

Command	Description
<u>a2p</u>	Creates a Perl script from an awk script.
<u>ac</u>	Prints statistics about users' connect time.
<u>alias</u>	Create a name for another command or long command string.
<u>ar</u>	Maintain portable archive or library.
<u>arch</u>	Display the architecture of the current host.
<u>arp</u>	Manipulate the system ARP cache.
<u>as</u>	An assembler.
<u>at</u>	Command scheduler.
<u>awk</u>	Awk script processing program.
<u>basename</u>	Deletes any specified prefix from a string.
<u>bash</u>	Command Bourne interpreter
<u>bc</u>	Calculator.
<u>bdiff</u>	Compare large files.
<u>bfs</u>	Editor for large files.
<u>bg</u>	Continues a program running in the background.
<u>biff</u>	Enable / disable incoming mail notifications.
<u>break</u>	Break out of while, for, foreach, or until loop.
<u>bs</u>	Battleship game.
<u>bye</u>	Alias often used for the exit command.
<u>cal</u>	Calendar
<u>calendar</u>	Display appointments and reminders.
<u>cancel</u>	Cancel a print job.
<u>cat</u>	View and/or modify a file.
<u>cc</u>	C compiler.
<u>cd</u>	Change directory.
<u>chdir</u>	Change directory.
<u>checkeg</u>	Language processors to assist in describing equations.
<u>checknr</u>	Check nroff and troff files for any errors.
<u>chfn</u>	Modify your own information or if super user or root modify another users information.
<u>chgrp</u>	Change a groups access to a file or directory.
<u>chkey</u>	Change the secure RPC key pair.

<u>chmod</u>	Change the permission of a file.
<u>chown</u>	Change the ownership of a file.
<u>chsh</u>	Change login shell.
<u>cksum</u>	Display and calculate a CRC for files.
<u>clear</u>	Clears screen.
<u>cls</u>	Alias often used to clear a screen.
<u>cmp</u>	Compare files.
<u>col</u>	Reverse line-feeds filter.
<u>comm</u>	Compare files and select or reject lines that are common.
<u>compress</u>	Compress files on a computer.
<u>continue</u>	Break out of while, for, foreach, or until loop.
<u>copy</u>	Copy files.
<u>cp</u>	Copy files.
<u>cpio</u>	Creates archived CPIO files.
<u>crontab</u>	Create and list files that you wish to run on a regular schedule.
<u>csch</u>	Execute the C shell command interpreter
<u>csplit</u>	Split files based on context.
<u>ctags</u>	Create a tag file for use with <u>ex</u> and <u>vi</u> .
<u>cu</u>	Calls or connects to another Unix system, terminal or non-Unix system.
<u>curl</u>	Transfer a URL.
<u>cut</u>	Cut out selected fields of each line of a file.
<u>date</u>	Tells you the date and time in Unix.
<u>dc</u>	An arbitrary precision arithmetic package.
<u>df</u>	Display the available disk space for each mount.
<u>deroff</u>	Removes <u>nroff</u> / <u>troff</u> , <u>tbl</u> , and <u>eqn</u> constructs.
<u>dhclient</u>	Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol Client.
<u>diff</u>	Displays two files and prints the lines that are different.
<u>dig</u>	DNS lookup utility.
<u>dircmp</u>	Lists the different files when comparing directories.
<u>dirname</u>	Deliver portions of path names.
<u>dmesg</u>	Print or control the kernel ring buffer.
<u>dos2unix</u>	Converts text files between DOS and Unix formats.

<u>dpost</u>	Translates files created by <u>troff</u> into PostScript.
<u>du</u>	Tells you how much space a file occupies.
<u>echo</u>	Displays text after echo to the terminal.
<u>ed</u>	Line oriented file editor.
<u>edit</u>	Text editor.
<u>egrep</u>	Search a file for a pattern using full regular expressions.
<u>elm</u>	Program command used to send and receive e-mail.
<u>emacs</u>	Text editor.
<u>enable</u>	Enables / Disables LP printers.
<u>env</u>	Displays environment variables.
<u>eqn</u>	Language processors to assist in describing equations.
<u>ex</u>	Line-editor mode of the <u>vi</u> text editor.
<u>exit</u>	Exit from a program, shell or log you out of a Unix network.
<u>expand</u>	Expand copies of file s.
<u>expr</u>	Evaluate arguments as an expression.
<u>fc</u>	The FC utility lists or edits and re-executes, commands previously entered to an interactive sh.
<u>fg</u>	Continues a stopped job by running it in the foreground
<u>fgrep</u>	Search a file for a fixed-character string.
<u>file</u>	Tells you if the object you are looking at is a file or if it is a directory.
<u>find</u>	Finds one or more files assuming that you know their approximate filenames.
<u>findsmb</u>	List info about machines that respond to SMB name queries on a subnet.
<u>finger</u>	Lists information about the user.
<u>fmt</u>	Simple text formatters.
<u>fold</u>	Filter for folding lines.
<u>for</u>	Shell built-in functions to repeatedly execute action(s) for a selected number of times.
<u>foreach</u>	Shell built-in functions to repeatedly execute action(s) for a selected number of times.
<u>fromdos</u>	Converts text files between DOS and Unix formats.
<u>fsck</u>	Check and repair a Linux file system.
<u>ftp</u>	Enables ftp access to another terminal.

