Shell Commands

We've put together some of the more frequently used linux shell commands, and organized them by name so you can easily find a command, their description and how to use it. This guide will continue to be updated and should not be considered a complete list of linux shell commands, but commands, we found, often used. If you would like to add to this guide, please email us and let us know. We know that these themselves are bash commands and not actually SSH commands but it is what most Linux newbies are looking for when searching for 'SSH commands'.

Common Linux Shell Commands

ls : list files/directories in a directory, comparable to dir in windows/dos.

```
ls -al
```

shows all files (including ones that start with a period), directories, and details attributes for each file.

cd : change directory ·· cd /usr/local/apache : go to /usr/local/apache/ directory cd ~ : go to your home directory cd - : go to the last directory you were in cd .. : go up a directory cat : print file contents to the screen

cat filename.txt : cat the contents of filename.txt to your screen

chmod: changes file access permissions The set of 3 go in this order from left to right: USER - GROUP - EVERONE

0 = — No permission 1 = –X Execute only 2 = -W- Write only 3 = -WX Write and execute 4 = R– Read only 5 = R-X Read and execute 6 = RW- Read and write 7 = RWX Read, write and execute

Usage: chmod numberpermissions filename

chmod 000 : No one can access chmod 644: Usually for HTML pages chmod 755: Usually for CGI scripts

chown: changes file ownership permissions The set of 2 go in this order from left to right: USER - GROUP

chown root myfile.txt : Changes the owner of the file to root chown root.root myfile.txt : Changes the owner and group of the file to root

tail : like cat, but only reads the end of the file tail /var/log/messages : see the last 20 (by default) lines of /var/log/messages tail -f /var/log/messages : watch the file continuously, while it's being updated tail -200 /var/log/messages : print the last 200 lines of the file to the screen

more : like cat, but opens the file one screen at a time rather than all at once more /etc/userdomains : browse through the userdomains file. hit Space to go to the next page, q to quit

pico : friendly, easy to use file editor pico /home/burst/public_html/index.html : edit the index page for the user's website.

File Editing with VI commands vi : another editor, tons of features, harder to use at first than pico vi /home/burst/public_html/index.html : edit the index page for the user's website. Whie in the vi program you can use the following useful commands, you will need to hit SHIFT + : to go into command mode

:q! : This force quits the file without saving and exits vi :w : This writes the file to disk, saves it :wq : This saves the file to disk and exists vi :LINENUMBER : EG :25 : Takes you to line 25 within the file :$: Takes you to the last line of the file :0 : Takes you to the first line of the file

grep : looks for patterns in files grep root /etc/passwd : shows all matches of root in /etc/passwd grep -v root /etc/passwd : shows all lines that do not match root

ln : create's "links" between files and directories ln -s /usr/local/apache/conf/httpd.conf /etc/httpd.conf : Now you can edit /etc/httpd.conf rather than the original. changes will affect the orginal, however you can delete the link and it will not delete the original.

last : shows who logged in and when last -20 : shows only the last 20 logins last -20 -a : shows last 20 logins, with the hostname in the last field

w : shows who is currently logged in and where they are logged in from. who : This also shows who is on the server in an shell.

netstat : shows all current network connections. netstat -an : shows all connections to the server, the source and destination ips and ports. netstat -rn : shows routing table for all ips bound to the server.

top : shows live system processes in a nice table, memory information, uptime and other useful info. This is excellent for managing your system processes, resources and ensure everything is working fine and your server isn't bogged down. top then type Shift + M to sort by memory usage or Shift + P to sort by CPU usage

ps: ps is short for process status, which is similar to the top command. It's used to show currently running processes and their PID. A process ID is a unique number that identifies a process, with that you can kill or terminate a running program on your server (see kill command). ps U username : shows processes for a certain user ps aux : shows all system processes ps aux –forest : shows all system processes like the above but organizes in a hierarchy that's very useful!

touch : create an empty file touch /home/burst/public_html/404.html : create an empty file called 404.html in the directory /home/burst/public_html/

file : attempts to guess what type of file a file is by looking at it's content. file * : prints out a list of all files/directories in a directory

du : shows disk usage. du -sh : shows a summary, in human-readble form, of total disk space used in the current directory, including subdirectories. du -sh * : same thing, but for each file and directory. helpful when finding large files taking up space.

wc : word count wc -l filename.txt : tells how many lines are in filename.txt

cp : copy a file cp filename filename.backup : copies filename to filename.backup cp -a /home/burst/new_design/* /home/burst/public_html/ : copies all files, retaining permissions form one directory to another. cp -av * ../newdir : Copies all files and directories recurrsively in the current directory INTO newdir

mv : Move a file command mv oldfilename newfilename : Move a file or directory from oldfilename to newfilename

rm : delete a file rm filename.txt : deletes filename.txt, will more than likely ask if you really want to delete it rm -f filename.txt : deletes filename.txt, will not ask for confirmation before deleting. rm -rf tmp/ : recursively deletes the directory tmp, and all files in it, including subdirectories. BE VERY CAREFULL WITH THIS COMMAND!!!

TAR: Creating and Extracting .tar.gz and .tar files tar -zxvf file.tar.gz : Extracts the file tar -xvf file.tar : Extracts the file tar -cf archive.tar contents/ : Takes everything from contents/ and puts it into archive.tar gzip -d filename.gz : Decompress the file, extract it

From:
https://sourcesup.renater.fr/wiki/ici-sc-help/ - **CNSC User Support**

Permanent link:
https://sourcesup.renater.fr/wiki/ici-sc-help/tutorials:unix_commands?rev=1459105678

Last update: **2016/03/27 21:07**