If source is a file and destination (file) name does not exit, then source is copied with new name i.e. with the name provided as destination.

$cp source destination

$ cp usrlisting listing\_copy.txt

$ cp file1 file2 example/

If a directory is to be copied, then it must be copied recursively with the files contained in it. To copy a directory recursively, use -r option with ‘cp’ command.

$ cp -r example /tmp/expertslogin/

#### **Move command**

Move files or directories. 'mv' command works like cp command, except that the original file is removed. But mv command can be used to rename the files (or directories).

$ mv source destination

$ mv file.txt usrcopy

#### **Remove or Delete**

$ rmdir

'rmdir' command removes any empty directories, but cannot delete a directory if a file is present in it. To use ‘rmdir’ command, you must first remove all the files present the directory you wish to remove (and possibly directories if any).

#### **Remove files and directories**

$ rm files|directories

A directory must be removed recursively with -r option.

$ rm file2

$ rm -r example/

**rm -rf**

By default, rm -r will not remove non-empty directories. However rm accepts several options that will allow you to remove any directory. The rm -rf statement is famous because it will erase anything (providing that you have the permissions to do so).

$ rm -rf test

#### **cat command**

'cat' command is actually a concatenator, but can be used to view the contents of a file.

$ cat /etc/passwd

#### **head command**

Display first few lines of the file. By default ‘head’ command displays first 10 lines of a file. But with -n option, number of lines to be viewed can be specified.

$ head /etc/passwd

#### **tail command**

Similar as ‘head’; ‘tail’ shows last 10 lines by default, and -n option is available as well.

$ tail -n 4 /etc/passwd

#### **grep command**

‘grep’ command searches for a pattern in a file (or standard input). It supports regular expressions. It returns a line if it matches the pattern in that line. If we wish to find the lines containing the word ‘nologin’, we use ‘grep’ as:

$ grep nologin /etc/passwd

### **Text Editors**

#### **VI editor**

vi is VIsual editor; another text editor in Linux. This is standard editor in many Linux/Unix environments. This is the default editor that ships with many Linux distributions. It might be possible that it is the only text editor available with your distro.

You can open a file with vi for editing:

$ vi hello.txt

#### **du command**

du command determines disk usage of a file. If the argument given to it is a directory, then it will list disk usage of all the files and directories recursively under that directory:

$ du /etc/passwd

#### **df command**

df reports file system usage. For example:

$ df

#### **history command**

This command shows the commands you have entered on your terminal so far.

#### **passwd command**

Change your password with 'passwd' command.

**To check for the running tomcat**

$ps aux | grep java

**Start/Stop the tomcat**

$/etc/init.d/tomcat start/stop

**clean memory**

$sync; echo 3 > /proc/sys/vm/drop\_caches

# **Secure Copy (scp)**

$ scp -r file your\_username@remotehost:/some/remote/directory/bar

**MySqldump and restore**

To take dump:

$mysqldump -u username -p -h hostname database\_name table\_name > file.sql

To restore dump:

$mysql -u username -p -h hostname database\_name table\_name < file.sql

**MySql START/STOP/RESTART**

$/etc/init.d/mysql start/stop/restart

# 

# **Empty or clear the contents of an existing file**

$cat /dev/null > filename.txt

## **chown command**

chown command changes the user and/or group ownership of for given file. The syntax is:

$chown owner-user file  
$chown owner-user:owner-group file  
$chown owner-user:owner-group directory  
$chown options owner-user:owner-group file

**Working with Screen**

Screen is a full-screen software program that can be used to multiplexes a physical console between several processes (typically interactive shells). Offers a user to open several separate terminal instances inside a one single terminal.

* **To create new screen**

$Screen -S {screen\_name}

* **To detach from screen**

$ ctrl + a + d

* **To check the list of working screen**

$screen -ls

* **To restore back to the screen**

$ screen -r screen name

* **To terminate the screen**

$ ctrl + d

**Top**

* Help determine which processes are running and which applications are using more memory or processing power than they should be.

$top -c

**Killing running processes**

$kill -9 process\_id

# **Check Memory Usage**

* to check the used and available space of physical memory and swap memory in KB.

$free

* To see the size of the memory in (MB) Megabytes use option as -m

$free -m

**ZIP/UNZIP**

## **ziping files/directories**

* Creates the archive data.zip and puts all the files in the current directory in it in compressed form, type:

$ zip data.txt/folder

## **unziping files/directories**

To use unzip to extract all files of the archive pics.zip into the current directory & subdirectories:

$ unzip folder/files.zip

**Check IP address**

* To check the ip address of the working server

$ifconfig

or

$ ip addr show

or

$ /sbin/ifconfig

STOP/START/Restarting Network Service

$service network STOP//START/restart

or

$/etc/init.d/networking STOP//START/restart

# **The netstat Command**

### List All Ports (both listening and non listening ports)

$netstat -a | more

### List Sockets which are in Listening State

$netstat -l

### Show the statistics for each protocol

$netstat -s

### Print netstat information continuously

netstat -c

### Show the list of network interfaces

# netstat -i

**Querying the Domain Name System (DNS)**

$ nslookup abc.com

**Telnet**

* used for [interactive](http://www.computerhope.com/jargon/i/interact.htm) communication with another [host](http://www.computerhope.com/jargon/h/hostcomp.htm) using the TELNET protocol

$telnet IP/hostname