

## LINUX COMMAND

SNO	COMMAND	DESCRIPTON
1	<i>ls</i>	Short listing of directory contents -a list hidden files -d list the name of the current directory -F show directories with a trailing '/' executable files with a trailing '*' -g show group ownership of file in long listing -i print the <u>inode</u> number of each file -l long listing giving details about files and directories -R list all subdirectories encountered -t sort by time modified instead of name
2	<i>ll</i>	list show in vertical.
3	<i>pwd</i>	It prints the current directory name with the complete path starting from root (/)
4	<i>su</i>	'su' is used to switch from one account to another.
5	<i>hostname</i>	It is used to show or set a computer's host name and domain name
6	<i>cd</i>	change directory
7	<i>cd ..</i>	The directory one level up from the current directory
8	<i>ping</i>	check destination host reachable Ex: Ping 192.168.1.10 Ping hostname
9	<i>mkdir</i>	mkdir is used to create <i>directories</i> on a <i>file system</i>
10	<i>mkdir -p</i>	mkdir is used to create <i>directories</i> on a file system <i>with subdirectries</i>
11	<i>rm</i>	The command which is used to remove or delete files in directory is the rm command. It can be used in many ways and has many optional formats. The syntax of this command is as follows:  1.-R: How to Remove Files and Subdirectories Recursively in Unix(RM -R FOLDERNAME). 2.-F: How to Remove the Files Forcefully in Unix(RM -F FOLDERNAME) 3.Combining Options : rm -rf(RM -RF FOLDERNAME)
12	<i>neat</i>	Neat is a GNOME GUI admin tool which allows admins to specify information needed to set up a network card, among other features.

		Setting up an NTL Cable Modem using neat. Where neat falls in when building a network between Unix and Linux systems.
13	<i>service network restart</i>	To restart the network services.
14	<i>chkconfig sendmail off</i>	To disable the sendmail service.
15	<i>chkconfig sendmail on</i>	To enable the sendmail service.
16	<i>uname -a</i>	The uname command is use to <i>print out system information</i> on Linux machine
17	<i>mv</i>	The mv command is used to move or rename files.mv (short for move) is a Unix command that moves one or more files or directories from one place to another. If both filenames are on the same filesystem, this results in a simple file rename; otherwise the file content is copied to the new location and the old file is removed.  Ex: 1. mv file file1 # renames 'file' to 'file1'. 2. mv file /file # moves 'myfile' from the current directory to user's home directory.
18	<i>cp -pr</i>	cp is a UNIX command for copying files and directories. The command has three principal modes of operation, expressed by the types of arguments presented to the program for copying a file to another file, one or more files to a directory, or for copying entire directories to another directory.  p (preserve) – the p flag preserves the following characteristics of each source path in the corresponding target: the time of the last data modification and the time of the last access, the ownership (only if it has permissions to do this), and the file permission-bits.  V (verbose) - the verbose option simply produces verbose output on your screen. it means that the program provides comments on the operation as they occur, so you will see real-time status of what the utility or program is doing to run the tasks or commands you sent.
19	<i>scp -pr</i>	scp stands for "secure copy." If you are familiar with using the <u>cp</u> command on your local machine, scp is easy to understand. Both commands require a source and a

		<p>destination filesystem location for the copy operation; the big difference is that with scp, one or both of the locations are on a remote system.</p> <p>Syntax: scp -pr &lt;file&gt; <u>root@192.168.1.22:/oracle/dump</u></p>
20	<i>vi (Visual text editor)</i>	<p>Insert text</p> <p>:wq!-save(w) &amp; quit, :q!- quit.</p>
21	<i>cat</i>	<p>The 'cat' command is used to display text files. It can also be used for copying, combining and creating new text files.</p> <p>To create a new file, use the command</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. cat &gt; filename</li> <li>2. Add content</li> <li>3. Press 'ctrl + d' to return to command prompt.</li> </ol> <p>To view a file, use the command -</p> <p>&gt;&gt; cat filename</p>
22	<i>more</i>	<p>'more' is a command to view (but not modify) the contents of a <a href="#">text file</a> one screen at a time.</p>
23	<i>date</i>	<p>It is used to display Date and Time</p>
24	<i>df</i>	<p>The “df” command displays the information of device name, total blocks, total disk space, used disk space, available disk space and mount points on a file system.</p> <p>-k Use 1024-byte units, instead of the default 512-byte units, when writing space figures.</p> <p>-P Use a standard, portable, output format.</p> <p>-t If <u>XSI</u> compliant, show allocated space as well. (file system type)</p> <p>-h Display in KB, MB, or GB .</p>
25	<i>chown</i>	<p>Transfers the ownership of a file to the user with the specified user name</p> <p>-R Changes files and directories in all subdirectories.</p>
26	<i>chmod</i>	<p>Changes the access permissions.</p> <p>The access type is controlled by the following options:</p> <p>r – read</p> <p>w - write</p> <p>x - eXecute — executing files or changing to the directory.</p> <p>0 --&gt; No Permission</p> <p>1 --&gt; Execute</p> <p>2 --&gt; Write</p>

		<p>3 --&gt; Execute + Write  4 --&gt; Read  5 --&gt; Read + Execute  6 --&gt; Read + Write  7 --&gt; Read + Write + Execute</p> <p>User Denotations  u --&gt; User / Owner  g --&gt; Group  o --&gt; Other</p>
27	<i>head</i>	Prints the first several lines of each specified file EX: head filename
28	<i>man</i>	Man stands for manual which is a reference book of a Linux operating system. It is similar to HELP file found in popular softwares. To get help on any command that you do not understand, you can type
29	<i>history</i>	History command shows all the commands that you have used in the past for the current terminal session. This can help you refer to the old commands you have entered and re-use them in your operations again.
30	<i>Clear</i>	This command clears all the clutter on the terminal and gives you a clean window to work on, just like when you launch the terminal.
31	<i>ssh</i>	It is used to securely connect to a remote computer. Loign to One system to another system. Ex: ssh hostname (or) lpadding
32	<i>top</i>	This utility tells the user about all the running processes on the Linux machine.
33	<i>free</i>	This command shows the free and used memory (RAM) on the Linux system. Ex: free -m to display output in MB free -g to display output in GB
34	<i>ps</i>	Give the status of processes running for a user
35	<i>kill</i>	Kills a process Ex: kill -9 ProcessID
36	<i>whoami</i>	Displays the name of the user who runs the command.
37	<i>Init 0</i>	Shutdown system
38	<i>Init 6</i>	Restart system
39	<i>Passwd</i>	To change password
40	<i>ls -lrt</i>	It displays complete file and folder details
41	<i>Xhost +</i>	Turns off access control (all remote hosts will have access to X server)