
Linux Commands

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gvfs-set-attribute /path/to/folder metadata::custom-icon file:///path/to/image

Command Description

cat [filename]

Display file's contents to the standard output device (usually your monitor).

cd /directorypath

Change to directory.

chmod [options] mode filename

Change a file's permissions.

chown [options] filename

Change who owns a file.

clear

Clear a command line screen/window for a fresh start.

cp [options] source destination

Copy files and directories.

date [options]

Display or set the system date and time.

df [options]

Display used and available disk space.

du [options]

Show how much space each file takes up.

file [options] filename

Determine what type of data is within a file.

find [pathname] [expression]

Search for files matching a provided pattern.

grep [options] pattern [filename]

Search files or output for a particular pattern.

kill [options] pid

Stop a process. If the process refuses to stop, use kill -9 pid.

less [options] [filename]

View the contents of a file one page at a time.

ln [options] source [destination]

Create a shortcut.

locate filename

Search a copy of your filesystem for the specified filename.

lpr [options]

Send a print job.

ls [options]

List directory contents.

man [command]

Display the help information for the specified command.

mkdir [options] directory

Create a new directory.

mv [options] source destination

Rename or move file(s) or directories.

passwd [name [password]]

Change the password or allow (for the system administrator) to change any password.

ps [options]

Display a snapshot of the currently running processes.

pwd

Display the pathname for the current directory.

rm [options] directory
Remove (delete) file(s) and/or directories.

rmdir [options] directory
Delete empty directories.

ssh [options] user@machine
Remotely log in to another Linux machine, over the network. Leave an ssh session by typing exit.

su [options] [user [arguments]]
Switch to another user account.

tail [options] [filename]
Display the last n lines of a file (the default is 10).

tar [options] filename
Store and extract files from a tarfile (.tar) or tarball (.tar.gz or .tgz).

top
Displays the resources being used on your system. Press q to exit.

touch filename
Create an empty file with the specified name.

who [options]
Display who is logged on.

-sudo permission

Linux Command Quick Reference

The following list describes some of the most useful and popular Linux commands. Consult the man page for each command to learn about additional arguments and details of operation.

adduser userid
Creates a new userid, prompting for necessary information (requires root privileges).

apropos keyword
Searches the manual pages for occurrences of the specified keyword and prints short descriptions from the beginning of matching manual pages.

at time at -f file time
Executes commands entered via stdin (or, by using the alternative form, the specified file) at the specified time. The time can be specified in a variety of ways; for example, in hour and minute format hh: mm or in hour, minute, month, day, and year format hh: mm mm/ dd/ yy.

atq
Prints descriptions of jobs pending via the at command.

`atrm job`

Cancels execution of a job scheduled via the `at` command. Use the `atq` command to discover the identities of scheduled jobs.

`bg bg jobs`

Places the current job (or, by using the alternative form, the specified jobs) in the background, suspending its execution so that a new user prompt appears immediately. Use the `jobs` command to discover the identities of background jobs.

`cal month year`

Prints a calendar for the specified month of the specified year.

`cat files`

Prints the contents of the specified files.

`cd cd directory`

Changes the current working directory to the user's home directory or the specified directory.

`chgrp group files chgrp -R group files`

Changes the group of the specified files to the specified group. The alternative form of the command operates recursively, changing the group of subdirectories and files beneath a specified directory. The group must be named in the `/etc/groups` file, maintained by the `newgroup` command.

`chmod mode files chmod -R mode files`

Changes the access mode of the specified files to the specified mode. The alternative form of the command operates recursively, changing the mode of subdirectories and files beneath a specified directory.

`chown userid files chown -R userid files`

Changes the owner of the specified files to the specified userid. The alternative form of the command operates recursively, changing the owner of subdirectories and files beneath a specified directory

`clear`

Clears the terminal screen.

`cmp file1 file2`

Compares two files, reporting all discrepancies. Similar to the `diff` command, though the output format differs.

`cp file1 file2 cp files directory cp -R files directory`

Copies a file to another file or directory, or copies a subdirectory and all its files to another directory.

`date date date`

Displays the current date and time or changes the system date and time to the specified value, of the form `MMddhhmmyy` or `MMddhhmmyyyy`.

`df`

Prints the amount of free disk space on each mounted filesystem.

`diff file1 file2`

Compares two files, reporting all discrepancies. Similar to the `cmp` command, though the output format differs.

`dmesg`

Prints the messages resulting from the most recent system boot.

