



Command	Purpose	Example
SHELL	To display default shell value.	echo \$SHELL
HOME	To display user's home directory.	echo \$HOME
/etc/shells	To display all available shells into Linux OS	cat /etc/shells
cal	To display the system's current month calendar	cal
	To display any specific month's and year's calendar	cal 11 2015
	To display any specific year's calendar	cal 2016
	To display any specific year's calendar as page wise	cal 2017 more
	To display previous, current and next month's calendar	cal -3
date	To display current system date and time	date
switches: %d	To display day	date +"%d"
%m	To display month	date +"%m"
%y	To display year in last 2 digits	date +"%y"
%Y	To display year in four digits	date +"%Y"
%H	To display hours	date +"%H"
%M	To display minutes	date +"%M"
%S	To display seconds	date +"%S"
%a	To display day's short name (Mon)	date +"%a"
%A	To display day's full name (Monday)	date +"%A"
%b	To display month's short name (Jan)	date +"%b"
%B	To display month's full name (January)	date +"%B"
%T	To display time in hh:mm:ss format	date +"%T"
%D	To display complete date in dd/mm/yy format	date +"%D"
bc	Works as command line calculator.	bc -l
sqrt	To calculate the square root of a number.	sqrt(169)
l	To calculate the log of a number.	l(245)
ibase	To change the input number as binary system.	ibase=2
obase	To change the output as octal number system	obase=8
	4 number system. Decimal (10), Binary (2), Octal (8) and Hexadecimal (16)	
	To exit from basic calculator.	ctrl+z or ctrl+d
echo	To display a message on the terminal	echo "Hello"
	To display variable's value.	a=Sonu ; echo "My name is \$a"
	The echo command can be used along with other commands to give meaningful output.	echo "current date is `date +%D`""
passwd	To change the password of the current login a/c	passwd
who	To display information of all the users who currently logged into the system.	who
who am i	To display information of your user.	who am i



pwd	To display present working directory	pwd
clear	Clear the terminal screen	clear or ctrl+L
mkdir	To create one or more directories.	mkdir class or mkdir india china
cd	To change or open a directory	cd class
cd ..	To exit from directory	cd ..
cd ... or cd /	To exit from complete directory structure.	cd ... or cd /
cat	To create file	cat > t1 (> is a redirection or input operator)
ctrl + d	To save & exit from file	
	To display the file contents	cat t1
	To append a file	cat >> t1
	To merge 2 or more files content into the one file	cat t1 t2 > new
rm	To delete a file	rm t2 or rm t*
rmdir	To delete empty directory	rmdir class
	To delete non empty directory	rmdir -r class
ls	To display the list of files or directories, or searching of a files.	ls
switches -R	To display sub directories along with directories.	ls -R
-a	To display all hidden files and directories	ls -a
-x	To display the list of files in columnar format	ls -x
-F	To display executable files. Directory display with / symbol.exe files with * etc..	ls -F
-D	To display directories with highlight	ls -D
-l	To display full long listing	ls -l
-t	To display file according to modification time	ls -t
-r	To display file by sorting them in reverse order	ls -r
Searching *	Any number of characters including none	ls a* or ls *a or ls a*e
?	A single character	ls ??en?
[abc]	A single letter either a,b or c	ls ?[e,i]?n?
[!abc]	A single letter that is not a, b or c	ls ?[!e,i]?n?
[a-f]	A single letter with the specified range.	ls ?[a-g]?n?
[!a-f]	A single letter that is not with in the specified range.	ls ?[!a-g]?n?
man	To get manual help on the command.	man cat or man date
whatis	To get one to two line help on the command	whatis cat or whatis cal
help	To get help on the command	cat --help or ls --help
cp	To copies a file or group of files.	cp t1 new or cp t1 t2 india
mv	To rename a file.	mv t1 test
	To move a file.	mv t1 india
wc	To counting lines, letters and words of a file.	wc t1 or wc -lwc t1
-l	To counting only lines of a file.	wc -l t1
-w	To counting only words of a file.	wc -w t1



-c	To counting only characters of a file.	wc -c t1
chmod	To change the file read (r), write (w) or execute (x) permission of a user (u), group (g), other (o) and all (a).	chmod ugo+w t1 or chmod u+x t1 or chomd go-x t1
more	To view one page content on screen at a time	more t1
cmp	Compare two files and writes the result to the standard output	cmp t1 t2
diff	Compare two files and display the contents of both file indicating where the difference lines.	diff t1 t2
Piping ()	Pipe symbol is used to provide the output of one command as an input to another command.	ls wc -l or cal more
head	To display top lines of the file. (Default first 10 lines)	head new
	To display specified top lines of the file.	head -4 new
tail	To display last lines of the file. (Default last 10 lines)	tail new
	To display specified last lines of the file.	tail -5 new
cut	To display column wise file cutting on screen.	cut -d ":" -f 1 new
-c	Character wise cutting.	cut -c 1,3,5,7-10 new
-d	To specified delimiter or word separator in a file.	cut -d ":" -f 1 new
-f	Field wise cutting.	cut -d ":" -f 1 new
paste	On the screen, pasting 2 or more files together in column format. All files should have same no. of lines.	paste t1 t2
sort	To display the file content in a ascending order according to ASCII code format.	sort new
-r	To display the file content in a descending order according to ASCII code format.	sort -r new
	To display the file content in an ascending order according to ASCII code format from the required field number.	cut -d ":" -f 2 sort
uniq	To extracts unique lines from file or input provided to it.	uniq new
tr	To translate strings or patterns from one set of characters to another.	cat new tr -s " " '[a-z]' '[A-Z]' or cat new tr -s " " '[C]' '[L]'
-s	To squeezing.	ls -l tr -s ' ' cut -d " " -f 6
grep	To searching strings or patterns in a file or input provided to it.	grep "Vikas" new
-i	To ignore case while searching.	ls -l grep -i "USer"
-v	To display the lines except those containing pattern. (Inverse)	grep -v "Vikas" new
-c	To display the line counting containing pattern	grep -c "Vikas" new



find	Command helps us to look for forget location of file or directory.	find -name intro*
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