

# **Linux Commands List**

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## Linux Directory Commands

### 1. pwd Command

The `pwd` command is used to display the location of the current working directory.

### 2. mkdir Command

The `mkdir` command is used to create a new directory under any directory.

### 3. rmdir Command

The `rmdir` command is used to delete a directory.

### 4. ls Command

The `ls` command is used to display a list of content of a directory.

### 5. cd Command

The `cd` command is used to change the current directory.

### 6. touch Command

The `touch` command is used to create empty files. We can create multiple empty files by executing it once.

### 7. cat Command

The `cat` command is a multi-purpose utility in the Linux system. It can be used to create a file, display content of the file, copy the content of one file to another file, and more.

### 8. rm Command

The `rm` command is used to remove a file.

### 9. cp Command

The `cp` command is used to copy a file or directory.

### 10. mv Command

The `mv` command is used to move a file or a directory from one location to another location.

### 11. rename Command

The `rename` command is used to rename files. It is useful for renaming a large group of files.

## Linux File Content Commands

### 12. head Command

The **head** command is used to display the content of a file. It displays the first 10 lines of a file.

### 13. tail Command

The **tail** command is similar to the head command. The difference between both commands is that it displays the last ten lines of the file content. It is useful for reading the error message.

### 14. tac Command

The **tac** command is the reverse of cat command, as its name specified. It displays the file content in reverse order (from the last line).

### 15. more command

The **more** command is quite similar to the cat command, as it is used to display the file content in the same way that the cat command does. The only difference between both commands is that, in case of larger files, the more command displays screenful output at a time.

In more command, the following keys are used to scroll the page:

**ENTER key:** To scroll down page by line.

**Space bar:** To move to the next page.

**b key:** To move to the previous page.

**/ key:** To search the string.

### 16. less Command

The **less** command is similar to the more command. It also includes some extra features such as 'adjustment in width and height of the terminal.' Comparatively, the more command cuts the output in the width of the terminal.

## Linux User Commands

### 17. su Command

The `su` command provides administrative access to another user. In other words, it allows access of the Linux shell to another user.

### 18. id Command

The `id` command is used to display the user ID (UID) and group ID (GID).

### 19. useradd Command

The `useradd` command is used to add or remove a user on a Linux server.

### 20. passwd Command

The `passwd` command is used to create and change the password for a user.

### 21. groupadd Command

The `groupadd` command is used to create a user group.

## Linux Filter Commands

### 22. cat Command

The `cat` command is also used as a filter. To filter a file, it is used inside pipes.

### 23. cut Command

The `cut` command is used to select a specific column of a file. The '-d' option is used as a delimiter, and it can be a space (' '), a slash (/), a hyphen (-), or anything else. And, the '-f' option is used to specify a column number.

### 24. grep Command

The `grep` is the most powerful and used filter in a Linux system. The 'grep' stands for "**global regular expression print.**" It is useful for searching the content from a file. Generally, it is used with the pipe.

### 25. comm Command

The 'comm' command is used to compare two files or streams. By default, it displays three columns, first displays non-matching items of the first file, second indicates the non-matching item of the second file, and the third column displays the matching items of both files.

#### **26. sed command**

The sed command is also known as **stream editor**. It is used to edit files using a regular expression. It does not permanently edit files; instead, the edited content remains only on display. It does not affect the actual file.

#### **27. tee command**

The tee command is quite similar to the cat command. The only difference between both filters is that it puts standard input on standard output and also write them into a file.

#### **28. tr Command**

The tr command is used to translate the file content like from lower case to upper case.

#### **29. uniq Command**

The uniq command is used to form a sorted list in which every word will occur only once.

#### **30. wc Command**

The wc command is used to count the lines, words, and characters in a file.

#### **31. od Command**

The od command is used to display the content of a file in different s, such as hexadecimal, octal, and ASCII characters.

#### **32. sort Command**

The sort command is used to sort files in alphabetical order.

#### **33. gzip Command**

The gzip command is used to truncate the file size. It is a compressing tool. It replaces the original file by the compressed file having '.gz' extension.

#### **34. gunzip Command**

The gunzip command is used to decompress a file. It is a reverse operation of gzip command.

## Linux Utility Commands

### **35. find Command**

The **find** command is used to find a particular file within a directory. It also supports various options to find a file such as by name, by type, by date, and more.

The following symbols are used after the find command:

(.) : For current directory name

(/) : For root

### **36. locate Command**

The **locate** command is used to search a file by file name. It is quite similar to find command; the difference is that it is a background process. It searches the file in the database, whereas the find command searches in the file system. It is faster than the find command. To find the file with the locate command, keep your database updated.

### **37. date Command**

The **date** command is used to display date, time, time zone, and more.

### **38. cal Command**

The **cal** command is used to display the current month's calendar with the current date highlighted.

### **39. sleep Command**

The **sleep** command is used to hold the terminal by the specified amount of time. By default, it takes time in seconds.

### **40. time Command**

The **time** command is used to display the time to execute a command.

### **41. zcat Command**

The **zcat** command is used to display the compressed files.

### **42. df Command**

The **df** command is used to display the disk space used in the file system. It displays the output as in the number of used blocks, available blocks, and the mounted directory.

#### **43. mount Command**

The **mount** command is used to connect an external device file system to the system's file system.

#### **44. exit Command**

Linux **exit** command is used to exit from the current shell. It takes a parameter as a number and exits the shell with a return of status number.

#### **45. clear Command**

Linux **clear** command is used to clear the terminal screen.

## **Linux Networking Commands**

#### **46. ip Command**

Linux **ip** command is an updated version of the ipconfig command. It is used to assign an IP address, initialize an interface, disable an interface.

#### **47. ssh Command**

Linux **ssh** command is used to create a remote connection through the ssh protocol.

#### **48. mail Command**

The **mail** command is used to send emails from the command line.

#### **49. ping Command**

The **ping** command is used to check the connectivity between two nodes, that is whether the server is connected. It is a short form of "Packet Internet Groper."

#### **50. host Command**

The **host** command is used to display the IP address for a given domain name and vice versa. It performs the DNS lookups for the DNS Query.