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A-I from the Call Linux team here below: apropos Search Help Hand Pages (man-k) APT-get search and install software packages (Debian) ability to search and install software packages (Debian) aspell Spelling Checker awk Find and replace text, database sorting/verification / index b base name Strip catalog and suffix from the file names of the GNU Arbitrary language calculator BC Send on the background break Exit from the cycle builtin Run shell built bzip2 compress or decompress named file (c) c al Display of calendar case Conditional to perform command cat Concatenate and print (display) Changing the catalog cdisk Section table manipulator for Linux chgrp Change of ownership group chmod Change of access permission chown Change File owner and group chroot Running team with another root catalog chkconfig service system (runlevel) cksum PRINT CRC checksum and byte counts clear clean screen terminal cmp Compare two file comm Compare two sorted line files on the command line Run command - ignoring the shell functions to continue summary of the next iteration of the cycle CP Copy one or more files to another place cron Daemon to perform the planned commands crontab Team Schedule to run at a later time csplit Split file in the context of determined parts cut divide the file into several parts d Date Display or change the date and time of DC Desk Calculator dd Conversion and file copying, write drive headliners, download records ddrescue Data Recovery Tool to announce variables and give them attributes df Display free disk space diff Displaying differences between the two files diff3 Show differences between the three files dig DNS search dir Short list of directory content dircolors Color installation for 'ls' dirname Conversion full name path only way dirs Display list is remembered catalogs dmesg Print core and the message driver messages du Score the space of the file electronic echo display message on the screen egrep File search (s) for strings that correspond to the extended expression eject Eject removable media allow you to turn on and disable the built-in shell commands env Environment variable ethtool Ethernet settings map eval Rate several commands / Arguments Exec Run a command output output shell to expect Automation of arbitrary applications, available via terminal to expand Conversion Tabs in Export Spaces Set Environment variable expr Score expressions f false Do Nothing to do, unsuccessfully fdformat low-level format floppy fdisk Section table manipulator for Linux fg Send work to the foreground fgrep search file (s) for lines that correspond to a fixed line Identify the type of file found files that meet the desired criteria of fnt Reformat text text to add up the text to match the specified width. to expand words, and perform commands format format drives or tapes free Memory Display use FSCK File System Check Sequence and Repair ftp File Transfer Protocol function Identify Identify Macro fuser Identify/kill process that gets access to file g gawk Find and replace text in file (s) getopt Parse positional parameters grep Search file (s) for strings, that fit this groupadd user security pattern Add groupdel user security group Delete the group group Of Modify group Printed group usernames in gzip Compress or unpack the named file first part of the file (s) help Display help for the built-in history of the hostname Print team history or install the name of the iconv System Conversion set of characters of the user's ID File and the ID group. If conditionally perform the ifconfig Set-up network interface ifdown Stop the Network Interface ifup Run the network interface before import screen capture server X and save the image to the file to install the copy files and install the attributes of the list of active jobs to join the line k kill the process from launching killall Kill processes on behalf of l less display output one screen at a time Let's perform arithmetic on the shell of variables L Create a symbolic link to the local Variables file Create find logname Print files the current logname print name logut Logout Exit of the Log Log Entry Watch Display Lines, starting with this line Lpc Line printer control program lpr off the printing line lprint Print file lprint interrupt the printing of the work lq Print print queue lprm Remove jobs from the queue ls File (s) lsol List of open files m make Recompile group of programs man Help manual mkdir Create a new folder (s) mkfifo Make FIFOs (named pipes) mkisoofs Create a hybrid ISO9660/JOLIET/HFS file system mkmod Make a block or character special files more display output one screen at a time, Mount File System mttool catalogs mmv Mass Move and rename (files) n netstat Networking information well Set priority team or work nl number of lines and write files nohup Running Team Immune for hangups notify-send sending desktop notifications nlslookup Request internet name servers interactively about open the file in its The default app op Access Operator p passwd Changing the user password to the merging lines of files pathchk Check File name Stop processes from the launch popd Recovery of the previous value of the current catalog pr Preparing files to print printcap Printer the ability of the database printenv Print environment variable printf Format and data printing PS Process status pushes Save, and then change the current catalog pwd Print Working directory q quota display use drive and limit quotacheck file system scanning to use the drive quotact Set drive quota r