Linux Commands Line v1.1

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COMMAND	DESCRIPTION
System information	
`arch`	show architecture of the machine
`uname -m`	
`uname -r`	show kernel version used
`dmidecode -q`	show hardware system components - (SMBIOS / DMI)
`hdparm -i /dev/hda`	displays the characteristics of a hard-disk
`hdparm -tT /dev/sda`	perform test reading on a hard-disk
`cat /proc/cpuinfo`	shows information CPU info
`cat /proc/interrupts`	show interrupts
`cat /proc/meminfo`	verify memory use
`cat /proc/swaps`	show file(s) swap
`cat /proc/version`	show version of the kernel
`cat /proc/net/dev`	show network adpters and statistics
`cat /proc/mounts`	show mounted file system(s)
`lspci -tv`	display PCI devices
`lsusb -tv`	show USB devices
`date`	show system date
`cal 2007`	show the timetable of 2007
`date 041217002007.00`	set date and time - MonthDayhoursMinutesYear.Seconds
`clock -w`	save changes of date on BIOS
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Shutdown, Restart of a system and Logout	
`shutdown -h now`	shutdown system
`init 0`	
`shutdown -r hours:minutes &`	planned shutdown ofthe system
`shutdown -c`	cancel a planned shutdown of the system
`shutdown -r now`	reboot
`reboot`	reboot
`logout`	leaving session
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Files and Directory	
`cd /home`	enter to directory '/ home'
`cd ..`	go back one level
`cd ../..`	go back two levels
`cd`	go to home directory
`cd ~utente`	go to home directory
`cd -`	go to previous directory
`pwd`	show the path of work directory
`ls`	view files of directory
`ls -F`	view files of directory
`ls -l`	show details of files and directory

Command	Description
`ls -a`	show hidden files
`ls *[0-9]*`	show files and directory containing numbers
`tree`	show files and directories in a tree starting from root
`lstree`	
`mkdir dir1`	create a directory called 'dir1'
`mkdir dir1 dir2`	create two directories simultaneously
`mkdir -p /tmp/dir1/dir2`	create a Directory tree
`rm -f file1`	delete file called 'file1'
`rmdir dir1`	delete directory called 'dir1'
`rm -rf dir1`	remove a directory called 'dir1' and contents recursively
`rm -rf dir1 dir2`	remove two directories and their contents recursively
`mv dir1 new_dir`	rename / move a file or directory
`cp file1 file2`	copying a file
`cp dir/* .`	copy all files of a directory within the current work directory
`cp -a /tmp/dir1 .`	copy a directory within the current work directory
`cp -a dir1 dir2`	copy a directory
`ln -s file1 lnk1`	create a symbolic link to file or directory
`ln file1 lnk1`	create a physical link to file or directory
`touch -t 0712250000 fileditest`	modify timestamp of a fileor directory - (YYMMDDhhmm)

File search

Command	Description
`find / -name file1`	search file and directory into root filesystem from '/'
`find / -user user1`	search files and directories belonging to 'user1'
`find /home/user1 -name \*.bin`	search files with '. bin' extension within directory '/home/user1'
`find /usr/bin -type f -atime +100`	search bynary files are not used in the last 100 days
`find /usr/bin -type f -mtime -10`	search files created or changed within 10 days
`find / -name \*.rpm -exec chmod 755 {} ;`	search files with '.rpm' extension and modify permits
`find / -xdev -name \*.rpm`	search files with '.rpm'extension ignoring removable partitions as cdrom, pen-drive, etc….
`locate \*.ps`	find files with the '.ps' extension - first run 'updatedb' command
`whereis halt`	show location of a binary file, source or man
`which halt`	show full path to a binary / executable

Mounting a Filesystem

Command	Description
`mount /dev/hda2 /mnt/hda2`	mount disk called hda2 - verify existence of the directory '/mnt/hda2'
`umount /dev/hda2`	unmount disk called hda2 - exit from mount point '/mnt/hda2' first
`fuser -km /mnt/hda2`	force umount when the device is busy
`umount -n /mnt/hda2`	run umount without writing the file /etc/mtab - useful when the file is read-only or the hard disk is full
`mount /dev/fd0 /mnt/floppy`	mount a floppy disk
`mount /dev/cdrom /mnt/cdrom`	mount a cdrom / dvdrom
`mount /dev/hdc /mnt/cdrecorder`	mount a cdrw / dvdrom
`mount /dev/hdb /mnt/cdrecorder`	mount a cdrw / dvdrom
`mount -o loop file.iso /mnt/cdrom`	mount a file or iso image
`mount -t vfat /dev/hda5 /mnt/hda5`	mount a Windows FAT32 file system
`mount /dev/sda1 /mnt/usbdisk`	mount a usb pen-drive or flash-drive
`mount -t smbfs -o username=user,password=pass //winclient/share /mnt/share`	mount a windows network share

