Linux all commands with example pdf download

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In this tutorial, I will show the very basic Linux commands with examples that are commonly used to get more familiar with the Linux command line. To be an expert in Linux the first step for a beginner would be to start learning the basic commands. The command is followed by options (optional, of course) and a list of arguments. Options can change the behavior of an order. Arguments can be files or directories or other data on which the command acts. Each command may not need arguments. Some commands work with or without them (for example, the ls command). Options can be provided in two ways: full word options with -- (for example --help) or single-letter options with - (for example - a -b -c or multiple options, -abc). SyntaxThe commands in Linux have the following syntax: $command options argumentsLinux Basic CommandsLet starts with some simple commands.1) the command pwd command'pwd' prints the absolute path to the current work directory.$ pwd /home/raghu2) horse commandDisplay calendar of the current month.$ horse July 2012 Su Mo Tu Noi 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 the calendar for the specified month and year.$ horse 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 30 313) echo commandThis command will echo whatever you offer.$ echo linoxide.com linoxide.com Echo command is used to display the values of a variable. One such variable is HOME. To check the value of a variable precedes the variable with a $HOME /home/raghu4) date commandDisplays current time and date.$ date Friday Jul 6 01:07:09 IST 2012If you are only interested in time, you can use 'data +%T' (in hh:mm:ss):$ data +%T 01:13:145) tty commandDisplays current terminal.$ tty /dev/pts/06) whoami commandThis command reveals the user who is in present connected.$ whoami raghu7) id commandThis command prints user and groups (UID and GID) current user.$ id uid = 1000 (raghu) gid = 1000 (raghu) groups = 1000(raghu),4(adm),20(dialout),24(cdrom),46(plugdev),112(lpadmin),120(admin),122(sambashare)By default, information about the current user is displayed. If another user name is provided as an argument, the information about that user will be printed:$ id root uid=0(root) gid=0(root) groups=0(root)8) clear commandThis command deletes the screen. Help commandNo one can remember all commands. We can use the help option from order like9) help optionWith almost every command, the --help option displays the usage summary for that command.$ date --help Use: date [OPTION]... [+FORMAT] or: date [-u|--utc|--universal] [MMDDhhm[CC]YY][.ss]] Show the current time in the given format or set the system date.10) whatis commandThis command provides a description of a command line. It can be used as a fast for any command.$ whatis date date (1) - print or set system date and time $ whatis whatis (1) - display of manual page The Manual Pages'--help' option and the 'whatis' command do not provide detailed information about the command. For more detailed information, Linux offers human pages and information pages. To see the manual page of an order, the man's command is used.$ human data Human pages are properly documented pages. They have the following sections:NAME: Name and a line description of the command. SINOPSIS: Order syntax. DESCRIPTION: Detailed description of what an order makes. OPTIONS: A list and description of all order options. EXAMPLE: Examples of using commands. FILES: Any file associated with the command. AUTHOR: Author of the page omREPORTING BUGS: Site link or mail-id where you can report any bug. SEE ALSO: Any command-related commands for additional references. With the option -k, you can perform a search through human pages. This looking 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 list of an archive gzip'd tar'd (1) - make a gzip'd tar archive use (1) - gunzips and extracted a gzip'd tar'd archive zforce (1) - force an extension .gz on all files gzip12) Info pagesInfo documents are sometimes more elaborate than human pages. But for some commands, the information pages are just like human pages. These are like web pages. Internal links are present in the information pages. These links are called nodes. Information pages can be navigated from page to page through these nodes.