

LINUX BASIC COMMANDS

alias:	Allows you to set aliases and view the current aliases.
awk:	Search for a pattern within a file.
alien:	Converts .tgz and rpm's to .deb format.
banner:	Prints characters as a poster.
badblocks:	Searches a device for bad blocks.
biff:	Turns mail notification on and off.
bg:	move a job running in the foreground to the background.
bzip2:	Used to compress and decompress files. Similar to gzip.
cardctl:	Used to control PCMCIA cards.
cfdisk:	Used to partition a hard disk.
cp:	Copy
chattr:	Changes the attributes of a file or folder.
chroot:	Change the root directory for a command.
chmod:	Used to change permissions on a directory or file.
chown:	Used to change the owner of a file or directory.
chgrp:	Used to change the group a file belongs to.
clear:	Clears the screen
cpio:	Copies file.
cat:	Displays the content of a file
chpasswd:	Used to change a large number of passwords at once.
cd:	Changes directories.
chage:	Sets password aging parameters.
cal:	Displays a calendar.
cron:	Used to execute commands at a certain time.
crontab:	Allows you to view or edit the current cron jobs.
dselect:	A graphical front end for dpkg.
dpkg:	Installs packages on debain distro's.
date:	Prints current date to the screen
du:	Lists disk usage in a directory.
df:	Reports disk usage information. df -h
dmesg:	Used to view the kernel boot file.
dump:	Used for backing up.
edquota:	Sets quotas for specific users.
env:	Lists current environment variables.
fdisk:	Used to create/edit/delete partitions.
fsck:	Checks a file system for consistency.
fg:	Used to send jobs to the background.
fuser:	Checks to see what processes and users have open files.
find:	Searches for a file.
free:	Will show total memory, used memory, and free memory.
gcc:	Used to compile C, Assembler, and Preprocessed C source.
gpasswd:	Used to set a password for a group.
grep:	Used to search through a file for a specified pattern.
getty:	Set terminal type, modes, speed, and line discipline
groupadd:	Create new group account.
groupdel:	Deletes a group.
groupmod:	Used to modify a group.
groups:	Shows what groups a user is part of.
gunzip:	Uncompress files compressed by gzip.
head:	Displays the first 10 lines of a file to the screen.
hdparm:	Gets disk information.
history:	Lists recently executed commands.
host:	Used to get DNS info.

htpasswd: Allows you to set usernames and passwords for your
websever.
id: Display information about yourself or another user.
insmod: Installs modules.
init: Used to change run levels.
isapnp: Sets up ISA cards.
icmpinfo: Intercept and interpret ICMP packets
jobs: Used to show jobs running in the background.
join: Join lines of two sorted.
kill: Used to kill a process.
killall: Kill processes by command name.
kernelcfg: A graphical application configures Linux.
klogd: Control which kernel messages.
linuxconf: A command line GUI which lets you configure your linux
lpc: Used to control a line printer.
lpq: View the print spool queue.
lpr: Send files to the printer spool queue.
ls: Displays a directories contents.
ln: Used to create hard and symbolic links.
less: Display the contents of a file
locate: Search for a file or directory.
ldd: Shows what shared libraries a program is dependent on.
ldconfig: Used to configure/view shared libraries.
last: Lists logins and reboots.
lastlog: Print the last login times for system accounts.
lsmod: Lists loaded modules.
lsattr: Lists the attributes for a file or folder.
logrotate: Used to manipulate log files.
mount: Used by itself, reports the currently mounted files.
modinfo: Give info about the module.
modprobe: Queries modules.
man: Displays the Man page for a given command.
mesg: Used to allow/not allow 'write'.
manpath: Attempts to determine the path to a man page.
mail: Used to send and receive mail.
mkdir: Make directory
mke2fs: Used to format a partition with the Ext2 file system.
mv: Move/Rename
merge: Merge multiple files together.
more: Lets you page through text one screen full at a time.
minicom: Great utility for troubleshooting a modem.
mkbootdisk: Used to make a boot disk.
ntsysv: Used to select what services should automatically start.
nice: Used to set process priorities.
nslookup: Used to get DNS info from name servers.
netstat: Shows active sockets.
ps: Displays current processes
ping: Used to test connectivity between two hosts.
pwd: Present Working Directory
pwconv: Used to set up the /etc/shadow file.
pnpdump: Determines settings for existing ISA cards.
quota: Allows users to view their own disk quotas.
quotaon: Turns on disk quotas for the system.
quotaoff: Turns off disk quotas for the system.
repquota: Provides reports of disk usage for various users.
rmmmod: Removes modules.
rm: Remove

rmdir: Remove directory
rpm: (RedHat flavors only)Used to install RPM's
rpcinfo: Used to see what rpc services are available.
route: Used to view/change routes between you and other hosts.
smbclient: Used to connect to Windows shares or Samba.
smbadduser: Maps linux user names to Windows NT user names.
smbpasswd: Used to update the smbpasswd file with new accounts.
set: Used to read and write variables.
setquota: Used to set disk quotas.
sort: Sorts lines in a file by alphabetical order.
sndconfig: Used to probe and configure a sound card.
su: Change to Super User (root).
spell: Checks for spelling errors in a file.
startx: Start the X Server (GUI)
shutdown: Shutdown machine
suspend: Places a shell in the background.
showmount: Shows mount information for an NFS server.
swapon: Turns on the swapfile.
swapoff: Turns off the swapfile.
testparm: Used to troubleshoot Samba.
tar: Used to compress multiple files.
timeconfig: Used to set the timezone on your machine.
tac: View a file from the last line up.
touch: Creates an empty file.
tail: Displays the last 10 lines of a file to the screen.
talk: Used to chat with another user on the same machine.
tr: Converts one set of characters to another.
traceroute: Used to track the path a packet takes to a host.
top: Shows information about the most CPU-intensive Apps.
useradd: Add a user.
usermod: Modify a user.
userdel: Delete a user.
umount: Removes a device from the filesystem.
updatedb: Updates the locate database.
uname: Determines OS name, version and machine name.
vmstat: Lists information on memory usage.
vi: A text editor
whereis: Finds documentation files.
who: Tells you who is logged into your server.
whoami: Tells you your user information.
wc: Print the number of bytes, words, and lines in files
which: Finds the full path for a command.
write: Used to send a message to another user.
whois: Used to query servers for info on.
wall: Writes a message to all logged in users.
xman: Graphical interface for man pages.
xf86config: Used to configure X.
zcat: Read files that have been compressed with gzip.