`du du directories`

Prints the amount of disk space used by the current directory (or the specified directories) and its (their) subdirectories.

`echo string echo -n string`

Prints the specified text on the standard output stream. The `-n` option causes omission of the trailing newline character.

`fdformat device`

Formats the media inserted in the specified floppy disk drive. The command performs a low-level format only; it does

not create a filesystem. To create a filesystem, issue the `mkfs` command after formatting the media.

`fdisk device`

Edits the partition table of the specified hard disk.

`fg fg jobs`

Brings the current job (or the specified jobs) to the foreground.

`file files`

Determines and prints a description of the type of each specified file.

`find path -name pattern -print`

Searches the specified path for files with names matching the specified `pattern` (usually enclosed in single quotes) and prints their names. The `find` command has many other arguments and functions; see the online documentation.

`finger users`

Prints descriptions of the specified users.

`free`

Displays the amount of used and free system memory.

`ftp hostname`

Opens an FTP connection to the specified host, allowing files to be transferred. The FTP program provides subcommands for accomplishing file transfers; see the online documentation.

`grep pattern files grep -i pattern files grep -n pattern files grep -v pattern files`

Search the specified files for text matching the specified `pattern` (usually enclosed in single quotes) and print matching lines. The `-i` option specifies that matching is performed without regard to case. The `-n` option specifies that each line of output is preceded by the file name and line number. The `-v` option reverses the matching, causing non-matched lines to be printed.

`gzip files gunzip files`

Compress (or expand) the specified files. Generally, a compressed file has the same name as the original file, followed by `.gz`.

`head files`

Prints the first several lines of each specified file.

`hostname hostname name`

Displays (or sets) the name of the host.

`info`

Launches the GNU Texinfo help system.

`init run_level`

Changes the system run level to the specified value (requires root privileges).

`insmod module`

Dynamically loads the specified module (requires root privileges).

`jobs`

Displays all background jobs.

`ispell files`

Checks the spelling of the contents of the specified files.

`kill process_ids kill - signal process_ids kill -l`

Kills the specified processes, sends the specified processes the specified signal (given as a number or name), or prints a list of available signals.

`killall program killall - signal program`

Kills all processes that are instances of the specified program or sends the specified signal to all processes that are instances of the specified program.

`ln old new ln -s old new`

Creates a hard (or soft) link associating a new name with an existing file or directory.

`locate pattern`

Locates files with names containing the specified pattern. Uses the database maintained by the `updatedb` command.

`lpq`

Prints the entries of the print queue.

`lpr files`

Prints the specified files.

`lprm job`

Cancels printing of the specified print queue entries. Use `lpq` to determine the contents of the print queue.

`ls ls files ls -a files ls -l files ls -lR files`

Lists (non-hidden) files in the current directory or the specified files or directories. The `-a` option lists hidden files as well as non-hidden files. The `-l` option causes the list to include descriptive information, such as file size and modification date. The `-R` option recursively lists the subdirectories of the specified directories.

`mail`

Launches a simple mail client that permits sending and receiving email messages.

`man title man section title`

Prints the specified man page.

`mkdir directories mkdir -p directories`

Creates the specified directories. The `-p` option causes creation of any parent directories needed to create a specified directory.

`mkfs -t type device`

Creates a file system of the specified type (such as `ext2` or `msdos`) on the specified device (requires root privileges).

`mkswap device`

Creates a Linux swap space on the specified hard disk partition (requires root privileges).

`more file`

Lets the user peruse a file too large to be displayed as a single screen (page) of output. The `more` command provides many subcommands that let the user navigate the file. For example, the `Space` key moves forward one page, the `b` key moves back one page, and the `q` key exits the program.

`mount mount device directory mount -o option -t type device directory`

Prints the mounted devices or mounts the specified device at the specified mount point (generally a subdirectory of `/mnt`). The `mount` command consults `/etc/fstab` to determine standard options associated with a device. The command generally requires root privileges. The `-o` option allows specification of a variety of options; for example, `ro` for read-only access. The `-t` option allows specification of the filesystem type (for example, `ext2`, `msdos`, or `iso9660`, the filesystem type generally used for CD-ROMs).

`mv paths target`

Moves the specified files or directories to the specified target.

`newgroup group`

Creates the specified group.