$ info dataLinux Filesystem commands13) Change command$ cd directories [path-to-directory]Change the current work directory in the directory provided as an argument. If no argument is given to the cd, change the directory to the user's home directory. The directory path can be an absolute or relative path to the current directory. The absolute path always begins with /. The current directory can be checked with the command 'pwd' (remember?):$ pwd /home/raghu $ cd /usr/share/ $ pwd /usr/share $ cd doc $ pwd /usr/share/docIn the first command 'cd', use the absolute path (/usr/share) and with the second command, use the relative path (doc.14) Listing of Command$ ls files and directories [files-or directories]List of files and/or directories. If no argument is given, the contents of the current directory are displayed.$ ls example file1.txt file2.txt file3.txtIf a directory is given as an argument, files and directories in this directory are displayed.$ ls/usr bin games include lib lib64 local sbin shares src'ls -ls ' displays a long list of files.$ ls -l total 4 drwxr-xr -x 2 raghu raghu 4096 2012-07-06 12:52 example -rw-r-r--- 1 raghu raghu 0 201 2-07-06 12:52 file1.txt -rw-r-r--r-- 1 raghu raghu 0 2012-07-06 12:52 file2.txt -rw-r-r--1 raghu raghu 0 2012-07-06 12:52 file3.txtIn this long list, the first character is d or -. Distinguished between types of Entries with a '-' (dash) are regular files, and those with 'd' are directories. The following 9 characters are permissions ('rwxr-xr-x' in the first first The number that follows permissions is the number of links. The number of links follows the user and owner of the group. In the example above, the file owner is raghu and the group owner is raghu as well. The following is the file size. And then mark the time before the file name (or directory). By default, hidden files or directories are not displayed, to see hidden files, also -use an option. Files hidden in Linux start with a period sign (.). Any file that starts with a point is hidden. So to hide a file, you just need to rename it (and put it with a period before).$ ls-la odesk total 16 drwxr-xr-x 4 raghu raghu 4096 2012-07-06 13:46 . drwxr-xr-x 11 raghu raghu 4096 2012-07-06 13:15 .. drwxr-xr-x 2 raghu raghu 4096 2012-07-06 12:52 example -rw-r--r-- 1 raghu raghu 0 2012-07-06 12:52 file1.txt -rw-r-r-1 rag raghu 0 2012-07-06 12:52 file2.txt -rw-r--r-- 1 raghu raghu 0 2012-07-06 12:52 file3.txt drwxr-xr-x 2 raghu raghu 4096 2012-07-0 6 13:46 .hiddendir -rw-r--r-- 1 raghu raghu 0 2012-07-06 13:46 .hiddenfile1.txt -rw-r--r-- 1 raghu raghu 0 2012-07-06 13:46 .hiddenfile2.txt If you want to see the properties of a directory instead of the files contained in it, use the -d (with -l) option:$ ls -ld odesk/ drwxr-xr-x 4 raghu raghu 4096 2012-07-06 13:46 odesk/File creation and directories15) command mkdirTo create a directory, command 'mkdir' is used.$ mkdir example $ ls -l total 4 drwxr-xr-x 2 raghu raghu 4096 2012-07-06 14:09 example16) touch commandFor creating an empty file , use touch command.