**Linux Commands with Examples**

The Linux command is a utility of the Linux operating system. All basic and advanced tasks can be done by executing commands. The commands are executed on the . The terminal is a command-line interface to interact with the system, which is similar to the command prompt in the Windows OS. Commands in Linux are .

Linux provides a powerful command-line interface compared to other operating systems such as Windows and MacOS. We can do basic work and advanced work through its terminal. We can do some basic tasks such as creating a file, deleting a file, moving a file, and more. In addition, we can also perform advanced tasks such as administrative tasks (including package installation, user management), networking tasks (ssh connection), security tasks, and many more.

Linux terminal is a user-friendly terminal as it provides various support options. To open the Linux terminal, press " " keys together, and execute a command by pressing the ' ' key.

In this topic, we will discuss Linux commands with their examples. These commands are very useful for a beginner and professional both. We have divided these commands into following sections so that you can easily identify their usage:

Linux Directory Commands

Linux File Commands

Linux File Content Commands

Linux User Commands

Linux Filter Commands

Linux Utility Commands

Linux Networking Command

**Linux Directory Commands**

**1. pwd Command**

The [pwd](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-pwd) command is used to display the location of the current working directory.

**Syntax: pwd**

**Output:-**

sarath@ubuntu18:~$ pwd

/home/sarath

sarath@ubuntu18:~$

**2. pwd Command**

The mkdir command is used to create a new directory under any directory.

**Syntax: mkdri directoryname**

**Output:-**

sarath@ubuntu18:~$ mkdir dbasession

sarath@ubuntu18:~$

**2. pwd Command**

The mkdir command is used to create a new directory under any directory.

**Syntax: mkdir directoryname**

**Output:-**

sarath@ubuntu18:~$ mkdir dbasession

sarath@ubuntu18:~$

**3. rmdir Command**

The [rmdir](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-rmdir) command is used to delete a directory.

**Syntax: rmdir directoryname**

**Output:-**

sarath@ubuntu18:~$ rmdir dbasession

sarath@ubuntu18:~$

**4. ls Command**

The [ls](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-ls) command is used to display a list of content of a directory.

**Syntax:ls**

sarath@ubuntu18:~$ ls

libmysqlclient-dev\_5.7.32-1ubuntu18.04\_amd64.deb mysql-common\_5.7.32-1ubuntu18.04\_amd64.deb mysql-community-test\_5.7.32-1ubuntu18.04\_amd64.deb

libmysqlclient20\_5.7.32-1ubuntu18.04\_amd64.deb mysql-community-client\_5.7.32-

-source\_5.7.32-1ubuntu18.04\_amd64.deb

sarath@ubuntu18:~$

**5. cd Command**

The [cd](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-cd) command is used to change the current directory.

**Syntax: cd directoryname**

sarath@ubuntu18:~$ cd dba

sarath@ubuntu18:~/dba$

### Linux File commands

**6. touch Command**

The [touch](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-touch) command is used to create empty files. We can create multiple empty files by executing it once.

**Syntax: touch file1**

**touch file2 file3 file3**

sarath@ubuntu18:~/dba$ touch file1

sarath@ubuntu18:~/dba$ touch file2 file3

sarath@ubuntu18:~/dba$ ls

file1 file2 file3

sarath@ubuntu18:~/dba$

**7. cat Command**

The [cat](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-cat) command is a multi-purpose utility in the Linux system. It can be used to create a file, display content of the file, copy the content of one file to another file, and more.

1. cat > file\_name

// Enter file content

Press "**CTRL+ D**" keys to save the file. To display the content of the file, execute it as follows:

sarath@ubuntu18:~$ cat > demo.txt

i am sarath, my email yvsc1947@gmail.com

sarath@ubuntu18:~$ cat demo.txt

i am sarath, my email yvsc1947@gmail.com

sarath@ubuntu18:~$

**8. rm Command**

The [rm](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-rm) command is used to remove a file.