<u>getfacl</u>	Display discretionary file information.
<u>gprof</u>	The gprof utility produces an execution profile of a program.
<u>grep</u>	Finds text within a file.
<u>groupadd</u>	Creates a new group account.
<u>groupdel</u>	Enables a super user or root to remove a group.
<u>groupmod</u>	Enables a super user or root to modify a group.
<u>gunzip</u>	Expand compressed files.
<u>gview</u>	A programmers text editor.
<u>gvim</u>	A programmers text editor.
<u>gzip</u>	Compress files.
<u>halt</u>	Stop the computer.
<u>hash</u>	Remove internal hash table.
<u>hashstat</u>	Display the hash stats.
<u>head</u>	Displays the first ten lines of a file, unless otherwise stated.
<u>help</u>	If computer has online help documentation installed this command will display it.
<u>history</u>	Display the history of commands typed.
<u>host</u>	DNS lookup utility.
<u>hostid</u>	Prints the numeric identifier for the current host.
<u>hostname</u>	Set or print name of current host system.
<u>id</u>	Shows you the numeric user and group ID on BSD.
<u>ifconfig</u>	Sets up network interfaces.
<u>ifdown</u>	take a network interface down
<u>ifup</u>	bring a network interface up
<u>isalist</u>	Display the native instruction sets executable on this platform.
<u>jobs</u>	List the jobs currently running in the background.
<u>join</u>	Joins command forms together.
<u>keylogin</u>	Decrypt the user's secret key.
<u>kill</u>	Cancel a job.
<u>ksh</u>	Korn shell command interpreter.
<u>ld</u>	Link-editor for object files.
<u>ldd</u>	List dynamic dependencies of executable files or shared objects.
<u>less</u>	Opposite of the more command.

<u>lex</u>	Generate programs for lexical tasks.
<u>link</u>	Calls the link function to create a link to a file.
<u>ln</u>	Creates a link to a file.
<u>lo</u>	Allows you to exit from a program, shell or log you out of a Unix network.
<u>locate</u>	List files in databases that match a pattern.
<u>login</u>	Signs into a new system.
<u>logname</u>	Returns users login name.
<u>logout</u>	Logs out of a system.
<u>lp</u>	Prints a file on <u>System V</u> systems.
<u>lpadmin</u>	Configure the LP print service.
<u>lpc</u>	Line printer control program.
<u>lpq</u>	Lists the status of all the available printers.
<u>lpr</u>	Submits print requests.
<u>lprm</u>	Removes print requests from the print queue.
<u>lpstat</u>	Lists status of the <u>LP</u> print services.
<u>ls</u>	Lists the contents of a directory.
<u>mach</u>	Display the processor type of the current host.
<u>mail</u>	One of the ways that allows you to read/send E-Mail.
<u>mailcompat</u>	Provide <u>SunOS</u> 4.x compatibility for the Solaris mailbox format.
<u>mailx</u>	Mail interactive message processing system.
<u>make</u>	Executes a list of shell commands associated with each target.
<u>man</u>	Display a manual of a command.
<u>mesg</u>	Control if non-root users can send text messages to you.
<u>mii-tool</u>	View, manipulate media-independent interface status.
<u>mkdir</u>	Create a directory.
<u>mkfs</u>	Build a Linux file system, usually a hard disk partition.
<u>more</u>	Displays text one screen at a time.
<u>mount</u>	Disconnects a file systems and remote resources.
<u>mt</u>	Magnetic tape control.
<u>mv</u>	Renames a file or moves it from one directory to another directory.
<u>nc</u>	TCP/IP swiss army knife.
<u>neqn</u>	Language processors to assist in describing equations.