$ touch file1 file2 file3 $ ls -l total 4 drwxr-xr-x 2 raghu raghu 4096 2012-07-06 14:09 example -rw-r-r--1 raghu raghu 0 2012-07-06 14:06:14:14 20 file1 -rw-r-r--1 raghu raghu 0 2012-07-06 14:20 file2 -rw-r-r-- 1 raghu raghu 0 2012-07-06 14:20 file3If there is already a file, tap will update its time stamp. There are a lot of other ways to create a new file, for example, using a text editor like vi or gedit, or using forwarding. Here is an example of creating a file using forwarding:$ ls -l /usr > usrlisting $ ls -l total 8 drwxr-xr-x 2 raghu raghu 4096 2012-0 7-06 14:09 example -rw-r-r-1 raghu raghu 0 2012-07-06 14:20 file1 -rw-r--r --- 1 raghu raghu 0 2012-07-06 14:20 file2 -rw-r-r--1 raghu raghu 0 2012-07-06 14:20 file3 -rw-r-r-- 1 raghu raghu 491 2012-07-06 14:23 usrlisting A file called usrlisting is created in this example. Copy, move, and remove commands17) copy the source destination$cp commandCopy files and directories. If the source is a file and the destination name (file) does not exit, then the source is copied with a new name, that is. with the name provided as destination.$ cp usrlisting listing_copy.txt $ ls -l total 12 drwxr-xr-x 2 raghu raghu 4096 2012-07-06 14:09 example -rw-r-r-- 1 raghu raghu 0 2012-07-06 14:20 file1 -rw-r-r-- 1 raghu raghu 0 2012-07-06 1 4:20 file2 -rw-r--r--1 raghu raghu 0 2012-07-06 14:20 file3 -rw-r--r--1 raghu raghu 491 2012-2012-2012-2012-2012-2012-2012 07-06 16:02 listing_copy.txt -rw-r--r-- 1 raghu raghu 491 2012-07-06 14:23 usrlistingDacă destinația este un director, apoi apoi the file is copied with its original name in this directory.$ cp listing_copy.txt example / $ ls -ls -l example / total 4 -rw-r--r-- 1 raghu raghu 491 2012-07-06 16:07 listing_copy.txtThe sasieres can also be copied, but in this case, the last argument will be expected to be a directory where all files are to be copied. And the rest of the arguments will be treated as file names.$ cp file1 file2 example/ $ ls -l example/ total 4 -rw-r--r-- 1 raghu raghu 0 2012-07-06 16:10 file1 -rw-r-r-r-1 raghu rag hu 0 20 12-07-06 16:10 file2 -rw-r--r-- 1 raghu raghu 491 2012-07-06 16:07 listing_copy.txtIf a directory needs to be copied, then it must be recursively copied with the files contained in it. To copy a recursive directory, use the -r option with the command cp:$ cp -r example /tmp/expertslogin/ $ls -l /tmp/expertslogin total 4 drwxr-xr-x 2 raghu raghu 4096 2012-07-06 16:12 example18) move command $ mv source destinationMove files or directories. The 'mv' command functions as the 'cp' command, except that the original file is removed. But, the mv command can be used to rename the files (or directories).$ mv listing_copy.txt usrcopy $ ls -l total 12 drwxr-xr-x 2 raghu raghu 4096 2012-07-06 16:10 example -rw-r--r-- 1 raghu raghu 0 2012-07-06 14:20 file1 -rw-r--r-- 1 raghu raghu 0 2012-07-06 14:20 file2 -rw-r--r-- 1 raghu raghu 0 2012-07-06 14:20 file3 -rw-r--r-- 1 raghu raghu 491 2012-07-06 16:02 usrcopy -rw-r--r-- 1 raghu raghu 491 2012-07-06 14:23 usrlistingHere, 'listing_copy.txt' is moved with the name 'usrcopy' in the same directory (or you can say that it has been renamed).19) To remove or Delete$ rmdir'rmdir' command removes any empty directories, but cannot delete a directory if a file is present in it. To use the 'rmdir' command, you must first remove all the files present in the directory that you want to remove (and possibly directories, if any). To remove files and directories$ rm files|directorA directory must be recursively removed with -r option.$ rm file2 $ rm -r example/ $ ls -l total 8 -rw-r--r-- 1 raghu raghu 0 2012-07-06 14:20 file1 -rw-r-r-1 raghu raghu 0 201 2-07-07 14:20 file3 -rw-r--r-- 1 raghu raghu 491 2012-07-06 16:02 usrcopy -rw-r--r-- 1 raghu raghu 491 2012-07-06 14:23 usrlistingHere, file called file2 is removed first, and then the example directory is recursively removed. This can be seen in the output of the 'ls-l' command where these two are no longer present. Other file commands20) File command The file command determines the file type of a particular file. For example:$ file /etc/passwd /etc/passwd: Text ASCIIYou can provide one or more files as an argument for the command.