## Unix/Linux Command Reference

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File Commands	System Info
ls - directory listing	<b>date</b> – show the current date and time
<b>ls</b> -al – formatted listing with hidden files	cal - show this month's calendar
<b>cd</b> <i>dir</i> - change directory to <i>dir</i>	uptime – show current uptime
cd – change to home	w – display who is online
pwd – show current directory	whoami - who you are logged in as
<b>mkdir</b> <i>dir</i> – create a directory <i>dir</i>	<b>finger</b> user - display information about user
rm file - delete file	<b>uname</b> -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
<pre>rm -rf dir - force remove directory dir *</pre>	man <i>command</i> – show the manual for <i>command</i>
<b>cp file1 file2</b> - copy file1 to file2	df – show disk usage
<b>cp -r</b> <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
<b>mv</b> file1 file2 - rename or move file1 to file2	whereis <i>app</i> – show possible locations of <i>app</i>
if <i>file2</i> is an existing directory, moves <i>file1</i> into	which app - show which app will be run by default
directory file2	
<b>In -s</b> <i>file link</i> - create symbolic link <i>link</i> to <i>file</i>	Compression
touch file - create or update file	tar cf file.tar files - create a tar named
- ,	file.tar containing files
<b>cat</b> > <b>file</b> - places standard input into file	tar xf file.tar - extract the files from file.tar
more file - output the contents of file	tar czf file.tar.gz files - create a tar with
head file - output the first 10 lines of file	Gzip compression
tail file - output the last 10 lines of file	
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
	tar xjf file.tar.bz2 - extract a tar using Bzip2
<b>ps</b> – display your currently active processes	gzip file - compresses file and renames it to
top – display all running processes	file.gz
kill <i>pid</i> - kill process id <i>pid</i>	gzip -d file.gz - decompresses file.gz back to
killall proc - kill all processes named proc *	file
<b>bg</b> – lists stopped or background jobs; resume a	
stopped job in the background	Network
<b>fg</b> – brings the most recent job to foreground	<b>ping</b> <i>host</i> - ping <i>host</i> and output results
<b>fg</b> <i>n</i> – brings job <i>n</i> to the foreground	whois domain – get whois information for domain
File Permissions	dig domain – get DNS information for domain
	dig -x host - reverse lookup host
<b>chmod</b> octal file - change the permissions of file	wget file - download file
to <i>octal</i> , which can be found separately for user,	wget -c file - continue a stopped download
group, and world by adding:	
• 4 - read (r)	Installation
• 2 - write (w)	Install from source:
• 1 - execute (x)	./configure
Examples:	make
chmod 777 - read, write, execute for all	make install
<b>chmod 755</b> – rwx for owner, rx for group and world	<b>dpkg</b> -i <i>pkg.deb</i> - install a package (Debian)
For more options, see <b>man chmod</b> .	<b>rpm</b> -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
<b>ssh -p</b> port user@host - connect to host on port	<b>Ctrl+Z</b> – stops the current command, resume with
port as user	<b>fg</b> in the foreground or <b>bg</b> 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
user 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	
grep -r pattern dir - search recursively for	Ctrl+R - type to bring up a recent command
	!! - repeats the last command
pattern in dir	exit - log out of current session
<b>command</b>   grep pattern - search for pattern in the	
output of <i>command</i>	
locate file - find all instances of file	* use with extreme caution.