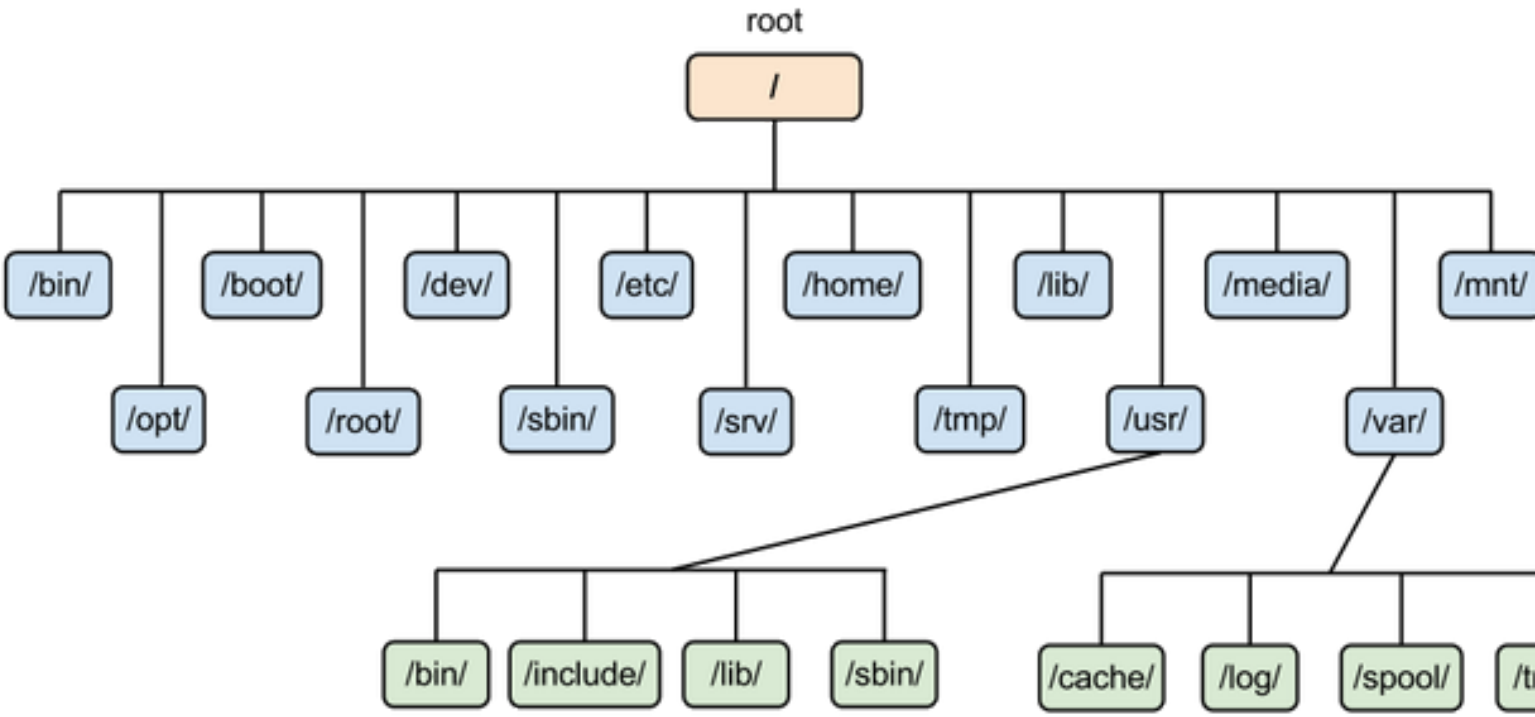
Linux Commands

Thursday, April 8, 2021 10:10 PM

info	Gives more detail of a command
clear	Clears terminal screen
pwd	Prints the current working dir
uname	Discplays UNIX variant (-a --> prints all the information)
date	Prints date and time (-s to set the time/date)
tree	List dir contents in a tree format (-C for color | -F appends "/" for dirs)
exit	Exits CLI console
ls	List contents of dir
	-l shows ownership, permission, links
	-i displays inode number in first field
	-s number of file system blocks used
	-a lists all file to include hidden
	-h adds human readable
less	Displays text files one screen at a time
	b backwards movement
	/ initiates a search
	q exits
	SPACE BAR advances one screen
	ENTER KEY advances on line
more	works like 'less' but with fewer options
head / tail	prints the first / last 10 lines of a file by default (-# to print desired number)
cat	displays contents to the screen and can combine file contents
cd	change dir
echo	display text to standard output
mkdir	creates dir(s) (-p to create nested dirs)
touch	creates an empty file (-t changes the files timestamp)



/	*Primary hierarchy* root and root directory of the entire file system hierarchy.
/bin	Essential command binaries that need to be available in single-user mode, including to bring up the system or repair it,[3] for all users (e.g., cat, ls, cp).
/boot	Boot loader files (e.g., kernels, initrd).
/dev	Device files (e.g., /dev/null, /dev/disk0, /dev/sda1, /dev/tty, /dev/random).
/etc	Host-specific system-wide configuration files. There has been controversy over the meaning of the name itself. In early versi of the UNIX Implementation Document from Bell labs, /etc is referred to as the *etcetera directory*,[4] as this directory historically held everything that did no belong elsewhere (however, the FHS restricts /etc to static configuration files a may not contain binaries).[5] Since the publication of early documentation, the directory name has been re-explained in various ways. Recent interpretations include backronyms such as "Editable Text Configuration" or "Extended Tool Chest".[6]
/etc/opt	Configuration files for add-on packages that are stored in /opt.
/etc/sgml	Configuration files, such as catalogs, for software that processes SGML

