# Basic Linux Commands

# Types of Commands File and file system management: cat | cd | chmod | chown | chgrp | cp | du | df | file | fsck | ln | ls | lsof | mkdir | mount | mv | pwd | rm | rmdir | split | touch Process management: at | chroot | crontab | kill | killall | nice | pgrep | pidof | pkill | ps | sleep | time | top | wait | watch User Management/Environment: env | finger | id | mesg | passwd | su | sudo | uname | uptime | w | wall | who | whoami | write Text processing: awk | cut | diff | ex | head | iconv | join | less | more | paste | sed | sort | tail | tr | uniq | wc | xargs Printing: lp

# Communications: inetd | netstat | ping | rlogin | traceroute Searching find | grep | strings Miscellaneous: banner | bc | cal | man | size | yes

# Filesystem Utilities cd – Change to another directory location ls – List directory contents cp – Copy a file or directory to another location pwd – Print the current working directory info – The GNU alternative to man man – The standard unix documentation system mkdir – Make a directory mv – Move or rename a file or directory rmdir – Delete an empty directory touch – Create a new file or update its modification time rm – Delete a file or directory tree which - locate a command

# wc - print newline, word, and byte counts for each file less – opposite of more ;) pwd - print name of current/working directory locate - find files by name ln – Link one file/directory to another df – Report disk space strings - print the strings of printable characters in files. find – Search for files through a directory hierarchy chgrp – Change the group of a file or directory chmod – Change the permissions of a file or directory chown – Change the owner of a file or directory quota – display disk usage and limits du – Calculate used disk space

# HandsOn find /usr -size +10M find /home -mtime +120 find /var -atime -90 find / -name core -exec rm {} \;

# Text Processing Commands echo – display line of text cat – Concatenate files to standard output less – Improved more-like text pager head – Output the first parts of a file tail - Output the last parts of a file cut – Remove sections from each line of a file or standard input paste - merge lines of files diff – Compare two text files line by line

# sort - sort lines of text files cmp – Compare two files byte for byte join – Join lines of two files on a common field awk – A pattern scanning and processing language grep – Print lines matching a pattern sed - stream editor for filtering and transforming text

# HandsOn command to print the lines that has the the pattern "july" in all the files in a particular directory? grep -i july \* ^$ print the file names in a directory that does not contain the word "july"? grep -L july \* a command to select only those lines containing "july" as a whole word? grep -w july filename grep -r grep -A 10 grep -B 1 grep -C 4 grep -n "" file Print the line excluding the pattern using -v option

# Text Processing more – Pager sed – Stream EDitor sort – Sort lines of text files grep – Print lines matching a pattern split – Split a file into pieces tail – Output the tail end of files tee – Read from standard input, write to standard output and files uudecode – Decodes a binary file that was used for transmission using electronic mail uuencode – Encodes a binary file for transmission using electronic mail wc – Word/line/byte count