$ file td.c td.out ARP.java Screenshot.png StringTokenizing.class idl.rar List.pdf td.c: ASCII C text program, with LINE Terminators CRLF td.out: ELF 32-bit LSB executable, Intel 80386, version 1 (SYSV), dynamically linked (uses libs for GNU / Linux 2.6.15, not stripped ARP.java: ASCII Java text program with CRLF line terminators Screenshot.png: PNG image image 1366 x 768, 8-bit/color RGB, non-interspersed StringTokenizing.class: compiled Java class data, version 50.0 (Java 1.6) idl.rar: RAR data archive, v1d, bone: Win32 List.pdf: PDF document, version 1.421) command stateTo check the status of a file. This provides more detailed information about a file than ls -l output.$ stat usrcopy File: usrcopy Size: 491 Blocks: 8 IO Block: 4096 regular file Device: 808h/2056d Inode: 149452 Links: 1 Access: (0644/-rw-r-r-r-)) Uid: (1000/ raghu)d: (1000/ raghu) Access: 2012-07-06 16:07:06.413522009 +0530 Modified: 2012-07-06 16:02:30.204152386 +0530 Change: 2012-0 07-06 16:17:18.992559654 +053022) cat commandThe 'cat' command is actually a concatenator but can be used to view the contents of a file.$ cat /etc/passwd root:x:0:root:/root:/bin/bash daemon:x:1:daemon:/usr/sbin:/bin/sh bin:x:2:2:bin:/bin:/bin/sh sys:x:3:3:sys:/dev:/bin/sh sync:x:4:65534:sync:/bin/sync games:x:5:60:games:/usr/games:/bin/sh23) pagersThe cat command toles files as a whole. But if the file is large enough to fit in one screen, then we'll only be able to see the last page of the file. Fewer and more commands display files one page at a time. So they are also called pagers. You can navigate through a file by using the arrow keys. To leave a pager, press 'q'.24) the capSa command displays the first few lines of a file. By default, the head command displays the first 10 lines of a file. But with option -n, the number of lines to be viewed can be specified.$ head /etc/passwd root:x:0:root:/root:/bin/bash daemon:x:1:daemon:/usr/sbin:/bin/sh bin:x:2:2:bin:/bin:/bin/sh sys:x:3:3:sys:/dev:/bin/sh sync:x:4:65534:sync:/bin:/bin/sync games:x:5:60:games:/usr/games:/bin/sh man:x:6:12:man:/var/cache/man:/bin/sh lp:x:7:7:lp:/var/spool/lp d:/bin/sh mail:x:8:8:mail:/var/mail:/bin/sh news:x:9:news:/var/spool/news:/bin/sh25) tail commandSimilar to 'head'; the queue command shows the last 10 lines by default, and -n option is available, also.$ tail -n 4 /etc/passwd raghu:x:1000:1000:Raghu Sharma,,,:/home/raghu:/bin/bash sshd:x:113:65534::/var/run/sshd:/usr/sbin/nologin dictd:x:114:123:Dictd Server,,,:/var/lib/dictd:/bin/false mysql:x:115:124:MySQL Server,,,:/nonexistent:/bin/false26) wc commandWord countThis count command lines, words and input letters given to it.$ wc /etc/passwd 35 57 1698 /etc/passwdThe /etc/passwd file has 35 lines, 57 words and 1698 letters present in it.27) command grepAmp command grep looking for a model in a file (or standard entry). Supports regular expressions. Returns a line if it matches the pattern in that line. So if we want to find the lines containing the word nologin, we will use grep after follows:$ grep nologin /etc/passwd sshd:x:113:65534::/var/run/sshd:/usr/sbin/nologin28) ln commandThe ln command is in Linux to create links. Links are a kind of shortcut to other files. The general command form is:$ ln TARGET LINK_NAMEThere are two types of links, soft links and hard links. Written Written Hard links are created. If you want to create a soft link, use the -s option. In this example, both types of links are created for the usrlisting.