

1. Tar command examples

Create a new tar archive.

```
$
```

Extract from an existing tar archive.

```
$
```

View an existing tar archive.

```
$
```

2. grep command examples

Search for a given string in a file (case in-sensitive search).

```
$
```

Print the matched line, along with the 3 lines after it.

```
$
```

Search for a given string in all files recursively.

```
$
```

3. Find command examples

Find files using file-name (case in-sensitive find)

```
#
```

Execute commands on files found by the find command

```
$
```

Find all empty files in home directory.

4. ssh command examples

Login to remote host

Debug ssh client

Display ssh client version

```
$
```

5. sed command examples

When you copy a DOS file to Unix, you could find `\r\n` in the end of each line. This example converts the DOS file format to Unix file format using sed command.

```
$
```

Print file content in reverse order

```
$
```

Add line number for all non-empty-lines in a file

```
$
```



6. awk command examples

Remove duplicate lines using awk

```
$
```

Print all lines from /etc/passwd that has the same uid and gid

```
$
```

Print only specific field from a file.

```
$
```

7. vim command examples

Go to the 13th line of file

```
$
```

Go to the first match of the specified

```
$
```

Open the file in read only mode.

```
$
```

8. diff command examples

Ignore white space while comparing.

```
#
```

9. sort command examples

Sort a file in ascending order

```
$
```

Sort a file in descending order.

```
$
```

10. export command examples

To view oracle related environment variables.

```
$
```

To export an environment variable:

```
$
```

11. xargs command examples

Copy all images to external hard-drive

```
#
```

Search all jpg images in the system and archive it.

```
#
```



Download all the URLs mentioned in the url-list.txt file

```
#
```

12. ls command examples

Display file size in human readable format (e.g. KB, MB etc.,)

```
$
```

Order Files Based on Last Modified Time (In Reverse Order)

```
$
```

Visual Classification of Files with Special Characters Using ls -F

```
$
```

13. pwd command

```
$
```

14. cd command examples

Use “cd -” to toggle between the last two directories, Use “shopt -s cdspell” to automatically correct mistyped directory names on cd

```
$
```

15. gzip command examples

To create a *.gz compressed file:

```
$
```

To uncompress a *.gz file:

```
$
```

Display compression ratio of the compressed file using gzip -l

```
$
```

16. bzip2 command examples

To create a *.bz2 compressed file:

```
$
```

To uncompress a *.bz2 file:

17. unzip command examples

To extract a *.zip compressed file:

```
$
```

View the contents of *.zip file (Without unzipping it):

```
$
```

18. shutdown command examples

Shutdown the system and turn the power off immediately.



```
#
```

Shutdown the system after 10 minutes.

```
#
```

Reboot the system using shutdown command.

```
#
```

Force the filesystem check during reboot.

```
#
```

19. ftp command examples

Both ftp and secure ftp (sftp) has similar commands. To connect to a remote server and download multiple files, do the following.

```
$
```

To view the file names located on the remote server before downloading, mls ftp command as shown below.

20. crontab command examples

View crontab entry for a specific user

```
#
```

Schedule a cron job every 10 minutes.



21. service command examples

Service command is used to run the system V init scripts. i.e Instead of calling the scripts located in the /etc/init.d/ directory with their full path, you can use the service command.

Check the status of a service:

```
#
```

Check the status of all the services.

```
#
```

Restart a service.

```
#
```

22. ps command examples

To view current running processes.

```
$
```

To view current running processes in a tree structure.

```
$
```

23. free command examples

This command is used to display the free, used, swap memory available in the system.

```
$
```



If you want to quickly check how many GB of RAM your system is used.

```
$
```

If you want to see a total memory (including the swap)

```
$
```

24. top command examples

top command displays the top processes in the system

```
$
```

To displays only the processes that belong to a particular root user.

```
$
```

25. df command examples

Displays the file system disk space usage.

```
$
```

display output in human readable form. i.e size should be displayed in GB's.

```
#
```

display what type of file system.

```
#
```



26. kill command examples

Use kill command to terminate a process.

```
$
```

27. rm command examples

Get confirmation before removing the file.

```
$
```

It is very useful while giving shell metacharacters in the file name argument.