`passwd passwd user`

Changes the current user's password, or that of the specified user (requires root privileges). The command prompts for

the new password.

ping host

Sends an echo request via TCP/IP to the specified host. A response confirms that the host is operational.

pr files

Formats the specified files for printing, by inserting page breaks and so on. The command provides many arguments and functions.

ps ps -Aux

Displays the processes associated with the current userid or displays a description of each process.

pwd

Prints the absolute path corresponding to the current working directory.

reboot

Reboots the system (requires root privileges).

reset

Clears the terminal screen and resets the terminal status.

rm files rm -i files rm -f files rm -if files rm -rf files

Deletes the specified files or (when the -r option is specified) recursively deletes all subdirectories of the specified files and directories. The -i option causes the command to prompt for confirmation; the -f option suppresses confirmation. Because deleted files cannot generally be recovered, the -f option should be used only with extreme care, particularly when used by the root user.

rmdir directories rmdir -p directories

Deletes the specified empty directories or (when the -p option is specified) the empty directories along the specified path.

shutdown minutes shutdown -r minutes

Shuts down the system after the specified number of minutes elapses (requires root privileges). The -r option causes the system to be rebooted once it has shut down.

sleep time

Causes the command interpreter to pause for the specified number of seconds.

sort files

Sorts the specified files. The command has many useful arguments; see the online documentation.

split file

Splits a file into several smaller files. The command has many arguments; see the online documentation.

su su user su - su - user

Changes the current userid to root or to the specified userid (the latter requires root privileges). The - option establishes a default environment for the new userid.

swapon device

Enables use of the specified device for swapping (requires root privileges).

swapoff device

Disables use of the specified device for swapping (requires root privileges).

sync

Completes all pending input/output operations (requires root privileges).

tail file tail -n file tail -f file

Prints the last several lines of the specified files. The -n option specifies the number of lines to be printed. The -f option causes the command to continuously print additional lines as they are written to the file.

talk user

Launches a program that allows a chat-like dialog with the specified user.

tar cvf tar_file files tar zcvf tar_file files

Creates a tar file with the specified name, containing the specified files and their subdirectories. The z option specified that the tar file will be compressed.

tar xvf tar_file tar zxvf tar_file

Extracts the contents of the specified tar file. The z option specified that the tar file has been compressed.

telnet host

Opens a login session on the specified host.

top

Prints a display of system processes that's continually updated until the user presses the q key.

traceroute host

Uses echo requests to determine and print a network path to the host.

umount device

Unmounts the specified filesystem (generally requires root privileges).

uptime

Prints the system uptime.

w

Prints the current system users.

wall

Prints a message to each user except those who've disabled message reception. Type Ctrl-D to end the message.

wc files

Prints the number of characters, words, and lines in the specified files.

Table E.1 identifies Linux commands that perform functions similar to MS-DOS commands. The operation of the Linux command is not generally identical to that of the corresponding MS-DOS command. See the index to this book or the Linux online documentation for further information about Linux commands.

Table E.1: MS-DOS Commands and Related Linux Commands

MS-DOS

Linux

ATTRIB

chmod

CD

cd

CHKDSK

df, du

DELTREE

rm -R

DIR

ls -l

DOSKEY

(built-in; no need to launch separately)

EDIT

ae, vi, and so on

EXTRACT

tar

FC

cmp, diff

FDISK

fdisk

FIND

grep

FORMAT

fdformat

MORE

more

MOVE

mv

SORT

sort

START

at, bg

XCOPY, XCOPY32

cp

Command Description

a2p

Creates a Perl script from an awk script.

ac

Prints statistics about users' connect time.

access

Checks real user's permissions for a file.

agrep

Version of the grep utility which also matches approximate patterns.

alias

Create a name for another command or long command string.

apropos

Searches the manual pages for a keyword or regular expression.

apt-cache

Queries the APT software package cache.

apt-get

Command line tool for working with APT software packages.

aptitude

Text-based front-end for the APT package management system.

ar

Maintain portable archive or library.

arch

Display the architecture of the current host.

arp

Manipulate the system ARP cache.

as

An assembler.

aspell

Interactive spell checker.

at

Command scheduler.

awk

Awk script processing program.

basename

Deletes any specified prefix from a string.

bash
Command Bourne interpreter

bc
Calculator.

bdiff
Compare large files.

bfs
Editor for large files.

bg
Continues a program running in the background.

biff
Enable and disable incoming mail notifications.

break
Break out of while, for, foreach, or until loop.

bs
Battleship game.

bye
Alias often used for the exit command.

cal
Calendar.

calendar
Display appointments and reminders.

cancel
Cancels a print job.

cat
View or modify a file.

cc
C compiler.

cd
Change directory.

`chdir`
Change directory.

