Linux Reference Card - Command Summary

adduser	`adduser dsoneil`	| This command will automatically add a new user to the system
		| The Bash script can be found in /usr/sbin if it needs to be changes
alias	`alias help=man`	| The alias command allows you to substitute a new name for a command
	`alias long=ls -al`	| An alias can also contain command line options
		| Unless the alias definition is included in your .login file it is only temporary
apropos	`apropos keyword`	| Display command names based on keyword search
at	`at 1:23 lp /home/index.html`	| The at command runs a list of commands at a specified time (e.g. print @ 1:23)
	`at 1:50 echo "lp Job Done"`	| This uses the echo command to send a message at 1:50 saying a print job is done
	`at -l`	| Lists all scheduled jobs; an alias for the `atq` command
	`at -d 5555`	| This will cancel job number 5555; an alias for the `atrm` command
batch	Example:	| Temporarily blank
cat:	`cat /etc/filename`	| Prints specified file to the screen
	`cat file.a > file.b`	| Moves file.a to file.b
	`cat file.a >> file.b`	| Appends the content of file.a to the end file.b
cd	`cd /home/dsoneil`	| Changes directories to the specified one
	`cd ~username`	| This will move you to the users specified home directory
chfn	`chfn dsoneil`	| This will allow you to change finger information on that user
		| As an example it will allow you to change dsoneil to Darcy S. O'Neil
chmod	`chmod 666 filename`	| This command will give a file Read - Write permission for everyone
	`chmod 777 filename`	| This command gives Read - Write - Execute permission to everyone
	`chmod a=rwx file`	| This gives Read - Write - Execute permission to all users
	For a complete listing of the available chmod permission commands please refer to Page 4 - Table 1	
chown	`chown dso /home/html`	| This command will change the owner of the specified directory to dso
	`chown dso /home/file.a`	| This command will change the owner of the specified file to dso
clear	`clear`	| This will clear your screen

cmp	`cmp -s file.a file.b`	| Compares 2 files of any type. The -s option will return nothing in the files arethe same
cp	`cp file.a file.b`	| This will create a duplicate of file.a under a new file name, file.b
cpio	`ls /home | cpio -o > /root`	| This will copy the files of /home to the directory /root
	`cpio -it < /root > bk.indx`	| This will extract all of the files to /root and creates an index file called bk.indx
cpkgtool		| Graphical front end to installpkg, removepkg, makepkg that uses ncurses.
cron		|?
du	`du -k /home/html`	| Provides a summary of the disk space usage, in kb, within the specified path
	`du -k /home/html/file.a`	| Provides a summary of disk spaced used by a particular file
df	`df -h`	| Displays the total size, used and available space on all mounted file systems
fdformat		| low level format of a floppy device
file	`file  file.a`	| This command will try to determine what type of file file.a is. (exec, text, etc.)
	`file -z file.a.tar`	| Looks inside a compressed file to determine it's type.
	`file -L file.a`	| Follows symbolic links to be followed to determine file type
find	`find /path -name passwd`	| Locates the specified string (passwd), starting in the specified directory (/path)
		| All filenames or directories containing the string will be printed to the screen
finger	`finger`	| This will list all users currently logged into the UNIX system
free	`free -t -o`	| Provides a snapshot of the system memory usage
fsck	`fsck /hda`	| file system check and repair
git		| This is a file system viewer
grep	`cat /etc/passwd | grep dso`	| This searches for and limits the command output to the pattern specified
		| In this case all instances of dso from the /etc/passwd file are printed
	`grep -i "Sample" /home/dsoneil`	| The -i option makes the search indifferent to case (e.g. sample or SAMPLE)
groupadd		| Create a new group on the system
groups	`groups`	| Shows which groups you are in

gzip	`gzip file.a`	| This will zip file.a and give it the extension file.a.gz
	`gzip -d file.a.gz`	| This will unzip the file file.a.gz
	`tar -zxvf file.a.tar.qz`	| The z flag allow you to decompress the tar file on the fly
hostname		| Get or set hostname. Typically, the host name is stored in the file /etc/HOSTNAME.
insmod		| used (by root) to install modular device drivers
installpkg	`installpkg -r packagename.tgz`	| This will install a Slackware package with the name you specify (-r option)
removepkg	`removepkg -copy packagename`	| This will remove the named package but make a copy in the /tmp directory
rpm2targz	`rpm2targz filename.rpm`	| This will convert an RPM file to a Slackware .tgz package
upgradepkg	`upgradepkg packagename.tgz`	| This will upgrade a Slackware package and remove any old or no used files
kernelcfg		| GUI to add/remove kernel modules (as root in X terminal).
kill	`kill 2587`	| Kills the process specified by the Process ID Number (2587)
	`kill -9 2587`	| The -9 flag forces the process to die
last	`last -300`	| Prints to the screen the username, location, log-in and log-off times of the last
	`last -5 username`	| -x logins to the system. The username will select the last x time that person has
		| used the system. The `last` command is not traceable.
less	`less /html/index.html`	| Less displays information a screen at a time, you can also page back and forth
ln	`ln -s /usr/dso ./home/html`	| Creates a "soft" link from the first directory or file to the second. A user changing
		| into ./home/html will actually be directed to the /usr/dso directory.
lpr	`lpr /home/html/index.html`	| This command will print the file index.html to the printer
lprm	`lprm 12`	| This command will cancel pint job 12 in the printer queue
lpq	`lpq`	| This will show the contents of the print queue
ls	`ls -al`	| Lists all information on all files (-a) in the current directory in single line
		| format (-l). Includes permissions, owners, modification time, file size and name
	`ls -F`	| Marks (directories with a trailing /) - (executables with an *) (symbolic links w/ @)
lsmod		| used (by root) to show kernel modules currently loaded