<u>netstat</u>	Shows network status.
<u>newaliases</u>	Install new elm aliases for user and/or system.
<u>newform</u>	Change the format of a text file.
<u>newgrp</u>	Log into a new group.
<u>nice</u>	Invokes a command with an altered scheduling priority.
<u>niscat</u>	Display NIS+ tables and objects.
<u>nischmod</u>	Change access rights on a NIS+ object.
<u>nischown</u>	Change the owner of a NIS+ object.
<u>nischttl</u>	Change the time to live value of a NIS+ object.
<u>nisdefaults</u>	Display NIS+ default values.
<u>nisgrep</u>	Utilities for searching NIS+ tables.
<u>nismatch</u>	Utilities for searching NIS+ tables.
<u>nispasswd</u>	Change NIS+ password information.
<u>nistbladm</u>	NIS+ table administration command.
<u>nmap</u>	Network exploration tool and security / port scanner.
<u>nohup</u>	Runs a command even if the session is disconnected or the user logs out.
<u>nroff</u>	Formats documents for display or line-printer.
<u>nslookup</u>	Queries a name server for a host or domain lookup.
<u>on</u>	Execute a command on a remote system, but with the local environment.
<u>onintr</u>	Shell built-in functions to respond to (hardware) signals.
<u>optisa</u>	Determine which variant instruction set is optimal to use.
<u>pack</u>	Shrinks file into a compressed file.
<u>pagesize</u>	Display the size of a page of memory in bytes, as returned by getpagesize.
<u>passwd</u>	Allows you to change your password.
<u>paste</u>	Merge corresponding or subsequent lines of files.
<u>pax</u>	Read / write and writes lists of the members of archive files and copy directory hierarchies.
<u>pcat</u>	Compresses file.
<u>perl</u>	Perl is a programming language optimized for scanning arbitrary text files, extracting information from those text files.
<u>pg</u>	Files perusal filters for CRTs.

<u>pgrep</u>	Examine the active processes on the system and reports the process IDs of the processes
<u>pico</u>	Simple and very easy to use text editor in the style of the Pine Composer.
<u>pine</u>	Command line program for Internet News and Email.
<u>ping</u>	Sends ICMP ECHO_REQUEST packets to network hosts.
<u>pkill</u>	Examine the active processes on the system and reports the process IDs of the processes
<u>poweroff</u>	Stop the computer.
<u>pr</u>	Formats a file to make it look better when printed.
<u>priocntl</u>	Display's or set scheduling parameters of specified process(es)
<u>printf</u>	Write formatted output.
<u>ps</u>	Reports the process status.
<u>pvs</u>	Display the internal version information of dynamic objects within an ELF file.
<u>pwd</u>	Print the current working directory.
<u>quit</u>	Allows you to exit from a program, shell or log you out of a Unix network.
<u>rcp</u>	Copies files from one computer to another computer.
<u>reboot</u>	Stop the computer.
<u>red</u>	Line oriented file editor.
<u>rehash</u>	Recomputes the internal hash table of the contents of directories listed in the path.
<u>remsh</u>	Runs a command on another computer.
<u>repeat</u>	Shell built-in functions to repeatedly execute action(s) for a selected number of times.
<u>rgview</u>	A programmers text editor.
<u>rgvim</u>	A programmers text editor.
<u>rlogin</u>	Establish a remote connection from your terminal to a remote machine.
<u>rm</u>	Deletes a file without confirmation (by default).
<u>rmail</u>	One of the ways that allows you to read/send E-Mail.
<u>rmdir</u>	Deletes a directory.
<u>rn</u>	Reads newsgroups.
<u>route</u>	Show / manipulate the IP routing table.