Disk Space

Command	Description
`df -h`	show list of partitions mounted

`ls -lSr |more`	show size of the files and directories ordered by size
`du -sh dir1`	estimate space used by directory 'dir1'
`du -sk *	sort -rn`	show size of the files and directories sorted by size
`rpm -q -a --qf '%10{SIZE}\t%{NAME}\n'	sort -k1,1n`	show space used by rpm packages installed sorted by size (fedora, redhat and like)
`dpkg-query -W -f='${Installed-Size;10}\t${Package}\n'	sort -k1,1n`	show space used by deb packages installed sorted by size (ubuntu, debian and like)

Users and Groups

`groupadd group_name`	create a new group
`groupdel group_name`	delete a group
`groupmod -n new_group_name old_group_name`	rename a group
`useradd -c "Nome Cognome" -g admin -d /home/user1 -s /bin/bash user1`	create a new user belongs "admin" group
`useradd user1`	create a new user
`userdel -r user1`	delete a user ('-r' eliminates home directory)
`usermod -c "User FTP" -g system -d /ftp/user1 -s /bin/nologin user1`	change user attributes
`passwd`	change password
`passwd user1`	change a user password (only by root)
`chage -E 2005-12-31 user1`	set deadline for user password
`pwck`	check correct syntax and file format of '/etc/passwd' and users existence
`grpck`	check correct syntax and file format of '/etc/group' and groups existence
`newgrp group_name`	log in to a new group to change default group of newly created files

Permits on File – use "+" to set permissions and "-" to remove

`ls -lh`	show permits
`ls /tmp	pr -T5 -W$COLUMNS`	divide terminal into 5 columns
`chmod ugo+rwx directory1`	set permissions reading (r), write (w) and (x)access to users owner (u) group (g) and others (o)
`chmod go-rwx directory1`	remove permits reading (r), write (w) and (x) access to users group (g) and others (or
`chown user1 file1`	change owner of a file
`chown user1 -R directory1`	change user owner of a directory and all the files and directories contained inside
`chgrp gruppo1 file1`	change group of files
`chown user1:gruppo1 file1`	change user and group ownership of a file
`find / -perm -u+s`	view all files on the system with SUID configured
`chmod u+s /bin/file_eseguibile`	set SUID bit on a binary file - the user that running that file gets same privileges as owner
`chmod u-s /bin/file_binario`	disable SUID bit on a binary file
`chmod g+s /home/public`	set SGID bit on a directory - similar to SUID but for directory
`chmod g-s /home/public`	disable SGID bit on a directory
`chmod o+t /home/comune`	set STIKY bit on a directory - allows files deletion only to legitimate owners
`chmod o-t /home/comune`	disable STIKY bit on a directory

Special Attributes on file – use "+" to set permissions and "-" to remove

`chattr +a file1`	allows write opening of a file only append mode
`chattr +c file1`	allows that a file is compressed / decompressed automatically by the kernel

`chattr +d file1`	makes sure that the program ignores Dump the files during backup
`chattr +i file1`	makes it an immutable file, which cannot be removed, altered, renamed or linked
`chattr +s file1`	allows a file to be deleted safely
`chattr +S  file1`	makes sure that if a file is modified changes are written in synchronous mode as with sync
`chattr +u file1`	allows you to recover the contents of a file even if it is canceled
`lsattr`	show specials attributes