`checkeq`
Language processors to assist in describing equations.

`checknr`
Check `nroff` and `troff` files for any errors.

`chfn`
Modify your own information or if super user or root modify another users information.

`chgrp`
Change a groups access to a file or directory.

`chkey`
Change the secure RPC key pair.

`chmod`
Change the permission of a file.

`chown`
Change the ownership of a file.

`chroot`
Run a command or shell from another directory, and treats that directory as root.

`chsh`
Change login shell.

`cksum`
Display and calculate a CRC for files.

`clear`
Clears screen.

`cls`
Alias often used to clear a screen.

`cmp`
Compare files.

`col`
Reverse line-feeds filter.

comm

Compare files and select or reject lines that are common.

compress

Compress files on a computer.

continue

Break out of while, for, foreach, or until loop.

copy

Copy files.

cp

Copy files.

cpio

Creates archived CPIO files.

crontab

Create and list files that you wish to run on a regular schedule.

crypt

Function used to encrypt passwords.

csh

Execute the C shell command interpreter

csplit

Split files based on context.

ctags

Create a tag file for use with ex and vi.

cu

Calls or connects to another Unix system, terminal or non-Unix system.

curl

Transfer a URL.

cut

Cut out selected fields of each line of a file.

date

Tells you the date and time in Unix.

dc
An arbitrary precision arithmetic package.

dd
Convert and copy a file.

df
Display the available disk space for each mount.

depmod
Generates a list of kernel module dependences, modules.dep, and associated map files.

deroff
Removes nroff/troff, tbl, and eqn constructs.

dhclient
Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol Client.

diff
Displays two files and prints the lines that are different.

dig
DNS lookup utility.

dircmp
Lists the different files when comparing directories.

dirname
Deliver portions of path names.

dmesg
Print or control the kernel ring buffer.

dos2unix
Converts text files between DOS and Unix formats.

dpkg
Queries, installs, removes, and maintains Debian software packages and their dependencies.

dpost
Translates files created by troff into PostScript.

du
Tells you how much space a file occupies.

echo

Displays text after echo to the terminal.

ed

Line oriented file editor.

edit

Text editor.

egrep

Search a file for a pattern using full regular expressions.

eject

Ejects removable media.

elm

Program command used to send and receive e-mail.

emacs

Text editor.

enable

Enables and disables LP printers.

env

Displays environment variables.

eqn

Language processors to assist in describing equations.

ex

Line-editor mode of the vi text editor.

exit

Exit from a program, shell or log you out of a Unix network.

expand

Expand copies of file s.

expr

Evaluate arguments as an expression.

fc

The FC utility lists or edits and re-executes, commands previously entered to an interactive sh.

fg
Continues a stopped job by running it in the foreground

fgrep
Search a file for a fixed-character string.

file
Tells you if the object you are looking at is a file or if it is a directory.

find
Finds one or more files assuming that you know their approximate filenames.

findsmb
List info about machines that respond to SMB name queries on a subnet.

finger
Lists information about the user.

fmt
Simple text formatters.

fold
Filter for folding lines.

for
Shell built-in functions to repeatedly execute action(s) for a selected number of times.

foreach
Shell built-in functions to repeatedly execute action(s) for a selected number of times.

free
Display amount of free and used memory in the system

fromdos
Converts text files between DOS and Unix formats.

fsck
Check and repair a Linux file system.

ftp
Enables ftp access to another terminal.

fuser
Identify processes using files or sockets.

gawk
Powerful pattern-matching and processing language.

getfacl
Display discretionary file information.

gethostname
System call to get the hostname of the current processor.

gpasswd
Administer `/etc/group` and `/etc/gshadow`.

gprof
The `gprof` utility produces an execution profile of a program.

grep
Finds text within a file.

groupadd
Creates a new group account.

groupdel
Enables a super user or root to remove a group.

groupmod
Enables a super user or root to modify a group.

gunzip
Expand compressed files.

gview
A programmers text editor.

gvim
A programmers text editor.

gzip
Compress files.

halt
Stop the computer.

hash
Remove internal hash table.

hashstat

Display the hash stats.

head

Displays the first ten lines of a file, unless otherwise stated.

help

If computer has online help documentation installed this command will display it.

history

Display the history of commands typed.

host

DNS lookup utility.

hostid

Prints the numeric identifier for the current host.

hostname

Set or print name of current host system.

id

Shows you the numeric user and group ID on BSD.

ifconfig

Sets up network interfaces.

ifdown

Take a network interface down.

