LINUX COMMAND

1) **pwd command**

'pwd' command prints the absolute path to current working directory.

```
$ pwd
/home/raghu
```

2) cal command

Displays the calendar of the current month.

```
$ cal
July 2012
Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa
1 2 3 4 5 6 7
8 9 10 11 12 13 14
15 16 17 18 19 20 21
22 23 24 25 26 27 28
29 30 31
```

'cal ' will display calendar for the specified month and year.

```
$ cal 08 1991
August 1991
Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa
1 2 3
4 5 6 7 8 9 10
11 12 13 14 15 16 17
18 19 20 21 22 23 24
25 26 27 28 29 30 31
```

3) echo command

This command will echo whatever you provide it.

```
$ echo "linoxide.com"
linoxide.com
```

The 'echo' command is used to display the values of a variable. One such variable is 'HOME'. To check the value of a variable precede the variable with a $ sign.

```
$ echo $HOME
/home/raghu
```

4) date command

Displays current time and date.

```
$ date
Fri Jul 6 01:07:09 IST 2012
```

If you are interested only in time, you can use 'date +%T' (in hh:mm:ss):

```
$ date +%T
01:13:14
```

5) tty command

Displays current terminal.

```
$ tty
/dev/pts/0
```

6) whoami command

This command reveals the user who is currently logged in.

```
$ whoami
raghu
```

7) id command

This command prints user and groups (UID and GID) of the current user.

```
$ id
uid=1000(raghu) gid=1000(raghu) groups=1000(raghu),4(adm),20(dialout),24(cdr
om),46(plugdev),112(lpadmin),120(admin),122(sambashare)
```

By default, information about the current user is displayed. If another username is provided as an argument, information about that user will be printed:

```
$ id root
uid=0(root) gid=0(root) groups=0(root)
```

8) clear command

This command clears the screen.

9) help option

With almost every command, '--help' option shows usage summary for that command.

```
$ date --help
Usage: date [OPTION]... [+FORMAT]
or: date [-u|--utc|--universal] [MMDDhhmm[[CC]YY][.ss]]
Display the current time in the given FORMAT, or set the system date.
```

10) whatis command

This command gives a one line description about the command. It can be used as a quick reference for any command.

```
$ whatis date
date (1) - print or set the system date and time
$ whatis whatis
whatis (1) - display manual page descriptions
```

11) Manual Pages

‘--help’ option and ‘whatis’ command do not provide thorough information about the command. For more detailed information, Linux provides man pages and info pages. To see a command's manual page, man command is used.

```
$ man date
```

The man pages are properly documented pages. They have following sections:

NAME: The name and one line description of the command.
SYNOPSIS: The command syntax.
DESCRIPTION: Detailed description about what a command does.
OPTIONS: A list and description of all of the command's options.
EXAMPLES: Examples of command usage.
FILES: Any file associated with the command.
AUTHOR: Author of the man page
REPORTING BUGS: Link of website or mail-id where you can report any bug.
SEE ALSO: Any commands related to the command, for further reference.

With -k option, a search through man pages can be performed. This searches for a pattern in the name and short description of a man page.

```
$ man -k gzip
gzip (1) - compress or expand files
lz (1) - gunzips and shows a listing of a gzip'd tar'd archive
tgz (1) - makes a gzip'd tar archive
uz (1) - gunzips and extracts a gzip'd tar'd archive
zforce (1) - force a '.gz' extension on all gzip files
```

12) Info pages

Info documents are sometimes more elaborate than the man pages. But for some commands, info pages are just the same as man pages. These are like web pages. Internal links are present within the info pages. These links are called nodes. Info pages can be navigated from one page to another through these nodes.

```
$ info date
```