<u>rpcinfo</u>	Report RPC information.
<u>rsh</u>	Runs a command on another computer.
<u>rsync</u>	Faster, flexible replacement for <u>rcp</u> .
<u>rview</u>	A programmers text editor.
<u>rvim</u>	A programmers text editor.
<u>s2p</u>	Convert a sed script into a Perl script.
<u>sag</u>	Graphically displays the system activity data stored in a binary data file by a previous <u>sar</u> run.
<u>sar</u>	Displays the activity for the CPU.
<u>script</u>	Records everything printed on your screen.
<u>sdiff</u>	Compares two files, side-by-side.
<u>sed</u>	Allows you to use pre-recorded commands to make changes to text.
<u>sendmail</u>	Sends mail over the Internet.
<u>set</u>	Set the value of an environment variable.
<u>setenv</u>	Set the value of an environment variable.
<u>setfacl</u>	Modify the Access Control List (ACL) for a file or files.
<u>settime</u>	Change file access and modification time.
<u>sftp</u>	Secure file transfer program.
<u>sh</u>	Runs or processes jobs through the Bourne <u>shell</u> .
<u>shred</u>	Delete a file securely, first overwriting it to hide its contents.
<u>shutdown</u>	Turn off the computer immediately or at a specified time.
<u>sleep</u>	Waits a x amount of seconds.
<u>slogin</u>	OpenSSH <u>SSH</u> client (remote login program).
<u>smbclient</u>	An ftp-like client to access SMB/CIFS resources on servers.
<u>sort</u>	Sorts the lines in a text file.
<u>spell</u>	Looks through a text file and reports any words that it finds in the text file that are not in the dictionary.
<u>split</u>	Split a file into pieces.
<u>stat</u>	Display file or filesystem status.
<u>stop</u>	Control process execution.
<u>strip</u>	Discard symbols from object files.
<u>stty</u>	Sets options for your terminal.
<u>su</u>	Become <u>super user</u> or another user.

<u>sysinfo</u>	Get and set system information strings.
<u>syslogd</u>	Linux system logging utilities.
<u>tabs</u>	Set tabs on a terminal.
<u>tail</u>	Delivers the last part of the file.
<u>talk</u>	Talk with other logged in users.
<u>tac</u>	Concatenate and print files in reverse.
<u>tar</u>	Create tape archives and add or extract files.
<u>tbl</u>	Preprocessor for formatting tables for <u>nroff</u> or <u>troff</u> .
<u>tcopy</u>	Copy a magnetic tape.
<u>tcpdump</u>	Dump traffic on a network.
<u>tee</u>	Read from an input and write to a standard output or file.
<u>telnet</u>	Uses the <u>telnet</u> protocol to connect to another remote computer.
<u>time</u>	Used to time a simple command.
<u>timex</u>	The timex command times a command; reports process data and system activity.
<u>todos</u>	Converts text files between DOS and Unix formats.
<u>top</u>	Display Linux <u>tasks</u> .
<u>touch</u>	Change file access and modification time.
<u>tput</u>	Initialize a terminal or query terminfo database.
<u>tr</u>	Translate characters.
<u>traceroute</u>	Print the route packets take to network host.
<u>troff</u>	Typeset or format documents.
<u>ul</u>	Reads the named filenames or terminal and does underlining.
<u>umask</u>	Get or set the file mode creation mask.
<u>unalias</u>	Remove an alias.
<u>unhash</u>	Remove internal hash table.
<u>uname</u>	Print name of current system.
<u>uncompress</u>	Uncompressed compressed files.
<u>uniq</u>	Report or filter out repeated lines in a file.
<u>unmount</u>	Crates a file systems and remote resources.
<u>unpack</u>	Expands a compressed file.
<u>untar</u>	Create tape archives and add or extract files.
<u>until</u>	Execute a set of actions while/until conditions are evaluated TRUE.

<u>useradd</u>	Create a new user or updates default new user information.
<u>userdel</u>	Remove a users account.
<u>usermod</u>	Modify a users account.
<u>vacation</u>	Reply to mail automatically.
<u>vedit</u>	Screen-oriented (visual) display editor based on <u>ex</u> .
<u>vgrind</u>	Grind <u>nice</u> program listings
<u>vi</u>	Screen-oriented (visual) display editor based on <u>ex</u> .
<u>vim</u>	A programmers text editor.
<u>view</u>	A programmers text editor.
<u>w</u>	Show who is logged on and what they are doing.
<u>wait</u>	Await process completion.
<u>wc</u>	Displays a count of lines, words, and characters in a file
<u>whereis</u>	Locate a binary, source, and manual page files for a command.
<u>while</u>	Repetitively execute a set of actions while/until conditions are evaluated TRUE.
<u>which</u>	Locate a command.
<u>who</u>	Displays who is on the system.
<u>whois</u>	Internet user name directory service.
<u>write</u>	Send a message to another user.
<u>X</u>	Execute the X windows system.
<u>xfd</u>	Display all the characters in an X font.
<u>xlsfonts</u>	Server font list displayer for <u>X</u> .
<u>xset</u>	User preference utility for X.
<u>xterm</u>	Terminal emulator for <u>X</u> .
<u>xrdb</u>	X server resource database utility.
<u>yacc</u>	Short for yet another compiler-compiler, yacc is a compiler.
<u>yes</u>	Repeatedly output a line with all specified STRING(s), or 'y'.
<u>yppasswd</u>	Changes network password in the NIS database.
<u>zcat</u>	Compress files.