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cp	cp files/dirs (-r recursively copies)
mv	moves and renames files and dirs
ln	creates a link between files or dirs
	-s creates a symbolic link to another file (sym-links point to path of a file)
rm	removes a file or dir
	-r removes dir and contents recursively
	-f ignores not existent files
grep	searches for a file or files that contain a string
find	locates a file
which	displays full path of a command/binary
file	determines the file type
ps	displays status of active processes (a process running in the background is call a daemon) In the 'F' column: 1 = forked; 4 = superuser.
	-e list info about every process running
	-l displays in long format
	-f generates a list in full mode format
kill	stops a process from running using its PID
	-9 used to kill stubborn processes
	-HUP used to immediately restart (re-spawn) a process to effect config changes
pkill	stops a process using its name
	-9 used to kill stubborn processes
	-HUP used to immediately restart (re-spawn) a process to effect config changes
history	maintains a history file of the commands ran by a user
	!# to re-execute a command in the history
strings	prints the strings of printable characters in a file. Useful in determining content of non-text files
script	creates a typescript of the terminal session. CTRL+d to stop recording
su	switch users
whoami	displays who the user is logged in as

/etc/sgml	Configuration files, such as catalogs, for software that processes SGML.
/etc/X11	Configuration files for the X Window System, version 11.
/etc/xml	Configuration files, such as catalogs, for software that processes XML.
/home	Users' home directories, containing saved files, personal settings, etc.
/lib	Libraries essential for the binaries in /bin and /sbin.
/lib<qual>	Alternate format essential libraries. These are typically used on systems that support more than one executable code format, such as systems supporting 32 bit and 64-bit versions of an instruction set. Such directories are optional, but if they exist, they have some requirements.
/media	Mount points for removable media such as CD-ROMs (appeared in FHS-2.3 in 2004).
/mnt	Temporarily mounted filesystems.
/opt	Optional application software packages.[7]
/proc	Virtual filesystem providing process and kernel information as files. In Linux, corresponds to a procfsmount. Generally, automatically generated and populat by the system, on the fly.
/root	Home directory for the root user.
/run	Run-time variable data: Information about the running system since last boot, e.g., currently logged-in users and running daemons. Files under this directory must be either removed or truncated at the beginning of the boot process, but is not necessary on systems that provide this directory as a temporary filesystem (tmpfs).
/sbin	Essential system binaries (e.g., fsck, init, route).
/srv	Site-specific data served by this system, such as data and scripts for web serv data offered by FTPservers, and repositories for version control systems (appeared in FHS-2.3 in 2004).
/sys	Contains information about devices, drivers, and some kernel features.[8]
/tmp	Directory for temporary files (see also /var/tmp). Often not preserved between system reboots and may be severely size-restricted.
/usr	*Secondary hierarchy* for read-only user data; contains the majority of (multi-)us utilities and applications. Should be shareable and read-only. (not originally installed)
/usr/bin	Non-essential command binaries (not needed in single-user mode); for all user
/usr/include	Standard include files.
/usr/lib	Libraries for the binaries in /usr/bin and /usr/sbin.
/usr/lib<qual>	Alternative-format libraries (e.g., /usr/lib32 for 32-bit libraries on a 64-bit machi

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who	displays user login info to include login name, time, terminal, etc
w	displays info about the user logged in and what they are doing
gzip	compresses a file
gunzip	decompresses a file that was compressed with gzip
tar	tape archive used to archive file
	-c creates archive
	-t lists table of contents
	-x extracts
	-z compresses the archive using gzip (tarball)
	-v verbose, lists each file as tar reads/writes
	-f read/write to or from a file
	-C change to dir
at	schedules a job for a one-time execution (CTRL+d places the command into the queue and exits)
atq	lists user's pending jobs
atrm	deletes user jobs ID-ed by job number
crontab	schedules periodic jobs
	-e edit the crontab
	-l lists crontab entries
useradd	creates a new user or updates user's default info
	-d specifies the path of user's home dir
	-m makes a home dir if it doesn't exist
	-n assigns whatever group is in default
userdel	deletes user account
	-r recursively removes home dir of user
passwd	enable a user to change their password

	(optional)).
/usr/local	*Tertiary hierarchy* for local data, specific to this host. Typically has further subdirectories (e.g., bin, lib, share).[NB 1]
/usr/sbin	Non-essential system binaries (e.g., daemons for various network services).
/usr/share	Architecture-independent (shared) data.
/usr/src	Source code (e.g., the kernel source code with its header files).
/usr/X11R6	X Window System, Version 11, Release 6 (up to FHS-2.3, optional).
/var	Variable files: files whose content is expected to continually change during nor operation of the system, such as logs, spool files, and temporary e-mail files.
/var/cache	Application cache data. Such data are locally generated as a result of time-consuming I/O or calculation. The application must be able to regenerate or restore the data. The cached files can be deleted without loss of data.
/var/lib	State information. Persistent data modified by programs as they run (e.g., databases, packaging system metadata, etc.).
/var/lock	Lock files. Files keeping track of resources currently in use.
/var/log	Log files. Various logs.
/var/mail	Mailbox files. In some distributions, these files may be located in the deprecated /var/spool/mail.
/var/opt	Variable data from add-on packages that are stored in /opt.
/var/run	Run-time variable data. This directory contains system information data describing the system since it was booted.[11] In FHS 3.0, /var/run is replaced by /run; a system should either continue to provide a /var/rundirectory or provide a symbolic link from /var/run to /run for backwards compatibility.[12]
/var/spool	Spool for tasks waiting to be processed (e.g., print queues and outgoing mail queue).
/var/spool/mail	Deprecated location for users' mailboxes.[13]
/var/tmp	Temporary files to be preserved between reboots.

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