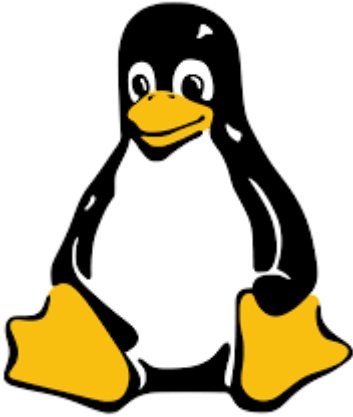


Basic Linux Commands



Here are some Linux commands that everyone should be familiar with. In fact, you could argue that these are the first commands to memorise and build out your repertoire from there.

#BASIC LINUX COMMANDS

#Clear the terminal window

```
clear
```

#Show kernel version

```
uname -a
```

#Show all tunable kernel parameters in the /proc/sys directory

```
sudo /sbin/sysctl -a
```

#Set a kernel parameter on the fly without persistence

```
sudo /sbin/sysctl -w kernel.sysrq="1"
```

#Set a kernel parameter with persistence

```
/etc/sysctl.conf
```

#Kernel parameters startup script

```
/etc/rc.d/rc.sysinit
```

#Show network interfaces

```
ifconfig
```

```
ip addr show
```

#Configure network interface with persistence

```
/etc/sysconfig/network
```

```
/etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0
#Show all filesystems and space
df -ah
#Show service status
service udev status
systemctl status udev
#How much disk space is used by a given directory
du ~/Downloads
#What TCP and UDP ports is the listem listening on?
netstat -tulpn
sudo netstat -tulpn #gives more info on process name
#Show information about a given process
ps aux | grep containerd
#Show free memory stats
free
#List block storage devices known to the system
lsblk
#Show mounted storage devices
mount
#Show filesystems that should be mounted at boot
cat /etc/fstab
#Mount everything in /etc/fstab
mount -a
#Mount a block storage device
mount /dev/sdb1 /mnt
#LVM Commands
pvdisplay pvcreate pvremove pvchange
vgdisplay vgcreate vgextend vgrename vgchange
lvdisplay lvcreate lvextend lvremove lvchange
mkfs.ext4
#Copy files
cp
rsync
dd
#Show command history
history
#Look up a command
man -k <search-string>
man grep
```