Archives and compressed files

`bunzip2 file1.bz2`	decompress a file called 'file1.bz2'
`bzip2 file1`	compress a file called 'file1'
`gunzip file1.gz`	decompress a file called 'file1.gz'
`gzip file1`	compress a file called 'file1'
`gzip -9 file1`	compress with maximum compression
`rar a file1.rar test_file`	create an archive rar called'file1.rar'
`rar a file1.rar file1 file2 dir1`	compress 'file1', 'file2' and 'dir1' simultaneously
`rar x file1.rar`	decompress rar archive
`unrar x file1.rar`	decompress rar archive
`tar -cvf archive.tar file1`	create a uncompressed tarball
`tar -cvf archive.tar file1 file2 dir1`	create an archive containing 'file1', 'file2' and 'dir1'
`tar -tf archive.tar`	show contents of an archive
`tar -xvf archive.tar`	extract a tarball
`tar -xvf archive.tar -C /tmp`	extract a tarball into / tmp
`tar -cvfj archive.tar.bz2 dir1`	create a tarball compressed into bzip2
`tar -xvfj archive.tar.bz2`	decompress a compressed tar archive in bzip2
`tar -cvfz archive.tar.gz dir1`	create a tarball compressed into gzip
`tar -xvfz archive.tar.gz`	decompress a compressed tar archive in gzip
`zip file1.zip file1`	create an archive compressed in zip
`zip -r file1.zip file1 file2 dir1`	compress in zip several files and directories simultaneously
`unzip file1.zip`	decompress a zip archive

RPM Packages – Fedora, Red Hat and like

`rpm -ivh package.rpm`	install a rpm package
`rpm -ivh --nodeeps package.rpm`	install a rpm package ignoring dependencies requests
`rpm -U package.rpm`	upgrade a rpm package without changing configuration files
`rpm -F package.rpm`	upgrade a rpm package only if it is already installed
`rpm -e package_name.rpm`	remove a rpm package
`rpm -qa`	show all rpm packages installed on the system
`rpm -qa	grep httpd`	show all rpm packages with the name "httpd"
`rpm -qi package_name`	obtain information on a specific package installed
`rpm -qg "System Environment/Daemons"`	show rpm packages of a groupsoftware
`rpm -ql package_name`	show list of files provided by a rpm package installed
`rpm -qc package_name`	show list of configuration files provided by a rpm package installed
`rpm -q package_name --whatrequires`	show list of dependencies required for a rpm packet
`rpm -q package_name --whatprovides`	show capability provided by a rpm package
`rpm -q package_name --scripts`	show scripts started during installation / removal
`rpm -q package_name --changelog`	show history of revisions of a rpm package
`rpm -qf /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf`	verify which rpm package belongs to a given file
`rpm -qp package.rpm  -l`	show list of files provided by a rpm package not yet installed
`rpm --import /media/cdrom/RPM-GPG-KEY`	import public-key digital signature

`rpm --checksig package.rpm`	verify the integrity of a rpm package
`rpm -qa gpg-pubkey`	verify integrity of all rpm packages installed
`rpm -V package_name`	check file size, permissions, type, owner, group, MD5 checksum and last modification
`rpm -Va`	check all rpm packages installed on the system - use with caution
`rpm -Vp package.rpm`	verify a rpm package not yet installed
`rpm2cpio package.rpm	cpio --extract --make-directories *bin*`	extract executable file from a rpm package
`rpm -ivh /usr/src/redhat/RPMS/`arch`/package.rpm`	install a package built from a rpm source
`rpmbuild --rebuild package_name.src.rpm`	build a rpm package from a rpm source

YUM packages updater – Fedora, RedHat and like

`yum install package_name`	download and install a rpm package
`yum update`	update all rpm packages installed on the system
`yum update package_name`	upgrade a rpm package
`yum remove package_name`	remove a rpm package
`yum list`	list all packages installed on the system
`yum search package_name`	find a package on rpm repository
`yum clean packages`	clean up rpm cache erasing downloaded packages
`yum clean headers`	remove all files headers that the system uses to resolve dependency
`yum clean all`	remove from the cache packages and headers files

DEB packages – Debian, Ubuntu and like

`dpkg -i package.deb`	install / upgrade a deb package
`dpkg -r package_name`	remove a deb package from the system
`dpkg -l`	show all deb packages installed on the system
`dpkg -l	grep httpd`	show all rpm packages with the name "httpd"
`dpkg -s package_name`	obtain information on a specific package installed on system
`dpkg -L package_name`	show list of files provided by a package installed on system
`dpkg --contents package.deb`	show list of files provided by a package not yet installed
`dpkg -S /bin/ping`	verify which package belongs to a given file