**Syntax:**

rm file\_name

sarath@ubuntu18:~$ rm t1

sarath@ubuntu18:~$ rm tq file1

sarath@ubuntu18:~$

**9. cp Command**

The [cp](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-cp) command is used to copy a file or directory.

**Syntax:**

To copy in the same directory

cp <existing file name>  <new file name>

To copy in a different directory:

cp <existing file name>  <new Location>

sarath@ubuntu18:~$ cp demo.txt demo\_test.txt

sarath@ubuntu18:~$ cp demo.txt /home/sarath/Documents

**11. rename Command**

The [rename](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-rename) command is used to rename files. It is useful for renaming a large group of files.

**Syntax:**

1. rename 's/old-name/new-name/' files

For example, to convert all the text files into pdf files, execute the below command:

1. rename 's/\.txt$/\.pdf/' \*.txt

### Linux File Content Commands

**12. head Command**

The [head](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-head) command is used to display the content of a file. It displays the first 10 lines of a file.

**Syntax:**

head **file\_name**

sarath@ubuntu18:~$ head demo.txt

1,i am sarath, my email yvsc1947@gmail.com

2,Student list

3,mamata mysql

4,kishore linux

5,kiran oldfriend

6,ramya friend

7,The head command is used to display the content of a file.

9,cat command is a multi-purpose

10,the content of one file 9,to another file, and more.

11,file\_name

**13. tail Command**

The tail command is similar to the head command. The difference between both commands is that it displays the last ten lines of the file content. It is useful for reading the error message.

**Syntax:** tail file\_name

sarath@ubuntu18:~$ tail demo.txt

9,cat command is a multi-purpose

10,the content of one file 9,to another file, and more.

11,file\_name

12,Enter file content

13,Press "CTRL+ D" keys to save the file. To display the content of the file, execute it as follows:

14,test the script into sarath@ubuntu18

15,i am sarath, my email yvsc1947@gmail.com

16,sarath@ubuntu18:~$ cat demo.txt

17,i am trainer for mysql and linux

18,contact me with yvsc1947@gmail.com

**14. tac Command**

The [tac](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-tac) command is the reverse of cat command, as its name specified. It displays the file content in reverse order (from the last line).

**Syntax:**

tac file\_name

sarath@ubuntu18:~$ tac demo.txt

18,contact me with yvsc1947@gmail.com

17,i am trainer for mysql and linux

16,sarath@ubuntu18:~$ cat demo.txt

15,i am sarath, my email yvsc1947@gmail.com

14,test the script into sarath@ubuntu18

13,Press "CTRL+ D" keys to save the file. To display the content of the file, execute it as follows:

12,Enter file content

11,file\_name

10,the content of one file 9,to another file, and more.

9,cat command is a multi-purpose

7,The head command is used to display the content of a file.

6,ramya friend

5,kiran oldfriend

4,kishore linux

3,mamata mysql

2,Student list

1,i am sarath, my email yvsc1947@gmail.com

**15. more command**

The more command is quite similar to the cat command, as it is used to display the file content in the same way that the cat command does. The only difference between both commands is that, in case of larger files, the more command displays screenful output at a time.

In more command, the following keys are used to scroll the page:

**ENTER key:** To scroll down page by line.

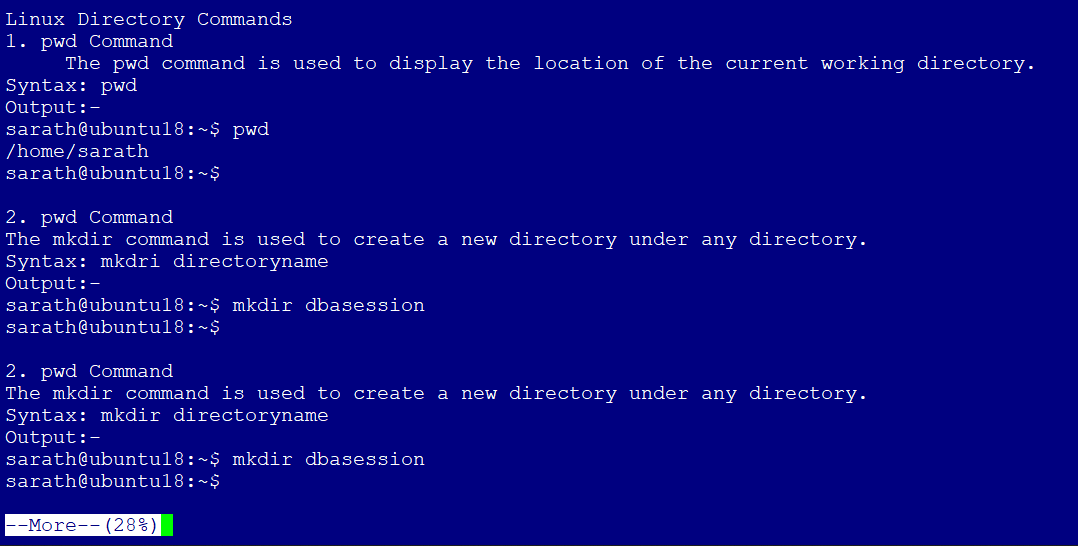
**Space bar:** To move to the next page.

**b key:** To move to the previous page.

**/ key:** To search the string.

**Syntax:** more file\_name

sarath@ubuntu18:~$ more test



### Linux User Commands

**16. su Command**

The [su](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-su-commands) command provides administrative access to another user. In other words, it allows access of the Linux shell to another user.

**Syntax:**

su user\_name

sarath@ubuntu18:~$ su rama

No passwd entry for user 'rama'

**17. id Command**

The [id](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-id-command) command is used to display the user ID (UID) and group ID (GID).

**Syntax:**

**Id**

sarath@ubuntu18:~$ id

uid=1000(sarath) gid=1000(sarath) groups=1000(sarath),4(adm),20(dialout),24(cdrom),25(floppy),27(sudo),29(audio),30(dip),44(video),46(plugdev)

**18. useradd Command**

The [useradd](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-create-user) command is used to add or remove a user on a Linux server.

**Syntax:**

useradd  username

root@ubuntu18:~# useradd oracle

**19. passwd Command**

The passwd command is used to create and change the password for a user.

**Syntax:**

passwd username

root@ubuntu18:~# passwd oracle

Enter new UNIX password:

Retype new UNIX password:

passwd: password updated successfully

root@ubuntu18:~#

**20. groupadd Command**

The groupadd command is used to create a user group.

**Syntax:**

groupadd <group name>

root@ubuntu18:~# groupadd developer

root@ubuntu18:~#

### Linux Filter Commands

**21. cut Command**

The cut command is used to select a specific column of a file. The '-d' option is used as a delimiter, and it can be a **space (' '), a slash (/), a hyphen (-)**, or anything else. And, the '-f' option is used to specify a column number.

**Syntax:** cut -d(delimiter) -f(columnNumber) **file\_name**

**Example 1**

sarath@ubuntu18:~$ cat > marks

alex-50

sara-0

kiran-40

ramya-60

sravya-40

devi-30

latha-40

To Save **Ctrl+D**

siri-70sarath@ubuntu18:~$ cut -d- -f2 marks

50

0

40

60

40

30

40

70

sarath@ubuntu18:~$ cut -d- -f1 marks

alex

sara

kiran

ramya

sravya

devi

latha

siri

Example 2

sarath@ubuntu18:~$ cat > student

kiran\*40

suma\*90

radha\*40

yeshoda\*76

chandu\*99

jaanu\*69

sarath@ubuntu18:~$ cut -d\* -f1 student

kiran

suma

radha

yeshoda

chandu

jaanu

sriram

sarath@ubuntu18:~$ cut -d\* -f2 student

40

90

40

76

99

69

26

**22. grep Command**

The grep is the most powerful and used filter in a Linux system. The 'grep' stands for "**global regular expression print**." It is useful for searching the content from a file. Generally, it is used with the pipe.