$ ln usrlisting file hard_link$ ln -s usrlisting soft_link$ ls -l total 12 -rw-r-r-- 1 raghu raghu 0 2012-07-06 14:20 file1 -rw-r-r-- 1 raghu rag hu 0 2012-07-06 14:20 file3 -rw-r--r-- 2 raghu raghu 491 2012-07-06 14:06 hard_link hard_link lrwxrwxrwx 1 raghu raghu 10 2012-07-09 14:00 soft_link -> usrlisting -rw-r-r---1 raghu raghu raghu 491 2012-07-06 16:02 usrcopy -rw-r--r-- 2 raghu raghu 491 2012-07-06 14:23 usrlistingText Editors29) Pico & Nano'Pico' is a linux text editor. The Nano editor is inspired by pico. He works almost the same. If the argument given as a file name exists, then that file will be opened for editing in pico/nano. Otherwise, a new file with this name will be created. Let's create a new file called hello.txt:$ pico hello.txt GNU nano 2.2.6 File: hello.txt Modified This file is edited with pico editor. ^G Get Help ^O WriteOut ^R Read File ^Y Prev Page ^K Cut Text ^C Cur Pos ^X Exit ^J Justify ^Where Is ^V Next Page ^U UnCut Text^T To SpellHaving made all changes to the file, press 'ctrl+o' to write changes to the file and 'ctrl+x' to exit the editor. There are a lot of functions available with this editor. The help menu can be accessed with the keys 'ctrl+g'.30) VIVI editor comes from the Visual editor; another text editor in Linux. This is a standard editor in many Linux/Unix environments. This is the default editor that comes with many Linux distributions. This may be the only text editor available with distro. You can open a vi file for editing using the following: $vi hello.txtEditor vi has 3 ways it performs its functions. Default is COMMAND mode, where you can perform tasks such as copying, pasting, canceling, etc. You can change a mode only from command mode (and return to it). The second mode is INSERT mode, in which any key you type is treated as a character and will be uploaded to the file buffer. To enter this mode, press and when it looks like it is not in command mode. The end mode is EX mode or last line mode. Changes made to the buffer can be saved or removed in this way. Good people. This file is edited using the vi editor. ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ hello.txt 2 lines, 50 character commands 31) aka commandThe alias is another name for a command. If no argument is given, it displays the current aliases. Aliases can be used for short command names. For example, you might frequently use the emptying command. You can create an alias for it:$ aka c=clearNext time you enter 'c' on the command line, the screen will be clear. Current aliases can be checked with the command 'alias':$ alias alert='notify-send--urgency=low -i $([$? = 0] & terminal || echo error) $(historic|tail -n1|sed -e '\'s/^\s*[0-9]\+\s*;s/[&|| \s*alert$&')' alias c='clear' alias egrep='egrep --color=auto' alias fgrep='fgrep --color=auto' aka grep='grep alias l='ls -CF' alias la='ls -A' alias ll='ls -alF' aka ls='ls --color=auto'32) w commandw commandw commandw is used to check which users are connected to the system and what command they are running at that special time:$ w 10:06:56 to 57 min, 3 users, average load: 0.04, 0.06, 0.09 USER TTY FROM LOGIN@ IDLE JCPU PCPU CE root tty1 10:06 28.00s 1.02s 0.67s pager -s raghu tty7:0 09:19 57:33 1:22 0.20s gnome-session --session=classic-gnome raghu pts/0:0.0 09:34 0.00s 0.78s wlt shows, also uptime, the number of users connected and uploadthe system average (in the first output line above).33) the last commandShow information about users who have logged in and exited the system. The output of the last command can be very large, so the following output has been filtered (through the head) to show only the first 10 lines:$ last | head root tty1 Mon 9 July 10:06 still logged in root tty1 Mon 9 10:06 - 10:06 (00:00) raghu pts/1:0.0 Monday 9 July 10:05 - 10:06 (00:00) raghu pts/0:0.0 Monday 9 July 09:34 still logged into raghu tty7:0 Monday 9 July 09:19 still logged into boot restart system 2.6.38-13-generi Mon Jul 9 09:09 - 10:12 (1:02) raghu tty7:0 Sun Jul 8 23:36 - 00:30 (0:54) boot reboot reboot system 2.6.38-13-geners Sun 8 23:36 - 00:30 (0:54) raghu tty7:0 Sun Jul 8 21:07 - down (1:06) boot restart system 2.6.38-13-geners Sun 8 21:07 - 22:14 (1:07)A similar command is lastb showing the last failed connection attempts. But this command must be run as root otherwise you would get an error saying permission to refuse.