ram ram disk read from stdin to array of variable Mark variables/functions like readonly reboot Reboot System rename files rename Renice Alter priority start processes remsync Sync deleted files by email return From the shell function rev Reverse Lines file rm Delete files rmdir Delete folder (s) rsync Remote copy of the file (Synchronization file trees) from the screen Multiplex, Run remote shell via ssh scp Secure copy (remote copy of the file) sdiff Merge two files interactively sed Stream Editor Select Take keyboard input seq Print numerical sequences set to manipulate shell variables and functions sftp Secure file transfer program shift positional settings Sshopt Shell Options shutdown or restart Linux sleep delay for specified time Slocate Search Files sort Sort of text files source Run command from the file '.' Divide the file into a fixed size parts SSH Secure Customer Shell (remote login program) strace Trace system calls and signals su Replacement user identity sudo Run command as another user amount Print checksum for file to suspend the execution of this shell symlink Make a new name for File synchronized data on the disk with the memory t tail Exit of the last part of the file of the tar tape ARchiver tee redirect output to several text files To estimate the conditional time expression program time time of the user and the system once touch the change of the file timestamps top list of processes, Working on the route tracing system for the host trap Run successfully /sort Topological kind of ty Print filename terminal on the type stdin Describe the team u ulimit limit custom resources umask Users file creating a mask unmount Unmount devices unalias Delete alias uname Print information system unexpand Conversion of space for tabs uniq Uni quity file units Converting units from one scale to another unset Delete variables or features names unshar Unpack shell archive scripts to useradd Create a new user account Delete user account Modify users List users are now included in the ununicode Encode binary file uudecode Decode file file , created uencode v Verbosely list catalog content (ls -l -b) vdir Verbosely list catalog content (ls -l -b) vdir Verbosely list catalog content (ls -l -b) vdir Verbosely list catalog content (ls -l -b) vi Text Editor vmtstat Report virtual memory statistics w wait process to complete watch Run / display program periodically wc Print byte, word and string counts where the user search \$path, person pages and source files for a program that searches the user \$path to file the program while execute commands that print all usernames now logged into whoami current user ID and name (tid-un) wget Retrieve web pages or files via HTTP, HTTPS or FTP write Send a message to another user x xargs Run utility by passing a built list of arguments (s) xdg-open open open file or URL in the user's preferred app. Yes Print strings before interrupting Linux terminal commands in all operating systems including Linux, the term command means either utility command line or specific functions built into the shell system. However, for the users themselves, this distinction does not matter much. After all, both Linux commands are called the same. You type the word into the terminal emulator and get the result of the command. This article is about Linux teams designed for beginners, those who are just taking their first steps in mastering Linux.Its goal is to build a basic simple and complex Linux command that every user needs to know to most effectively manage their system. For the convenience of memorizing team options, I added words from which they originated in brackets - much easier, I checked it for myself. I will try to cover all the most useful things that can be useful in everyday life. To make it easier to read, we divide this list into command categories by destination. Most of the utilities reviewed here do not require additional installation, they will be pre-installed in any Linux distribution, and if not, they are easy to find in official repositories. Linux1 file management teams. ls CommandUtility to view the contents of the directories. By default, it shows the current directory. If you specify the path in the settings, it lists the contents of the destination directory. Useful options -l (L list) and -a (A ll). The first formats the output as a list with more detailed information, and the second includes the display of hidden files. ls -l file1.2. Cat CommandPrints the contents of the file in the standard output option. When you transfer multiple files, the team will combine them. You can also redirect the output to another file using the symbol. If you only want to print a certain number of lines, use the -n umber option. cat file.txt 3. cdAllows you go from the current directory to the specified one. If you run without options, it returns to the home directory. A two-point call returns one level up from the current directory. Call Dash (od-) returns to the previous catalog. Read more about :Linux CD Team CD .. 