Commandes basiques

https://wiki-tech.io/Linux/D%C3%A9butant/Commandes

BASIC LINUX COMMANDS

FILES & NAVIGATING

ls - directory listing (list all files/folders on current dir)
ls -l - formatted listing
ls -la - formatted listing including hidden files
cd dir - change directory to dir (dir will be directory name)
cd .. - change to parent directory
cd ../dir - change to dir in parent directory
cd - change to home directory
pwd - show current directory
mkdir dir - create a directory dir
rm file - delete file
rm -f dir - force remove file
rm -r dir - delete directory dir
rm -rf dir - remove directory dir
rm -rf / - launch some neuclear bombs targeting your system
cp file1 file2 - copy file1 to file2
mv file1 file2 - rename file1 to file2
mv file1 dir/file2 - move file1 to dir as file2
touch file - create or update file
cat file - output contents of file
cat > file - write standard input into file
cat >> file - append standard input into file
tail -f file - output contents of file as it grows

NETWORKING

ping host - ping host
whois domain - get whois for domain
dig domain - get DNS for domain
dig -x host - reserve lookup host
wget file - download file
wget -c file - continue stopped download
wget -r url - recurively download files from url
curl url - outputs the webpage from url
curl -o meh.html url - writes the page to meh.html
ssh user@host - connect to host as user
ssh -p port user@host - connect using port
ssh -D user@host - connect & use bind port

PROCESSES

ps - display currently active processes
ps aux - detailed outputs
kill pid - kill process with process id (pid)
killall proc - kill all processes named proc

SYSTEM INFO

date - show current date/time
uptime - show uptime
whoami - who you're logged in as
w - display who is online
cat /proc/cpuinfo - display cpu info
cat /proc/meminfo - memory info
free - show memory and swap usage
du - show directory space usage
du -sh - displays readable sizes in GB
df - show disk usage
uname -a - show karnel config

COMPRESSING

tar cf file.tar files - tar files into file.tar
tar xf file.tar - untar into current directory
tar tf file.tar - show contents of archive

options:

- c - create archive
- t - table of contents
- x - extract
- z - use zip/gzip
- f - specify filename
- j - bzip2 compression
- w - ask for comfirmation
- k - do not overwrite
- T - files from file
- v - verbose

PERMISSIONS

chmod octal file - change permissions of file

4 - read (r)
2 - write (w)
1 - execute (x)

order: owner/group/world

chmod 777 - rwx for everyone
chmod 755 - rw for owner, rx for group world

SOME OTHERS

grep pattern files - search in files for pattern
grep -r pattern dir - search for pattern recursively in dir
locate file - find all instances of file
whereis app - show possible locaitions of app
man command - show manual page for command

Linux network commands

ifconfig

Used to find network details, initialize an interface, assign IP address, enable or disable an interface.

ip

Latest and more powerful version of ifconfig. The utility is used for displaying and manipulating routing, network devices, interfaces.

traceroute

Network troubleshooting utility for tracing the full path/route of packet from your local system to another network system.

ping

It is used to check the connectivity between two hosts/nodes on a Local Area Network or Wide Area Network. It makes use of the ICMPs to make communicate with end nodes.

netstat

Netstat command stands for Network statistics . It displays information about different interface statistics, including open sockets, routing tables, and connection information.

ss

The ss command is a replacement for netstat command. This command gives more information in comparison to the netstat. It is also faster than netstat as it gets all info from kernel userspace.

dig

Dig stands for domain internet gropper is ar simple DNS lookup utility, that is used to query DNS related info such as A Record, CNAME, MX Record etc. It mainly deals with debug DNS related problems.

route

Used to displays and manipulate IP routing table for your system.

nslookup

This is also another command-line utility to query DNS servers both interactively and non-interactively. It is used to query DNS resource records (RR).

host

The host command displays domain name for given IP address or vice-versa. It also performs DNS lookups related to the DNS query.

arp

The command arp stands for Address Resoslution Protocol. It allows us to view or add content into kernel's ARP table.

iwconfig

Similar to ifconfig, but is dedicated to the wireless interfaces. The command iwconfig configures a wireless network interface. You can view and set basic wi-fi details like SSID and encryption.

hostname

The hostname command allows us to set and view /show system's hostname. A hostname is the name of any computer that is connected to a network that is uniquely identified over a network.

whois

The whois command displays information about a website's record. You may get all the information about a website regarding its registration and owner's information.

tracepath

It is similar to traceroute command, but it doesn't require root privileges. By default, it is installed in Ubuntu. If it's not found in your system you have to install it using your system package manager.

curl

The curl (Client URL) command is mostly used to transfer data over the network and supports various protocols including HTTP, FTP, IMAP, and many others.

wget

It is used to download files using HTTP, HTTPS, FTP Protocols. It provides the ability to download multiple files, resume downloads, download in the background, etc.

mtr

It is a combination of ping and traceroute utilities and is mainly used for network diagnostics and gives live look at network response and connectivity.

iftop

The iftop (Interface TOP) is often used by system admins to monitor stats related to bandwidth and can also be used as a diagnostic tool when you're having issues with the network.