APT packages updater – Debian, Ubuntu e like

`apt-get install package_name`	install / upgrade a deb package
`apt-cdrom install package_name`	install / upgrade a deb package from cdrom
`apt-get update`	update all deb packages installed on system
`apt-get remove package_name`	remove a deb package from system
`apt-get check`	verify correct resolution of dependencies
`apt-get clean`	clean up cache from packages downloaded

View file content

`cat file1`	view the contents of a file starting from the first row
`tac file1`	view the contents of a file starting from the last line
`more file1`	view content of a file along
`less file1`	similar to 'more' command but which allows backward movement in the file as well as forward movement
`head -2 file1`	view first two lines of a file
`tail -2 file1`	view last two lines of a file
`tail -f /var/log/messages`	view in real time what is added to a file

Text Manipulation

`cat file_test	[operation: sed, grep, awk, grep, etc] > result.txt`	syntax to elaborate the text of a file, and write result to a new file

`cat file_originale | [operazione: sed, grep, awk, grep, etc] >> result.txt`	syntax to elaborate the text of a file and append result onto existing file
`grep Aug /var/log/messages`	look up words "Aug" in the file onto 'messages'
`grep ^Aug /var/log/messages`	look up words that begin with "Aug" onto file 'messages'
`grep [0-9] /var/log/messages`	select from file 'messages' all lines that contain numbers
`grep Aug -R /var/log/*`	search string "Aug" at directory '/var/log' and below
`sed 's/stringa1/stringa2/g' example.txt`	replace "string1" with "string2" onto example.txt
`sed '/^$/d' example.txt`	remove all blank lines from example.txt
`sed '/ *#/d; /^$/d' example.txt`	remove comments and blank lines from example.txt
`echo 'esempio' | tr '[:lower:]' '[:upper:]'`	convert from lower case in upper case
`sed -e '1d' result.txt`	eliminates the first line from file example.txt
`sed -n '/stringa1/p'`	view only lines that contain the word "string1"
`sed -e 's/ *$//' example.txt`	remove empty characters at the end of each row
`sed -e 's/stringa1//g' example.txt`	remove only the word "string1" from text and leave intact all
`sed -n '1,5p;5q' example.txt`	view from 1th to 5th row
`sed -n '5p;5q' example.txt`	view row number 5
`sed -e 's/00*/0/g' example.txt`	replace more zeros with a single zero
`cat -n file1`	number row of a file
`cat example.txt | awk 'NR%2==1'`	remove all lines even from examplxt
`echo a b c | awk '{print $1}'`	view the first column of line
`echo a b c | awk '{print $1,$3}'`	view the first and third column of line
`paste file1 file2`	merging contents of two files for columns
`paste -d '+' file1 file2`	merging contents of two files for columns with '+' delimiter on the center
`sort file1 file2`	sort contents of two files
`sort file1 file2 | uniq`	sort contents of two files omitting lines repeated
`sort file1 file2 | uniq -u`	sort contents of two files by viewing only unique line
`sort file1 file2 | uniq -d`	sort contents of two files by viewing only duplicate line
`comm -1 file1 file2`	compare contents of two files by deleting only unique lines from 'file1'
`comm -2 file1 file2`	compare contents of two files by deleting only unique lines from 'file2'
`comm -3 file1 file2`	compare contents of two files by deleting only the lines that appear on both files

Character set and Format file conversion

`dos2unix filedos.txt fileunix.txt`	convert a text file format from MSDOS to UNIX
`unix2dos fileunix.txt filedos.txt`	convert a text file format from UNIX to MSDOS
`recode ..HTML < page.txt > page.html`	convert a text file to html
`recode -l | more`	show all available formats conversion

Filesystem Analysis

`badblocks -v /dev/hda1`	check bad blocks onto disk hda1
`fsck /dev/hda1`	repair / check integrity of linux filesystem on disk hda1
`fsck.ext2 /dev/hda1`	repair / check integrity of ext2 filesystem on disk hda1
`e2fsck /dev/hda1`	syntax to check integrity of ext2 filesystem on disk hda1
`e2fsck -j /dev/hda1`	repair / check integrity of ext3 filesystem on disk hda1
`fsck.ext3 /dev/hda1`	repair / check integrity of ext3 filesystem on disk hda1
`fsck.vfat /dev/hda1`	repair / check integrity of fat filesystem on disk hda1
`fsck.msdos /dev/hda1`	repair / check integrity of dos filesystem on disk hda1
`dosfsck /dev/hda1`	repair / check integrity of dos filesystems on disk hda1