**Syntax:**

command | grep <searchWord>

sarath@ubuntu18:~$ cat student | grep 9

suma\*90

chandu\*99

jaanu\*69

sarath@ubuntu18:~$ cat student | grep jaanu

jaanu\*69

Sjaanu\*97

YVjaanu\*99

**23. comm Command**

The 'comm' command is used to compare two files or streams. By default, it displays three columns, first displays non-matching items of the first file, second indicates the non-matching item of the second file, and the third column displays the matching items of both files.

**Syntax:**

comm <file1> <file2>

sarath@ubuntu18:~$ comm student marks

alex-50

kiran\*40

sara-0

comm: file 2 is not in sorted order

kiran-40

ramya-60

sravya-40

devi-30

latha-40

siri-70

suma\*90

comm: file 1 is not in sorted order

radha\*40

yeshoda\*76

chandu\*99

jaanu\*69

Sjaanu\*97

YVjaanu\*99

**26. sed command**

The [sed](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-sed) command is also known as **stream editor**. It is used to edit files using a regular expression. It does not permanently edit files; instead, the edited content remains only on display. It does not affect the actual file.

**Syntax:**

command | sed 's/<oldWord>/<newWord>/'

sarath@ubuntu18:~$ echo class | sed 's/class/java/'

java

sarath@ubuntu18:~$ echo class | sed 's/7/10/'

class

**27. tr Command**

The [tr](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-tr) command is used to translate the file content like from lower case to upper case.

**Syntax:**

command | tr 'old' 'new'

sarath@ubuntu18:~$ cat student | tr 'cjya' 'CJYA'

kirAn\*40

sumA\*90

rAdhA\*40

YeshodA\*76

ChAndu\*99

JAAnu\*69

SJAAnu\*97

**28. uniq Command**

The [uniq](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-uniq) command is used to form a sorted list in which every word will occur only once.

**Syntax:**

command fileName | uniq

sarath@ubuntu18:~$ sort student | uniq

Sjaanu\*97

YVjaanu\*99

chandu\*99

jaanu\*69

kiran\*40

radha\*40

suma\*90

yeshoda\*76

sarath@ubuntu18:~$ cat student | uniq

kiran\*40

suma\*90

radha\*40

yeshoda\*76

chandu\*99

jaanu\*69

Sjaanu\*97

YVjaanu\*99

**29. wc Command**

The [wc](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-wc) command is used to count the **lines**, **words**, and **characters** in a file.

**Syntax:**

wc file\_name

sarath@ubuntu18:~$ wc student

7 8 76 student

**30. od Command**

The od command is used to display the content of a file in different s, such as hexadecimal, octal, and ASCII characters.

**Syntax:**

1. od -b <fileName>       // Octal format
2. od -t x1 <fileName>   // Hexa decimal format
3. od -c <fileName>      // ASCII character format

sarath@ubuntu18:~$ od -b marks

0000000 141 154 145 170 055 065 060 012 163 141 162 141 055 060 012 153

0000020 151 162 141 156 055 064 060 012 162 141 155 171 141 055 066 060

0000040 012 163 162 141 166 171 141 055 064 060 012 144 145 166 151 055

0000060 063 060 012 154 141 164 150 141 055 064 060 012 163 151 162 151

0000100 055 067 060

**31. sort Command**

The sort command is used to sort files in alphabetical order.

**Syntax:**

sort student

sarath@ubuntu18:~$ sort marks

alex-50

banu

bhanu

chitti

devi-30

kiran-40

latha-40

ramya-60

sara-0

siri-70

sravya-40

**32. gzip Command**

The gzip command is used to truncate the file size. It is a compressing tool. It replaces the original file by the compressed file having '.gz' extension.

