

Summary of Linux Commands

<i>yppasswd</i>	change password
<i>pwd</i>	“print the working directory”. Tells you where you are in the directory structure.
<i>ls</i>	“list” the contents of the current directory. <i>ls -l</i> is for a long listing. <i>ls -a</i> lists all files including hidden files.
<i>mkdir <dirname></i>	“make directory”. Make a subdirectory of the current directory with the name <i><dirname></i> .
<i>cd <dirname></i>	“change directory” to <i><dirname></i> . <i>cd</i> by itself changes the current directory to the home directory.
<i>clear</i>	clear screen
<i>mv</i>	“move (rename)”. A somewhat different command with many options. For the moment, <i>mv <filename1> <filename2></i> will rename <i>filename1</i> to <i>filename2</i> .
<i>cp</i>	“copy”. A somewhat different command with many options. For the moment, <i>cp <filename1> <filename2></i> will copy the first file to the second file, creating a duplicate and overwriting <i><filename2></i> if it already existed.
<i>rm</i>	“remove”. Usage: <i>rm <filename></i> This command removes the file and puts it in the <i>junk</i> subdirectory of your home directory until you log out.
<i>man</i>	“manual” usage <i>man commandname</i> Displays the on line manual pages. Example: <i>man mh</i> will tell you about how to use the <i>mh</i> mail handler. <i>man</i> is one of the most important facilities that you will have at your disposal, although it admittedly takes some time to get used to the way that the manual pages are written. Get used to them quickly, for they will answer many questions without having to ask anyone.
<i>more</i>	see “more” of the text. Usage: <i>more <filename></i> . Allows you to go through a file one screen at a time.
<i>history</i>	Shows a history of the commands you have typed with its history number beside. This enables you to repeat long commands without having to repeat all of the typing. By typing <i>!<number></i> you can repeat a command without having to type the entire command. To repeat the last command, simply type <i>!!</i> . To repeat the last command that began with <i>ma</i> you can type <i>!ma</i> .
<i>ssh</i>	locally log in to a local UNIX machine or execute a command on a remote machine. Usage: <i>ssh machinename</i> to remotely log in or <i>rsh machinename command</i> to execute a command.