Format a Filesystem

`mkfs /dev/hda1`	create a filesystem type linux on hda1 partition

`mke2fs /dev/hda1`	create a filesystem type linux ext2 on hda1 partition
`mke2fs -j /dev/hda1`	create a filesystem type linux ext3 (journal) on hda1 partition
`mkfs -t vfat 32 -F /dev/hda1`	create a FAT32 filesystem
`fdformat -n /dev/fd0`	format a floppy disk
`mkswap /dev/hda3`	create a swap filesystem

SWAP filesystem

`mkswap /dev/hda3`	create a swap filesystem
`swapon /dev/hda3`	activating a new swap partition
`swapon /dev/hda2 /dev/hdb3`	activate two swap partitions

Backup

`dump -0aj -f /tmp/home0.bak /home`	make a full backup of directory '/home'
`dump -1aj -f /tmp/home0.bak /home`	make a incremental backup of directory '/home'
`restore -if /tmp/home0.bak`	restoring a backup interactively
`rsync -rogpav --delete /home /tmp`	synchronization between directories
`rsync -rogpav -e ssh --delete /home ip_address:/tmp`	rsync via SSH tunnel
`rsync -az -e ssh --delete ip_addr:/home/public /home/local`	synchronize a local directory with a remote directory via ssh and compression
`rsync -az -e ssh --delete /home/local ip_addr:/home/public`	synchronize a remote directory with a local directory via ssh and compression
`dd bs=1M if=/dev/hda	gzip	ssh user@ip_addr 'dd of=hda.gz'`	make a backup of a local hard disk on remote host via ssh
`tar -Puf backup.tar /home/user`	make a incremental backup of directory '/home/user'
`(cd /tmp/local/ && tar c .)	ssh -C user@ip_addr 'cd /home/share/ && tar x -p'`	copy content of a directory on remote directory via ssh
`(tar c /home)	ssh -C user@ip_addr 'cd /home/backup-home && tar x -p'`	copy a local directory on remote directory via ssh
`tar cf - .	(cd /tmp/backup ; tar xf -)`	local copy preserving permits and links from a directory to another
`find /home/user1 -name '*.txt'	xargs cp -av --target-directory=/home/backup/ --parents`	find and copy all files with '.txt' extention from a directory to another
`find /var/log -name '*.log'	tar cv --files-from=-	bzip2 > log.tar.bz2`	find all files with 'log' extention and make an bzip archive
`dd if=/dev/hda of=/dev/fd0 bs=512 count=1`	make a copy of MBR (Master Boot Record) to floppy
`dd if=/dev/fd0 of=/dev/hda bs=512 count=1`	restore MBR from backup copy saved to floppy

CDROM

`cdrecord -v gracetime=2 dev=/dev/cdrom -eject blank=fast -force`	clean a rewritable cdrom
`mkisofs /dev/cdrom > cd.iso`	create an iso image of cdrom on disk
`mkisofs /dev/cdrom	gzip > cd_iso.gz`	create a compressed iso image of cdrom on disk
`mkisofs -J -allow-leading-dots -R -V "Label CD" -iso-level 4 -o ./cd.iso data_cd`	create an iso image of a directory
`cdrecord -v dev=/dev/cdrom cd.iso`	burn an ISO image
`gzip -dc cd_iso.gz	cdrecord dev=/dev/cdrom -`	burn a compressed ISO image
`mount -o loop cd.iso /mnt/iso`	mount an ISO image
`cd-paranoia -B`	rip audio tracks from a CD to wav files
`cd-paranoia -- "-3"`	rip first three audio tracks from a CD to wav files
`cdrecord --scanbus`	scan bus to identify the channel scsi

Networking – LAN and WiFi

`ifconfig eth0`	show configuration of an ethernet network card
`ifup eth0`	activate an interface 'eth0'
`ifdown eth0`	disable an interface 'eth0'
`ifconfig eth0 192.168.1.1 netmask 255.255.255.0`	configure IP Address