ifup

Bring a network interface up.

info

Read Info documents.

init

Process control initialization.

iostat

Reports Central Processing Unit (CPU) statistics and input/output statistics for devices and partitions.

ip

Show and manipulate routing, devices, policy routing and tunnels.

isalist

Display the native instruction sets executable on this platform.

iwconfig

Configure a wireless network interface.

jobs

List the jobs currently running in the background.

join

Joins command forms together.

keylogin

Decrypt the user's secret key.

kill

Cancels a job.

killall

Kills processes by name.

ksh

Korn shell command interpreter.

ld

Link-editor for object files.

ldd

List dynamic dependencies of executable files or shared objects.

less

Opposite of the more command.

lex

Generate programs for lexical tasks.

link

Calls the link function to create a link to a file.

ln

Creates a link to a file.

logout

Allows you to exit from a program, shell or log you out of a Unix network.

locate

List files in databases that match a pattern.

login

Signs into a new system.

logname

Returns users login name.

logout

Logs out of a system.

losetup

Sets up and controls loop devices.

lp

Prints a file on System V systems.

lpadmin

Configure the LP print service.

lpc

Line printer control program.

lpq

Lists the status of all the available printers.

lpr

Submits print requests.

lprm

Removes print requests from the print queue.

lpstat

Lists status of the LP print services.

ls

Lists the contents of a directory.

lsdf

Lists open files.

lzcat

View compressed .lzma files.

lzma
Compress files to .lzma file.

mach
Display the processor of the current host.

mail
One of the ways that allows you to read/send E-Mail.

mailcompat
Provide SunOS 4.x compatibility for the Solaris mailbox format.

mailx
Mail interactive message processing system.

make
Executes a list of shell commands associated with each target.

man
Display a manual of a command.

mesg
Control if non-root users can send text messages to you.

mii-tool
View, manipulate media-independent interface status.

mkdir
Create a directory.

mkfs
Build a Linux file system, usually a hard disk partition.

modprobe
Adds and removes modules from the linux kernel.

more
Displays text one screen at a time.

mount
Creates a file systems and remote resources.

mt
Magnetic tape control.

mv

Renames a file or moves it from one directory to another directory.

nc

TCP/IP swiss army knife.

neqn

Language processors to assist in describing equations.

netstat

Shows network status.

newaliases

Install new elm aliases for user or system.

newform

Change the format of a text file.

newgrp

Log into a new group.

nice

Invokes a command with an altered scheduling priority.

niscat

Display NIS+ tables and objects.

nischmod

Change access rights on a NIS+ object.

nischown

Change the owner of a NIS+ object.

nischttl

Change the time to live value of a NIS+ object.

nisdefaults

Display NIS+ default values.

nisgrep

Utilities for searching NIS+ tables.

nismatch

Utilities for searching NIS+ tables.

nispasswd

Change NIS+ password information.

nistbladm

NIS+ table administration command.

nl

Get the numbers the lines in a file.

nmap

Network exploration tool and security port scanner.

nohup

Runs a command even if the session is disconnected or the user logs out.

nroff

Formats documents for display or line-printer.

nslookup

Queries a name server for a host or domain lookup.

od

Dump files in octal and other formats.

on

Execute a command on a remote system, but with the local environment.

onintr

Shell built-in functions to respond to (hardware) signals.

optisa

Determine which variant instruction set is optimal to use.

pack

Shrinks file into a compressed file.

pagesize

Display the size of a page of memory in bytes, as returned by getpagesize.

passwd

Allows you to change your password.

paste

Merge corresponding or subsequent lines of files.

pax
Read/write and writes lists of the members of archive files and copy directory hierarchies.

pcat
Compresses file.

perl
Perl is a programming language optimized for scanning arbitrary text files, extracting information from those text files.

pg
Files perusal filters for CRTs.

pgrep
Examine the active processes on the system and reports the process IDs of the processes

pico
Simple and very easy to use text editor in the style of the Pine Composer.

pine
Command line program for Internet News and Email.

ping
Sends ICMP ECHO_REQUEST packets to network hosts.

pskill
Examine the active processes on the system and reports the process IDs of the processes

poweroff
Stop the computer.

pr
Formats a file to make it look better when printed.

prionctl
Display's or set scheduling parameters of specified process(es)

printenv
Prints all or part of environment.

printf
Write formatted output.

ps
Reports the process status.

pstree

Displays processes in tree format.

pvs

Display the internal version information of dynamic objects within an ELF file.