4. pwdPrints current directory. This can be helpful if your Linux command line doesn't display that information. This command will be required in Bash programming, where the script is running, to get a link to the catalog. pwd 5. mkdirCreate new catalogs. The most convenient option -p (P arents), allows you to create the entire subdirectories structure with one command, even if they are no longer there. mkdir kallitut mkdir -p sedicommm-files 6. fileShows file type. In Linux, files don't always have to have extensions in order to work with them. So sometimes it's hard for the user to determine which file is in front of them. This little utility solves this problem. File name 7. cp commandCopying files and directories. It doesn't copy the default directories (i.e. all the sub-directions and all the files in the sub-directions), so be sure to add -r (R eursive) or -a (rchive). The latter includes the mode of preserving attributes, owner and temporary band in addition to recursive copy8. mvMove or rename files and directories. Remarkably, linux is the same operation. The renaming is moving the file to the same folder with a different name9. rmDeletes files and folders. A very useful Linux command: it can remove all the clutter. If you want to re-delete, use the option -r. However, be careful, of course, in order to damage the system you will need to seriously try, but you can delete your own important files. Rm does not delete files in the basket, from which everything can then be restored, and completely erased. The actions of the RM operator are irreversible. Believe me, your excuses in the spirit of rm ate my coursework will not interest anyone.10 chmodChanges. It's reading, writing and fulfilling. Each user can change the rights to their files11. chownChanges file owner. Only a superuser can change owners. Use the option -R.12 for recursive changes. FindSearch in file system, files and folders. This is a very flexible and powerful Linux team, not only because of its spy abilities, but also because of its ability to perform arbitrary commands for the files found.13 The team is looking for an updated database for file name templates. This database contains a snapshot of the file system, which allows you to search very quickly. But this search is unreliable because you can't be sure that nothing has changed since the last shot.14 duShows file size or catalog. The most useful options are -h (H uman), which converts file sizes into an easy-to-read format. -s (S ummarize), which displays a minimum of data, and -d (D epth), which sets the depth of recursion in directories.15 DfDisk Space Analyzer Default output is quite detailed: all file systems are listed, their size, the amount of space used and free space. For convenience, there is a -h option that makes the dimensions readable.16 ddAs specified in the official guide is a terminal command for copying and converting files. Not a very clear description, but that's all DD does. You give it the original file, the destination and a few additional options. He then makes a copy of one file to another. You can specify the exact size of the data that will be written or copied. The utility works with all devices. For example, if you want to rewrite a hard drive with zeros from / Dev / zero, you can It is also often used to create LiveUSB or hybrid ISO images. Read more about dd command17. Mount/mount This commands the Linux console to connect and disable Linux file systems. You can connect everything from USB drives to ISO images. And only the superuser has the right to do so. Linux console commands for text18. More/Less You are two simple terminal commands to view long texts that don't fit on one screen. Imagine a very long team exit. Or you called the cat to view the file, and it took your terminal emulator a few seconds to scroll through the entire text. If your terminal doesn't support scrolling, you can do so with less. Less than more and supports more options, so there's no reason to use more. more file.txt smaller file.txt 19.head/tailAnother pair, but here each team has its own area. The head prints the first few lines from the file (head), and the tail displays the last few lines (tail). By default, each utility prints ten lines. But this can be changed with option -n. Another useful option, -f, is short for f ollow (follow). The utility constantly displays changes in the file on the screen. For example, if you want to control a log file rather than constantly open and close it, use a command tail -nf.20. grepGrep, like other Linux tools, does one thing, but does it well: it searches for text by template. By default it takes standard input, but you can search in files. The template can be a string or a regular expression. It can align both relevant and unresponsive lines and their context. Every time you execute a command that gives a lot of information, you don't need to analyze everything manually - let grep make it magic.grep word' file name - Search for any line that contains the word in the file on Linuxgrep -i 'bar' file1. - a matter of insensitive word search bar in Linux and Unixgrep-R 'foo'. - Search all the files in the current catalog and in all its Linux subdirectories for the word 'foo'grep -c kallitut frontpage.md - Finding and displaying the total number of times that line 'kallitut' appears in a file called frontpage.md21. sortSort the lines of text according to different criteria. The most useful options are -n umeric, by numerical value, and -r (R everse), which turns the output. This can be useful for sorting du output. For example, if you want to sort files by size, just plug in those commands.22 WCA Linux command line utility to count the number of words, strings, bytes, and symbols.23 diffShows the differences between the two files in the comparison lines. And only the lines in which the differences are displayed are displayed. Changed lines are marked c, deleted - d, and new lines - a. Linux process management.24 Kill/kill/pkill/killall Serve to complete the processes. But they take a different variety to identify processes. Kill you need the