**Syntax:**

gzip filename

gzip file1 file2 file3 ..

sarath@ubuntu18:~$ gzip test

sarath@ubuntu18:~$ ls

db dba demo.txt demo\_test.txt file2 marks student **test.gz** test1 test2

sarath@ubuntu18:~$ gzip test1 test2

sarath@ubuntu18:~$ ls

db dba demo.txt demo\_test.txt file2 marks student test.gz **test1.gz test2.gz**

**33. gunzip Command**

The [gunzip](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-gzip) command is used to decompress a file. It is a reverse operation of gzip command.

**Syntax:**

gunzip file1

gunzip file1 file2 file3 ..

sarath@ubuntu18:~$ ls

db dba demo.txt demo\_test.txt file2 marks student test.gz test1.gz test2.gz

sarath@ubuntu18:~$ gunzip test.gz

sarath@ubuntu18:~$ gunzip test1.gz test2.gz

sarath@ubuntu18:~$ ls

db dba demo.txt demo\_test.txt file2 marks student test test1 test2

### Linux Utility Commands

**34. find Command**

The [find](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-find) command is used to find a particular file within a directory. It also supports various options to find a file such as byname, by type, by date, and more.

The following symbols are used after the find command:

(.) : For current directory name

(/) : For root

**Syntax:**

find . -name "\*.pdf"

sarath@ubuntu18:~$ find . -name "\*.pdf"

./moral.pdf

./oracle.pdf

./linux.pdf

./mysql.pdf

./tools.pdf

sarath@ubuntu18:~$ find . -name "\*.txt"

./demo\_test.txt

./demo.txt

**35. locate Command**

The [locate](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-locate) command is used to search a file by file name. It is quite similar to find command; the difference is that it is a background process. It searches the file in the database, whereas the find command searches in the file system. It is faster than the find command. To find the file with the locates command, keep your database updated.

**Syntax:**

locate filename

sarath@ubuntu18:~$ locate mysqld.cnf

/etc/mysql/mysql.conf.d/mysqld.cnf

/usr/lib/mysql-test/include/default\_mysqld.cnf

/usr/lib/mysql-test/suite/ndb/include/ndb\_add\_node\_mysqld.cnf

sarath@ubuntu18:~$

**36. date Command**

The [date](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-date) command is used to display date, time, time zone, and more.

**Syntax:**

date

sarath@ubuntu18:~$ date

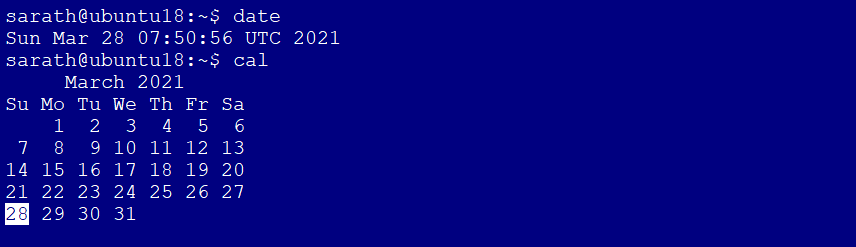
Sun Mar 28 07:50:56 UTC 2021

**37. cal Command**

The [cal](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-cal) command is used to display the current month's calendar with the current date highlighted.

**Syntax:**

cal



**37. sleep Command**

The [sleep](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-sleep) command is used to hold the terminal by the specified amount of time. By default, it takes time in seconds.

**Syntax:**

sleep time

sarath@ubuntu18:~$ sleep 5

**38. zcat Command**

The zcat command is used to display the compressed files.

**Syntax:**

zcat file

sarath@ubuntu18:~$ ls

db demo.txt file2 marks.gz mysql.pdf student test1 tools.pdf

dba demo\_test.txt linux.pdf moral.pdf oracle.pdf test.gz test2

sarath@ubuntu18:~$ zcat marks.gz

alex-50

sara-0

kiran-40

ramya-60

sravya-40

devi-30

latha-40

siri-70

bhanu

banu

chitti

**39. df Command**

The [df](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-df) command is used to display the disk space used in the file system. It displays the output as in the number of used blocks, available blocks, and the mounted directory.