Print the filename and get confirmation before removing the file.

```
$
```

28. cp command examples

Copy file1 to file2 preserving the mode, ownership and timestamp.

```
$
```

Copy file1 to file2. if file2 exists prompt for confirmation before overwriting it.

```
$
```

29. mv command examples

Rename file1 to file2. if file2 exists prompt for confirmation before overwriting it.

```
$
```

print what is happening during file rename, which is useful while specifying shell metacharacters in the file name argument.

```
$
```

30. cat command examples

You can view multiple files at the same time. Following example prints the content of file1 followed by file2 to stdout.

```
$
```

While displaying the file, following cat command with which parameter command will prepend the line number to each line of the output.

```
$
```

31. mount command examples

To mount a file system, you should first create a directory and mount it.

```
#
```

You can also add this to the fstab for automatic mounting. i.e Anytime system is restarted, the filesystem will be mounted.

```
#
```

32. chmod command examples

chmod command is used to change the permissions for a file or directory.

Give full access to user and group (i.e read, write and execute) on a specific file.

```
$
```

Revoke all access for the group (i.e read, write and execute) on a specific file.

```
$
```

Apply the file permissions recursively to all the files in the sub-directories.

```
$
```

33. chown command examples

chown command is used to change the owner and group of a file.

```
$
```

34. passwd command examples

Change your password from command line.

```
$
```

Remove password for a specific user..

```
#
```

35. mkdir command examples

creates a directory in your system.

```
$
```

Create nested directories using one `mkdir` command. If any of these directories exist already, it will not display any error. If any of these directories doesn't exist, it will create them.

```
$
```

36. ifconfig command examples

Use `ifconfig` command to view or configure a network interface on the Linux system.

View all the interfaces along with status.

```
$
```

Start or stop a specific interface.

```
$
```

37. uname command examples

`Uname` command displays important information about the system such as — Kernel name, Host name, Kernel release number, Processor type, etc.,

```
$
```

38. whereis command examples

When you want to find out where a specific Unix command exists (for example, where does `ls` command exists?), you can execute the following command.

```
$
```

39. whatis command examples

Whatis command displays a single line description about a command.

```
$
```

40. locate command examples

Using locate command you can quickly search for the location of a specific file (or group of files). Locate command uses the database created by updatedb.

```
$
```

41. man command examples

Display the man page of a specific command.

```
$
```

When a man page for a command is located under more than one section, you can view the man page for that command from a specific section.

```
$
```

42. tail command examples

Print the last 10 lines of a file by default.

```
$
```

Print N number of lines from the file named filename.txt

```
$
```

View the content of the file in real time using tail. This is useful to view the log files, that keeps growing.

```
$
```

43. less command examples

less is very efficient while viewing huge log files, as it doesn't need to load the full file while opening.

```
$
```

44. su command examples

Switch to a different user account using su command. Super user can switch to any other user without entering their password.

```
$
```

Login to a specified user account, and execute the specified shell instead of the default shell.

```
$
```

45. MySQL command examples

MySQL is probably the most widely used open-source database on Linux. Even if you don't run a MySQL database on your server, you might end-up use the MySQL command (client) to connect to a MySQL database running on the remote server.

To connect to a remote MySQL database.

```
$
```

To connect to a local MySQL database.

```
$
```

If you want to specify the MySQL root password in the command line itself, enter it immediately after -p (without any space).

46. yum command examples

To install apache using yum.

```
$
```

To upgrade apache using yum.

```
$
```

To uninstall/remove apache using yum.

```
$
```

47. rpm command examples

To install apache using rpm.

```
#
```

To upgrade apache using rpm.

```
#
```

To uninstall/remove apache using rpm.


```
#
```

48. ping command examples

Ping a remote host by sending only 5 packets.

```
$
```

49. date command examples

Set the system date:

```
#
```

50. wget command examples

The quick and effective method to download software, music, video from internet is using wget command.

```
$
```

Download and store it with a different name.

```
$
```