PID process, xkill - just click on the box to close it, killall and pkill to take the name of the process. Use one that is convenient in a particular situation.25 PS/pgrepAs already mentioned to destroy the process, you need its ID. One way to get it is a PS utility that prints information about running processes. The default output is very long, so use the -e option to see information about a particular process. This is just a snapshot during the call, and the information will not be updated. The aux-key PS team displays complete process information. Pgrep works like this: you specify the name of the process, and the utility displays its ID.26. tophtopBoth commands are similar as display processes and can be used as console system monitors. I recommend installing htop if it doesn't come by default in your distribution, as it's an improved version on top. You can not only view, but also manage the processes through its interactive interface you can install htop with this apt-get command to install htop27. Time to process time. This is a stopwatch to run the program. Useful if you're wondering how far your algorithm implementation lags behind the standard one. But despite this name, it won't tell you the current time, use the date command for that. zsh being a Linux custom team environment28. su/sudoSu and sudo are two ways to do the same thing: run a program on behalf of another user. Depending on your distribution, you're probably using one or the other. But both work. The difference is that su switches you to another user, and sudo performs the command only on his behalf. Thus, using sudo will be the safest way to work.29 dateUnlike time, it does exactly what you expect from it: displays the date and time of the standard output. It can be formatted according to your needs: display a year, a month, a day, set a 12 or 24-hour format, get a nanosecond or a week's number. For example, the date and %j %V will show the day of the year and the week number in ISO.30 format. aliasThe team creates synonyms for other Linux teams. That is, you can make new commands or groups of teams, as well as rename existing ones. This is very useful for reducing the long commands you often use, or creating clearer names for commands that you use infrequently and can't remember. Learn more about the alias command31. uname commandDisplays some basic information about the system. Without the parameters, it won't show anything useful except the Linux line, but if you specify -a (a ll), you can get information about the kernel, the owner's name, and learn the architecture of the processor. downtime unix commandTells you the system's running time, but it can be useful for random calculations or just for the sake of interest to find out how long the server has been rebooted. sleepYou is probably wondering how you can use it. Even without considering the Bash scenario, it has its advantages. For example, if you want to turn off your computer after a certain period of time or use it as an impromptu alarm. Sleep 10 Delays for 10 seconds. Linux34 user management teams. useradd/userdel/usermodThese Linux console teams allow you to add, delete and modify user accounts. Chances are you won't use them very often. Especially if it's a home computer and you're the only user. You can control users using a GUI, but you know better about these commands in case of 35. passwdThis command allows you to change the password of the user's account. As a superuser, you can reset the passwords of all users even if you can't see them. Good security practice - change your password often. Linux team to view documentation36. man/whatisThe human team opens the guide for a particular team. For all the major Linux commands, there are man pages. Whatis shows which sections of the manual for this team.man commandwhatis command37. whereisShows the full path to executing a program file. It can also show a way to the sources if they are in the system. Linux team to manage the network39. if the list of Linux commands to manage the network seems too short, you are most likely not familiar with the IP utility. The clean tool pack contains many other utilities: ipconfig, netstat and other outdated ones such as iproute2. All this replaces one utility - IP. It can be seen as a Swiss army knife to work with the network or as an incomprehensible mass, but in any case the future is behind it. Just laugh with it.39 ping ping is an ICMP ECHO_REQUEST, but it doesn't really matter. It is important that the ping utility can be a very useful diagnostic tool. This will help you quickly check whether you are connected to your router or the Internet, and will give you some idea of the quality of that connection. netshgifs if you have a slow Internet, then you would probably be interested to know how much traffic some program uses in Linux or which program consumes all the speed. This can now be done with netsh. Use the -l.41 option to specify the network interface. tracerouteThis is an improved version of ping. We see not only the full route of the network packages, but also the presence of the site, as well as the time of delivery of these packages to each of the nodes. We've looked at the basic Linux commands that can be useful to you in your day-to-day use of the system. If you think there are other commands to be added to this list, write in the comments! Comments! kali linux commands with examples pdf. list all kali linux commands with examples pdf. list all kali linux commands with examples pdf.

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