`ifconfig eth0 promisc`	configure 'eth0' in promiscuous mode to gather packets (sniffing)
`dhclient eth0`	active interface 'eth0' in dhcp mode
`route -n`	show routing table
`route add -net 0/0 gw IP_Gateway`	configura default gateway
`route add -net 192.168.0.0 netmask 255.255.0.0 gw 192.168.1.1`	configure static route to reach network '192.168.0.0/16'
`route del 0/0 gw IP_gateway`	remove static route
`echo "1" > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip_forward`	activate ip routing
`hostname`	show hostname
`host www.linuxguide.it`	lookup hostname to resolve name to ip address and viceversa
`ip link show`	show link status of all interfaces
`mii-tool eth0`	show link status of 'eth0'
`ethtool eth0`	show statistics of network card 'eth0'
`netstat -tup`	show all active network connections and their PID
`netstat -tupl`	show all network services listening on the system and their PID
`tcpdump tcp port 80`	show all HTTP traffic
`iwlist scan`	show wireless networks
`iwconfig eth1`	show configuration of a wireless network card

Microsoft Windows networks - SAMBA

`nbtscan ip_addr`	netbios name resolution
`nmblookup -A ip_addr`	netbios name resolution
`smbclient -L ip_addr/hostname`	show remote shares of a windows host
`smbget -Rr smb://ip_addr/share`	like wget can download files from a host windows via smb
`mount -t smbfs -o username=user,password=pass //winclient/share /mnt/share`	mount a windows network share

IPTABLES - firewall

`iptables -t filter -L`	show all chains of filtering table
`iptables -t nat -L`	show all chains of nat table
`iptables -t filter -F`	clear all rules from filtering table
`iptables -t nat -F`	clear all rules from table nat
`iptables -t filter -X`	delete any chains created by user
`iptables -t filter -A INPUT -p tcp --dport telnet -j ACCEPT`	allow telnet connections to input
`iptables -t filter -A OUTPUT -p tcp --dport http -j DROP`	block HTTP connections to output
`iptables -t filter -A FORWARD -p tcp --dport pop3 -j ACCEPT`	allow POP3 connections to forward chain
`iptables -t filter -A INPUT -j LOG --log-prefix "DROP INPUT"`	logging sulla chain di input Logging on chain input
`iptables -t nat -A POSTROUTING -o eth0 -j MASQUERADE`	configure a PAT (Port Address Traslation) on eth0 masking outbound packets
`iptables -t nat -A PREROUTING -d 192.168.0.1 -p tcp -m tcp --dport 22 -j DNAT --to-destination 10.0.0.2:22`	redirect packets addressed to a host to another host

Monitoring and debugging

`top`	display linux tasks using most cpu
`ps -eafw`	displays linux tasks
`ps -e -o pid,args --forest`	displays linux tasks in a hierarchical mode
`pstree`	mostra un albero dei processi sistema Shows a tree system processes
`kill -9 ID_Processo`	force closure of the process and finish it
`kill -1 ID_Processo`	force a process to reload configuration

`lsof -p $$`	display a list of files opened by processes
`lsof /home/user1`	displays a list of open files in a given path system
`strace -c ls >/dev/null`	display system calls made and received by a process
`strace -f -e open ls >/dev/null`	display library calls
`watch -n1 'cat /proc/interrupts'`	display interrupts in real-time
`last reboot`	show history reboot
`lsmod`	display kernel loaded
`free -m`	displays status of RAM in megabytes
`smartctl -A /dev/hda`	monitoring reliability of a hard-disk through SMART
`smartctl -i /dev/hda`	check if SMART is active on a hard-disk
`tail /var/log/dmesg`	show events inherent to the process of booting kernel
`tail /var/log/messages`	show system events
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Other useful commands	
`apropos …keyword`	display a list of commands that pertainto keywords of a program , useful when youknow what your program does, but you don't know the name of the command
`man ping`	display the on-line manual pages for example on ping command
`whatis …keyword`	displays description of what a program does
``mkbootdisk --device /dev/fd0 `uname -r` ``	create a boot floppy
`gpg -c file1`	encrypt a file with GNU Privacy Guard
`gpg file1.gpg`	decrypt a file with GNU Privacy Guard
`wget -r www.example.com`	download an entire web site
`wget -c www.example.com/file.iso`	download a file with the ability to stop the download and resume later
`echo 'wget -c www.example.com/files.iso'	at 09:00`	start a download at any given time
`ldd ssh`	show shared libraries required by ssh program
`alias hh='history'`	set an alias for a command - hh = history
[linux commands line v1.1 - www.LinuxGuide.it - www.LinuxGuide.it](#)	

Notes on responsibility.