**Syntax:**

df

df -k ( display in kb’s)

df -h ( display in gb’s)

sarath@ubuntu18:~$ df

Filesystem 1K-blocks Used Available Use% Mounted on

udev 966324 0 966324 0% /dev

tmpfs 196976 680 196296 1% /run

/dev/sda1 30309264 2787720 27505160 10% /

tmpfs 984876 656 984220 1% /dev/shm

tmpfs 5120 0 5120 0% /run/lock

tmpfs 984876 0 984876 0% /sys/fs/cgroup

/dev/sda15 106858 6170 100688 6% /boot/efi

/dev/sdb1 4060864 16380 3818488 1% /mnt

tmpfs 196972 0 196972 0% /run/user/1000

tmpfs 196972 0 196972 0% /run/user/1001

sarath@ubuntu18:~$ df -k

Filesystem 1K-blocks Used Available Use% Mounted on

udev 966324 0 966324 0% /dev

tmpfs 196976 680 196296 1% /run

/dev/sda1 30309264 2787720 27505160 10% /

tmpfs 984876 656 984220 1% /dev/shm

tmpfs 5120 0 5120 0% /run/lock

tmpfs 984876 0 984876 0% /sys/fs/cgroup

/dev/sda15 106858 6170 100688 6% /boot/efi

/dev/sdb1 4060864 16380 3818488 1% /mnt

tmpfs 196972 0 196972 0% /run/user/1000

tmpfs 196972 0 196972 0% /run/user/1001

sarath@ubuntu18:~$ df -h

Filesystem Size Used Avail Use% Mounted on

udev 944M 0 944M 0% /dev

tmpfs 193M 680K 192M 1% /run

/dev/sda1 29G 2.7G 27G 10% /

tmpfs 962M 656K 962M 1% /dev/shm

tmpfs 5.0M 0 5.0M 0% /run/lock

tmpfs 962M 0 962M 0% /sys/fs/cgroup

/dev/sda15 105M 6.1M 99M 6% /boot/efi

/dev/sdb1 3.9G 16M 3.7G 1% /mnt

tmpfs 193M 0 193M 0% /run/user/1000

tmpfs 193M 0 193M 0% /run/user/1001

**40. exit Command**

Linux [exit](http://javatpoint.com/linux-exit-command) command is used to exit from the current shell. It takes a parameter as a number and exits the shell with a return of status number.

**Syntax:**

exit

sarath@ubuntu18:~$ exit

After pressing the ENTER key, it will exit the terminal.

**41. clear Command**

Linux **clear** command is used to clear the terminal screen.

**Syntax:**

clear

sarath@ubuntu18:~$ clear

After pressing the ENTER key, it will clear the terminal.

**42. ip Command**

Linux [ip](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-ip) command is an updated version of the ipconfig command. It is used to assign an IP address, initialize an interface, disable an interface.

**Syntax:**

ip a or ip addr

sarath@ubuntu18:~$ ip a

1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER\_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1000

link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00

inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo

valid\_lft forever preferred\_lft forever

inet6 ::1/128 scope host

valid\_lft forever preferred\_lft forever

2: eth0: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER\_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc mq state UP group default qlen 1000

link/ether 00:22:48:44:c6:d4 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff

inet 10.0.0.8/24 brd 10.0.0.255 scope global eth0

valid\_lft forever preferred\_lft forever

inet6 fe80::222:48ff:fe44:c6d4/64 scope link

valid\_lft forever preferred\_lft forever

**43. ssh Command**

Linux [ssh](https://www.javatpoint.com/ssh-linux) command is used to create a remote connection through the ssh protocol.

**Syntax:**

ssh user\_name@host(IP/Domain\_name)</p>

ssh sarath@10.0.1.4

ssh sarath@mysqlserver

After pressing the ENTER key, it will as for password and enter into the remote server.

