Basic Comand of Linux

Command	Example	Description
date		This command shoe the current date and time
	More option are here for date and mkdir command utility)	
cat		Sends file contents to standard output. This is a way to list the contents of short files to the screen. It works well with piping.
mkdir	mkdir neha	Create directory
	cat .bashrc	Sends the contents of the ".bashrc" file to the screen.
cd		Change directory
	cd /home/neha	Change the current working directory to /home. The '/' indicates relative to root, and no matter what directory you are in when you execute this command, the directory will be changed to "/home/neha".
	cd httpd	Change the current working directory to httpd, relative to the current location which is "/home". The full path of the new working directory is "/home/neha/httpd".
	cd ..	Move to the parent directory of the current directory. This command will make the current working directory "/home/neha.
	cd ~	Move to the user's home directory which is "/home/username". The '~' indicates the users home directory.
cp		Copy files
	cp myfile neha1.txt	Copy the files "myfile" to the file "neha1.txt" in the current working directory. This command will create the file "neha1.txt" if it doesn't exist. It will normally overwrite it without warning if it exists.
	cp -i myfile neha1.txt	With the "-i" option, if the file "neha1.txt" exists, you will be prompted before it is overwritten.
	cp -i /data/neha.txt .	Copy the file "/data/myfile" to the current working directory and name it "myfile". Prompt before overwriting the file.
	cp -dpr srcdir destdir	Copy all files from the directory "srcdir" to the directory "destdir" preserving links (-p option), file attributes (-p option), and copy recursively (-r option). With these options, a directory and all it contents can be copied to another directory.
free		This comand will show the memory details od your system
df		Show the amount of disk space used on each mounted filesystem.
less	less textfile	Similar to the more command, but the user can page up and down through the file. The example displays the contents of textfile.
ln		Creates a symbolic link to a file.
	ln -s test symlink	Creates a symbolic link named symlink that points to the file test Typing "ls -i test symlink" will show the two files are different with

		different inodes. Typing "ls -l test symlink" will show that symlink points to the file test.
locate		A fast database driven file locator.
useradd	useradd Neha <user_name>	This is for add the user
passwd	passwd Neha <user_name>	This is used for set/change the password of the existing user in system/server
logout		Logs the current user off the system.
ls		List files
	ls	List files in the current working directory except those starting with . and only show the file name.
	ls -al	List all files in the current working directory in long listing format showing permissions, ownership, size, and time and date stamp
ll		Long List files
mv		Move or rename files
	mv -i myfile neha1.txt	Move the file from "myfile" to "neha1.txt". This effectively changes the name of "myfile" to "neha1.txt".
	mv -i /data/neha.txt .	Move the file from "neha.txt" from the directory "/data" to the current working directory.
pwd		Show the name of the current working directory
	more /etc/profile	Lists the contents of the "/etc/profile" file to the screen one page at a time.
shutdown		Shuts the system down.
	init 0	Shuts the system down to halt immediately.
	init 6	Shuts the system down immediately and the system reboots.
whereis		Show where the binary, source and manual page files are for a command
	whereis ls	Locates binaries and manual pages for the ls command.
ps	ps -aux ps -elf ps	Show the process of the system and their PID like services are in process or not (sleep or running)
kill	kill -9 <PID> kill -15 <PID>	for terminiate the process -9 (accidently)used for immeditaly kill the process and -15 (un-accedently) , these are the SIGTERM
pkill	pkill -9 <process_name>	

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