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BE LINUX...

[Basic Linux Commands](#)

[Day by Day Linux Console Commands](#)

Linux commands are still and they will always be very useful in a Linux system. I will try to list here, for linux beginners, some of the most important console commands:

Starting & Stopping shutdown [-h now](#) - Shutdown the system now and do not reboot. [halt](#) - Stop all processes - same as above. [shutdown -r 5](#) - Shutdown the system in 5 minutes and reboot. [shutdown -r now](#) - Shutdown the system now and reboot. [reboot](#) - Stop all processes and then reboot - as above. [startx](#) - Start the X system.

Accessing & mounting file systems [mount -t iso9660 /dev/cdrom /mnt/cdrom](#) - Mount the device cdrom and call it cdrom under the /mnt directory. [mount -t msdos /dev/hdd /mnt/ddrive](#) - Mount hard disk "d" as a msdos file system and call it ddrive under the /mnt directory. [mount -t vfat /dev/hda1 /mnt/cdrive](#) - Mount hard disk "a" as a VFAT file system and call it cdrive under the /mnt directory. [umount /mnt/cdrom](#) - Unmount the cdrom

Finding files and text within files [find / -name fname](#) - Starting with the root directory, look for the file called fname. [find / -name "*fname*"](#) - Starting with the root directory, look for the file containing the string fname. [locate missingfilename](#) - Find a file called missingfilename using the locate command - this assumes you have already used the command updatedb (see next). [updatedb](#) - Create or update the database of files on all file systems attached to the linux root directory. [which missingfilename](#) - Show the subdirectory containing the executable file called missingfilename. [grep textstringtofind](#) - Starting with the directory called dir, /dir look for and list all files containing textstringtofind.

Moving, copying, deleting & viewing files [ls -l](#) - List files in current directory using long format. [ls -F](#) - List files in current directory and indicate the file type. [ls -laC](#) - List all files in current directory in long format and display in columns. [rm name](#) - Remove a file or directory called name. [rm -rf name](#) - Kill off an entire directory and all that includes files and subdirectories. [cp filename /home/dirname](#) - Copy the file called filename to the /home/dirname directory. [mv filename /home/dirname](#) - Move the file called filename to the /home/dirname directory. [cat filetoview](#) - Display the file called filetoview. [man -k keyword](#) - Display man pages containing keyword. [more filetoview](#) - Display the file called filetoview one page at a time, proceed to next page using the spacebar. [head filetoview](#) - Display the first 10 lines of the file called filetoview. [head -20 filetoview](#) - Display the first 20 lines of the file called filetoview. [tail filetoview](#) - Display the last 10 lines of the file called filetoview. [tail -20 filetoview](#) - Display the last 20 lines of the file called filetoview.

Installing software for Linux [rpm -ihv name.rpm](#) - Install the rpm package called name. [rpm -Uhv name.rpm](#) - Upgrade the rpm package called name. [rpm -e package](#) - Delete the rpm package called package. [rpm -l package](#) - List the files in the package called package. [rpm -ql package](#) - List the files and state the installed version of the package called package. [rpm -i --force package](#) - Reinstall the rpm package called package having deleted parts of it (not deleting using rpm -e). [tar -zxvf archive.tar.gz](#) or [tar -zxvf archive.tgz](#) - Decompress the files contained in the zipped and tarred archive called archive. [./configure](#) - Execute the script preparing the installed files for compiling.

User Administration [adduser accountname](#) - Create a new user call accountname. [passwd accountname](#) - Give accountname a new password. [su](#) - Log in as superuser from current login. [exit](#) - Stop being superuser and revert to normal user.