Linux Command Reference



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File Commands	System Info
ls – directory listing	date - show the current date and time
ls -al – formatted listing with hidden files	cal – show this month's calendar
cd dir - change directory to dir	uptime - show current uptime
cd - change to home	w – display who is online
pwd - show current directory	whoami - who you are logged in as
mkdir <i>dir</i> – create a directory <i>dir</i>	finger <i>user</i> – display information about <i>user</i>
rm file - delete file	uname -a – show kernel information
rm -r dir - delete directory dir	cat /proc/cpuinfo - cpu information
rm -f file - force remove file	cat /proc/meminfo - memory information
rm -rf <i>dir</i> – force remove directory <i>dir</i> *	man <i>command</i> – show the manual for <i>command</i>
cp file1 file2 - copy file1 to file2	df – show disk usage
cp -r <i>dir1 dir2</i> – copy <i>dir1</i> to <i>dir2</i> ; create <i>dir2</i> if it	du – show directory space usage
doesn't exist	free - show memory and swap usage
mv file1 file2 – rename or move file1 to file2	whereis app – show possible locations of app
if <i>file2</i> is an existing directory, moves <i>file1</i> into	which <i>app</i> – show which <i>app</i> will be run by default
directory file2	
In -s file link - create symbolic link link to file	Compression
touch file - create or update file	tar cf file.tar files - create a tar named
cat > file – places standard input into file	file.tar containing files
more file - output the contents of file	tar xf file.tar - extract the files from file.tar
head <i>file</i> – output the first 10 lines of <i>file</i>	tar czf file.tar.gz files - create a tar with
tail file - output the last 10 lines of file	Gzip compression
tail -f <i>file</i> - output the contents of <i>file</i> as it	tar xzf file.tar.gz - extract a tar using Gzip
grows, starting with the last 10 lines	tar cjf file.tar.bz2 - create a tar with Bzip2
Process Management	compression
ps – display your currently active processes	tar xjf file.tar.bz2 - extract a tar using Bzip2
top – display all running processes	gzip <i>file</i> - compresses <i>file</i> and renames it to
kill <i>pid</i> - kill process id <i>pid</i>	file.gz
killall <i>proc</i> - kill all processes named <i>proc</i> *	gzip -d file.gz - decompresses file.gz back to
bg – lists stopped or background jobs; resume a	file
stopped job in the background	Network
fg - brings the most recent job to foreground	ping <i>host</i> - ping <i>host</i> and output results
fg n - brings job n to the foreground	whois <i>domain</i> – get whois information for <i>domain</i>
	dig domain - get DNS information for domain
File Permissions	dig -x host - reverse lookup host
chmod octal file - change the permissions of file	wget <i>file</i> - download <i>file</i>
to <i>octal</i> , which can be found separately for user,	wget -c <i>file</i> - continue a stopped download
group, and world by adding:	
• $4 - \text{read}(\mathbf{r})$	Installation
• 2 – write (w)	Install from source:
• 1 - execute (x)	./configure
Examples:	make
chmod 777 - read, write, execute for all	make install
chmod 755 – rwx for owner, rx for group and world	dpkg -i pkg.deb - install a package (Debian)
For more options, see man chmod .	rpm -Uvh <i>pkg.rpm</i> - install a package (RPM)
SSH	Shortcuts
ssh user@host - connect to host as user	Ctrl+C - halts the current command
<pre>ssh -p port user@host - connect to host on port</pre>	Ctrl+Z – stops the current command, resume with
port as user	fg in the foreground or bg in the background
<pre>ssh-copy-id user@host - add your key to host for</pre>	Ctrl+D - log out of current session, similar to exit
<i>user</i> to enable a keyed or passwordless login	Ctrl+W – erases one word in the current line
Searching	Ctrl+U - erases the whole line
grep pattern files - search for pattern in files	Ctrl+R - type to bring up a recent command
grep -r pattern dir - search recursively for	<pre>!! - repeats the last command</pre>
pattern in dir	exit - log out of current session
command grep pattern - search for pattern in the	
output of command	
locate <i>file</i> – find all instances of <i>file</i>	* use with extreme caution.