$ lastb raghu tty2 Monday 9 July 10:16 - 10:16 (00:00) UNKNOWN tty2 Mon 9 10:15 - 10:15 (00:00) ubuntu tty8 :1 Mon Jul 2 10:23 - 10:23 (00:00) btmp begins Monday 2 10:23:54 201234) du commandThe du command determine the use of the disk of a file. If the argument given to it is a directory, then it will list disk usage of all files and recursive directories according to this directory: $ du/etc/passwd 4/etc/passwd$du hello/52 hello/helloApp 4 hello/blind.db/logs 20 hello/blind.db 108 hello/35) df commandThe df reports of file system usage. For example:$ df Filesystem 1K-blocks Used Aid Use% Mounted on /dev/sda7 10079084 7372872 2194212 78% / none 1522384 7 68 1521616 1% /dev none 1529012 252 1528760 1% /dev/shm none 1529012 108 1528904 1% /var/run none 1529012 4 1529008 1% /var/lock /dev/sda8 5039616 3758824 1024792 79% /home /dev/sda2 209715196 196519248 13195948 94% /media/Data36) fdisk commandThe fdisk is a tool for obtaining partition information and adding and removing partitions. The fdisk tool requires super user privileges. To list all partitions of all available hard disks:$ fdisk -l Disk /dev/sda: 320.1 GB, 320072933376 bytes 255 heads, 63 sectors/path, 38913 cylinder sonid units = 16065 * 512 = 8225280 bytes Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes I// One size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes Disk identifier: 0x396f396f Boot Device Start Ends Blocks Id System /dev/sda1 1 2611 20971520 7 7 /dev/sda2 2611 28720 209715200 7 HPFS/NTFS /dev/sda3 * 28720 38914 81882113 5 Extended /dev/sda5 28720 3 3942 41943040 7 HPFS/NTFS /dev/sda6 33942 34464 4194304 7 HPFS/NTFS /dev/sda7 34464 35739 35739 1 0240000 83 Linux /dev/sda8 35739 36376 5120000 83 Linux /dev/sda9 36376 36886 4096000 82 Linux swap / Solaris /de v/sda10 36887 38276 11164672 83 Linux /dev/sda11 38277 38914 5117952 83 LinuxFdisk is an interactive tool to edit the partition table. A device (hard disk) is required as an argument, the partition table of which must be edited.$ fdisk /dev/sda WARNING: DOS-compatible mode is out dated. It is strongly recommended that you disable the mode (command c) and change the display units to sectors (command u). Command (m for help): m Action command to switch a bootable flag b edit bsd disklabel c switch compatibility flag dos d delete a partition l list known types of partitions m print this menu n add a new partition a create a new empty DOS partition table p print table partitions q leave without save changes s create a new blank Sun disklabel t change a partition system id u change display / input units v check partition table w write disk table and output x additional functionality (experts only)Pressing m to the fdisk prompt prints the help shown above that lists all available commands for fdisk. A new partition can be created with 'n' and an existing partition can be deleted with the 'd' command. When you're done editing partitions, press w to write the changes on the disk, and finally, hit q to drop the fdisk (q does not save changes).37) netstat commandThe netstat is a command used to check the system's network statistics. It will list current network connections, routing table information, interface statistics, masquerade connections and much more information.$ netstat | head Active Internet connections (w/o servers) Proto Recv-Q Send-Q Local Address Foreign Address State Active UNIX domain sockets (w/o servers) Proto RefCnt Flags Type State I-Node Path unix 13 [ ] DGRAM 8498 /dev/log unix 2 [ ] DGRAM 6824 @/org/kernel/udev/udevd unix 3 [ ] STREAM CONNECTED 56738 /var/run /dbus/system_bus_socket unix 3 [ ] STREAM CONNECTED 56113 unix 3 [ ] STREAM CONNECTED 29138 unix 3 [ ] STREAM CONNECTED 2913738) history commandHistory command shows the commands you entered on your terminal. The most commonly used command is shutdown -h now. 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