**44. mail Command**

The [mail](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-mail-command) command is used to send emails from the command line.

**Syntax:**

mail -s "Subject" recipient\_address

sarath@ubuntu18:~$ mail -s "Hello Friend" sarath.yvs@google.com

**45. ping Command**

The [ping](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-ping) command is used to check the connectivity between two nodes, that is whether the server is connected. It is a short form of "Packet Internet Groper."

**Syntax:**

ping destination

ping google.com

ping -c 3 google.com [ 3 times it will ping and will display ]

sarath@ubuntu18:~$ ping google.com

PING google.com (172.217.6.110) 56(84) bytes of data.

64 bytes from ord37s03-in-f14.1e100.net (172.217.6.110): icmp\_seq=1 ttl=112 time=19.1 ms

64 bytes from ord37s03-in-f14.1e100.net (172.217.6.110): icmp\_seq=2 ttl=112 time=18.9 ms

64 bytes from ord37s03-in-f14.1e100.net (172.217.6.110): icmp\_seq=3 ttl=112 time=19.5 ms

64 bytes from ord37s03-in-f14.1e100.net (172.217.6.110): icmp\_seq=4 ttl=112 time=18.1 ms

64 bytes from ord37s03-in-f14.1e100.net (172.217.6.110): icmp\_seq=5 ttl=112 time=19.9 ms

64 bytes from ord37s03-in-f14.1e100.net (172.217.6.110): icmp\_seq=6 ttl=112 time=17.3 ms

64 bytes from ord37s03-in-f14.1e100.net (172.217.6.110): icmp\_seq=10 ttl=112 time=20.0 ms

64 bytes from ord37s03-in-f14.1e100.net (172.217.6.110): icmp\_seq=11 ttl=112 time=15.7 ms

……

sarath@ubuntu18:~$ ping -c 3 google.com

PING google.com (172.217.6.110) 56(84) bytes of data.

64 bytes from ord37s03-in-f14.1e100.net (172.217.6.110): icmp\_seq=1 ttl=112 time=18.2 ms

64 bytes from ord37s03-in-f14.1e100.net (172.217.6.110): icmp\_seq=2 ttl=112 time=19.9 ms

64 bytes from ord37s03-in-f14.1e100.net (172.217.6.110): icmp\_seq=3 ttl=112 time=18.0 ms

--- google.com ping statistics ---

3 packets transmitted, 3 received, 0% packet loss, time 2007ms

rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 18.076/18.775/19.979/0.869 ms

sarath@ubuntu18:~$

**46. host Command**

The [host](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-host) command is used to display the IP address for a given domain name and vice versa. It performs the DNS lookups for the DNS Query.

**Syntax:**

host <domain name> or <ip address>

sarath@ubuntu18:~$ host google.com

google.com has address 172.217.4.110

google.com has IPv6 address 2607:f8b0:4009:805::200e

google.com mail is handled by 40 alt3.aspmx.l.google.com.

google.com mail is handled by 30 alt2.aspmx.l.google.com.

google.com mail is handled by 10 aspmx.l.google.com.

google.com mail is handled by 50 alt4.aspmx.l.google.com.

google.com mail is handled by 20 alt1.aspmx.l.google.com.

sarath@ubuntu18:~$ host dbacentre.com

dbacentre.com has address 162.241.218.43

dbacentre.com mail is handled by 0 mail.dbacentre.com.

sarath@ubuntu18:~$ host redbus.com

redbus.com has address 54.255.171.192

redbus.com has address 52.74.237.246

redbus.com mail is handled by 1 aspmx.l.google.com.

redbus.com mail is handled by 10 alt3.aspmx.l.google.com.

redbus.com mail is handled by 10 alt4.aspmx.l.google.com.

redbus.com mail is handled by 5 alt1.aspmx.l.google.com.

redbus.com mail is handled by 5 alt2.aspmx.l.google.com.