make	`make mrproper`	| Cleans up junk accidentally left behind by the development team
	`make xconfig`	| This will ask you a series of questions about your system and drive requirements
	`make dep`	| This will uses dependencies
	`make clean`	| The clean command will clean up any unnecessary files left lying around
	`make bzImage`	| This will begin the process of compiling your new kernel
	`make lnx`	| This specified that the source will be compiled under a Linux system
	`make install`	| After the make command this will install the compiled binaries to their directories
		| To create a log of installed programs do: make install > /root/install_logs/program-1.0

| **man** | `man vi` | \| Prints the manual page on the specific topic (vi) to the screen. To scroll down |
| | | \| the page use the Space Bar, to scroll up use the letter b, to exit press the q key. |

| **mkdir** | `mkdir pascal` | \| This will create new directory (pascal) in the present directory |

| **mkfs** | `mkfs -t msdos -c -v /dos-drive` | \| Formats a partition and builds a new filesystem on it |
| | | \| -t specifies filesystem type, -v produces verbose output, -c checks for bad blocks |

| **more** | `more /home/html/index.htm` | \| Paginates the specified file so it can be read line by line (using Enter key) or |
| | | \| screen by screen using the Space Bar. Use b key to move back and q to quit. |

mount	`mount -t msdos /dev/hda5 /dos`	| Mounts the msdos partition on the Hard Drive (hda5) to the directory /dos
	`mount -t iso9660/dev/sr0 /cd`	| Mounts the CD-ROM under the directory /cd
	`mount -t msdos /dev/fd0 /mnt`	| Mounts the floppy drive with an msdos file system to /mnt
	`mount -a /etc/fstab`	| Attempts to mount all file systems located in the /etc/fstab file

| **mv** | `mv ./home/file ./dso/file` | \| Moves the specified file to another directory |

| **nice** | `nice -5 sort one.a > two.b` | \| This command adjusts the priority of a process before it starts |
| | | \| The higher the number the lower the priority. All process start at 10 |

| **nohup** | Check page 369 | \| This command allows a process to continue after you log out |

| **passwd** | `passwd` | \| Launches the password program so the user can change their password |

| **ps** | `ps` | \| Lists all current running processes, their corresponding pids, and their status |
| | `ps -ef | grep dsoneil` | \| This will find all of the processes for user dsoneil |

| **pstree** | `pstree -p` | \| Provides a list of running processes in a tree structure |

| **pwd** | `pwd` | \| Prints the current working directory |

quota	`quota`	| Lists the user's quotas for both ada (/home/ada/a#/username) and amelia | (/var/spool/mail/username), indicating the number of blocks used and the users quota.
renice	`renice -5 12345`	| Adjusts the priority of the running process 12345 (The 5 lowers the priority)

rm	`rm file.a`
	`rm -i file.a`
	`rm -r /home/dso`
		| Removes the specified file in your current directory
		| Removes specified file but prompts for confirmation before deleting
		| Removes the specified directory and all files in that directory

rmdir	`rmdir pascal` `rmdir -r pascal`	| Removes the empty directory specified, if not empty you will receive an error | Removes the directory and all files in that directory
rpm	`rpm -i file.2.0-i386.rpm` `rpm -U file.2.0-i386.rpm` `rpm -i –force file.rpm` `rpm -e file.2.0-i386.rpm` `rpm -i –nodeps file.rpm` `rpm -qa` `rpm -qa	grep gtk` `rpm -qi file.2.0-i386.rpm` `rpm –rebuild file.2.0.rpm`	| This will unpack an RPM file. This is the most basic method of installation | This will install an upgrade to a previous RPM package. | The –force option will force the package to re-install | This will remove and RPM package. (You do not need to use the complete name) | This command uses the "no dependencies" flag. | This will give a screen print out of all packages installed (q is query) | This will print out all of the rpm packages will gtk in the file name | This will provide information on the package you are about to install | This will rebuild a package if it has been corrupted by another installation process
su	`su username`	| This will allow you to access the Superuser privileges. Type exit to revert back to normal

shutdown	`shutdown -t 10.00`
	`shutdown -r -t 20.00`
	`shutdown -t +10 good day`
	`shutdown -f`
		| This will notify all logged in users that the system will shut down at 10:00 AM
		| This will reboot the system at 8:00 PM
		| This will shutdown the system in 10 minutes with the message "good day" sent
		| The -f flag will cause Linux to do a fast reboot

tar	`tar -cf /user/dso  /home` `tar cvf /backup.tar /dso` `tar -xvf file.a.tar` `tar -tvf file.a.tar	more` `tar -zxvf file.a.tgz`	| This command copies the directory /home to the directory /user/dso | This will create a tar archive of everything in the directory /dso | This command will extract the tar archive | This will allow you to check whether the tar archive starts with a directory | This command will unzip and extract the file in one step as opposed to using gzip
top	`M for memory usage information` `P for CPU information`	| This program shows a lot of stuff that goes on with your system. In the | program, you can type: q to quit
touch	`touch file.a`	| Creates an empty file in the current directory with the name file.a

uname	uname -a	This will print to the screen the Linux Kernel in use on your system
w	w	Lists all users currently logged into the UNIX system. Provides information such as username, login time, idle time, and current action
which	which -a filename	This will search through all directories in your current path and find all files named filename
who	who	Lists currently logged on users username, port, and when they logged in
whoami	whoami	Tells the user who they are acting as; usually their own username.

Notes:

To have programs (such as Pascal programs) run as if they are part of the Linux command set, instead of typing in the directory, execute the following command in the Bourne shell:

PATH=$PATH:$PASCAL/bin;export PATH

Setup Tips

pppsetup