

Linux Commands

Super User Linux Commands 22 March 2013

Here is a list of basic linux commands. This list of linux commands is not complete as there are many more linux commands available. However, it should make a good start for a beginner or intermediate linux administrator / linux user. All linux commands in this list include examples to demonstrate how the actual linux command works.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

A

- [alias](#) - create names or abbreviations for commands
- [apropos](#) - search the manual page names and descriptions
- [at](#) [man page] - queue, examine or delete jobs for later execution

B

- [bc](#) [man page] - An arbitrary precision calculator language

C

- [cal](#) - displays a calendar
- [cat](#) [man page] - concatenate files and print on the standard output
- [cd](#) - change directory
- [chgrp](#) [man page] - change group ownership
- [chmod](#) [man page] - change file access permissions
- [cksum](#) [man page] - checksum and count the bytes in a file
- [cp](#) [man page] - copy files and directories
- [csplit](#) [man page] - split a file into sections determined by context lines

D

- [date](#) [man page] - print or set the system date and time
- [dd](#) [man page] - convert and copy a file
- [du](#) [man page] - estimate file space usage

E

- [egrep](#) [man page] - print lines matching a pattern
- [export](#) - set an environment variable

F

- [fgrep](#) [man page] - print lines matching a pattern
- [find](#) [man page] - search for files in a directory hierarchy
- [fold](#) [man page] - wrap each input line to fit in specified width

G

- [grep](#) [man page] - print lines matching a pattern

H

- [head](#) [man page] - output the first part of files

I

J

- [join](#) [man page] - join lines of two files on a common field

K

L

- [logrotate](#) [man page] - rotates, compresses, and mails system logs
- [ls](#) [man page] - list directory contents

M

- [mkdir](#) [man page] - make directories
- [mv](#) [man page] - move (rename) files
- [mount](#) [man page] - mount a file system

N

- [nl](#) [man page] - number lines of files

O

- [od](#) [man page] - dump files in octal and other formats

P

- [pwd](#) [man page] - print name of current/working directory

Q

R

- [rgrep](#) [man page] - print lines matching a pattern
- [rm](#) [man page] - remove files or directories

S

- [scp](#) - secure copy (remote file copy program)
- [ssh](#) - OpenSSH SSH client (remote login program)

T

- [tail](#) [man page] - output the last part of files
- [tar](#) [man page] - The GNU version of the tar archiving utility
- [tee](#) [man page] - read from standard input and write to standard output and files
- [time](#) [man page] - run programs and summarize system resource usage
- [touch](#) [man page] - change file timestamps

V

- [vim](#) - Vi IMproved, a programmers text editor

W

- [watch](#) [man page] - execute a program periodically, showing output fullscreen
- [wc](#) [man page] - print newline, word, and byte counts for each file
- [whoami](#) [man page] - print effective userid

X

Y

- [yes](#) [man page] - output a string repeatedly until killed