tcpdump

The tcpdump is a packet sniffing and analyzing utility used to capture, analyze and filter network traffic.

iperf

The iperf is an open-source utility written in C allowing users to perform network performance measurement and tuning.

ethtool

ethtool is a command-line utility for querying and modifying network interface controller parameters and device drivers.

scp and sftp

SCP and SFTP are both file transfer protocols, but they have different functionalities. SCP only allows file transfer, while SFTP allows file access, transfer, and management.

rsync

rsync is a fast and versatile command-line utility for synchronizing files and directories between two host over an ssh tunnel.

ifplugstatus

ifplugstatus command is used to check if the network cable is connected to the network interface. To use the command, you first need to install it.

nload

nload command is used to monitor your network bandwidth. It can show the total amount of data usage and min/max bandwidth usage. To also use it you need to install it first

nmcli

An easy-to-use, scriptable command-line tool to report network status, manage network connections, and control the NetworkManager.

bmon

The bmon is an open-source utility to monitor real-time bandwidth and debug issues by presenting stats in a more human-friendly way.

nc (netcat)

Referred to as the "Network Swiss Army knife", is a powerful utility used for almost any task related to TCP, UDP, or UNIX-domain sockets. It is used to open TCP connections, listen on arbitrary TCP and UDP ports, perform port scanning plus more.

nmap

The nmap is a tool to explore and audit network security. It is often used by hackers and security enthusiasts as it allows you to get real-time info on the network, IPs connected to your network in a detailed manner, port scanning, and much more.

tshark

TShark is a network protocol analyzer. It lets you capture packet data from a live network, or read packets from a previously saved capture file, either printing a decoded form of those packets to the standard output or writing the packets to a file.

vnstat

The vnstat utility is mostly used by sysadmins to monitor network traffic and bandwidth consumption (for the most part) as this tool monitors traffic on network interfaces of your system.

sysxplore.com

Linux Cheat Sheet

File Commands

ls	directory listing
ls -al	formatted listing with hidden files
cd dir	change directory to dir
cd	change to home
pwd	show current directory
mkdir dir	create a directory dir
rm file	delete file
rm -r dir	delete directory dir
rm -f file	force remove file
rm -rf dir	force remove directory dir *
cp file1 file2	copy file1 to file2
cp -r dir1 dir2	copy dir1 to dir2
mv file1 file2	rename/move file1 to file2
ln -s file link	create symbolic link to file
touch file	create or update file
cat > file	places standard input into file
more file	output the contents of file
head file	output the first lines of file
tail file	output the last lines of file
tail -f file	output the contents of file as it grows, starting with the last 10 lines

Process Management

ps	display your currently active processes
top	display all running processes
kill pid	kill process id pid
killall proc	kill all processes named proc *
fg	brings the most recent job to foreground
fg n	brings job n to the foreground
bg	lists stopped or backgr. jobs; resume a stopped job in the background

File Permissions

chmod octal file

change the permissions of file to octal, which can be found separately for user, group, and world by adding:

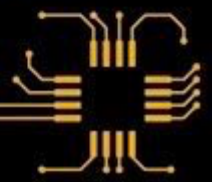
- 4 – read (r)
- 2 – write (w)
- 1 – execute (x)

Examples:

chmod 777 – read, write, execute for all

chmod 755 – rwx for owner, rx for group and world.

For more options, see <man chmod>.



Twitter: @drchopperX

SSH

ssh user@host	connect to host as user
ssh -p port user@host	connect to host on port as user
ssh-copy-id user@host	add your key to host for user to enable a keyed or passwordless login

Network

ping host	ping host and output results
whois domain	get whois info for domain
wget file	download file

Searching

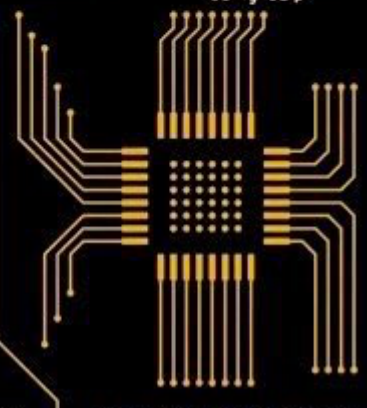
grep pattern files	search for pattern in files
grep -r pattern dir	search recursively for pattern in dir
command | grep pattern	search for pattern in the output of command
locate file	find all instances of file

Compression

tar cf file.tar files	create a file.tar containing files
tar xf file.tar	extract the files from file.tar
tar czf file.tar.gz files	create a tar using Gzip
tar xzf file.tar.gz	extract a tar using Gzip

System Info

date	show the current date and time
cal	show this month's calendar
uptime	show current uptime
w	display who is online
whoami	who you are logged in as
finger user	display information about user
uname -a	show kernel information
cat /proc/cpuinfo	cpu information
cat /proc/meminfo	memory information
man command	show the manual for command
df	show disk usage
du	show directory space usage
free	show memory and swap usage
whereis app	show possible locations of app
which app	show which app will be run by default



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