pwd

Print the current working directory.

quit

Allows you to exit from a program, shell or log you out of a Unix network.

rcp

Copies files from one computer to another computer.

readlink

Prints the value of a symbolic link or canonical file name.

reboot

Stop the computer.

red

Line oriented file editor.

rehash

Recomputes the internal hash table of the contents of directories listed in the path.

remsh

Runs a command on another computer.

renice

Alters the priority of running processes.

repeat

Shell built-in functions to repeatedly execute action(s) for a selected number of times.

replace

A string-replacement utility.

rgview

A programmers text editor.

rgvim

A programmers text editor.

rlogin

Establish a remote connection from your terminal to a remote machine.

rm

Deletes a file without confirmation (by default).

rmail

One of the ways that allows you to read/send E-Mail.

rmdir

Deletes a directory.

rn

Reads newsgroups.

route

Show and manipulate the IP routing table.

rpcinfo

Report RPC information.

rsh

Runs a command on another computer.

rsync

Faster, flexible replacement for rcp.

rview

A programmers text editor.

rvim

A programmers text editor.

s2p

Convert a sed script into a Perl script.

sag

Graphically displays the system activity data stored in a binary data file by a previous sar run.

sar

Displays the activity for the CPU.

screen

Screen manager with VT100/ANSI terminal emulation.

script

Records everything printed on your screen.

sdiff

Compares two files, side-by-side.

sed

Allows you to use pre-recorded commands to make changes to text.

sendmail

Sends mail over the Internet.

service

Runs a System V init script.

set

Set the value of an environment variable.

setenv

Set the value of an environment variable.

setfacl

Modify the Access Control List (ACL) for a file or files.

sethostname

System calls or set the hostname of the current processor.

settime

Change file access and modification time.

sftp

Secure file transfer program.

sh

Runs or processes jobs through the Bourne shell.

shred

Delete a file securely, first overwriting it to hide its contents.

shutdown

Turn off the computer immediately or at a specified time.

sleep

Waits a x amount of seconds.

slogin
OpenSSH SSH client (remote login program).

smbclient
An ftp-like client to access SMB/CIFS resources on servers.

sort
Sorts the lines in a text file.

spell
Looks through a text file and reports any words that it finds in the text file that are not in the dictionary.

split
Split a file into pieces.

stat
Display file or filesystem status.

stop
Control process execution.

strftime
Formats strings that represent the system date and time.

strip
Discard symbols from object files.

stty
Sets options for your terminal.

su
Become super user or another user.

sysinfo
Get and set system information strings.

syslogd
Linux system logging utilities.

tabs
Set tabs on a terminal.

tail
Delivers the last part of the file.

talk

Talk with other logged in users.

tac

Concatenate and print files in reverse.

tar

Create tape archives and add or extract files.

tbl

Preprocessor for formatting tables for nroff or troff.

tcopy

Copy a magnetic tape.

tcpdump

Dump traffic on a network.

tee

Read from an input and write to a standard output or file.

telinit

Process control initialization.

telnet

Uses the telnet protocol to connect to another remote computer.

test

Check file types and compare values.

time

Used to time a simple command.

timex

The timex command times a command; reports process data and system activity.

todos

Converts text files between DOS and Unix formats.

top

Display Linux tasks.

touch

Change file access and modification time.

tput

Initialize a terminal or query terminfo database.

tr

Translate characters.

traceroute

Print the route packets take to network host.

troff

Typeset or format documents.

tty

Print the file name of the terminal connected to standard input.

ul

Reads the named filenames or terminal and does underlining.

umask

Get or set the file mode creation mask.

unalias

Remove an alias.

unhash

Remove internal hash table.

uname

Print name of current system.

uncompress

Uncompressed compressed files.

uniq

Report or filter out repeated lines in a file.

unlink

Call the unlink function to remove the specified file.

unlzma

Decompress .lzma file.

umount

Disconnects a file systems and remote resources.

unpack
Expands a compressed file.

untar
Create tape archives and add or extract files.

until
Execute a set of actions while/until conditions are evaluated TRUE.

unxz
Decompress .xz files.

unzip
List, test and extract compressed files in a ZIP archive.

useradd
Create a new user or updates default new user information.

userdel
Remove a users account.

usermod
Modify a users account.

vacation
Reply to mail automatically.

vedit
Screen-oriented (visual) display editor based on ex.

vgrind
Grind nice program listings

vi
Screen-oriented (visual) display editor based on ex.

vim
A programmers text editor.

view
A programmers text editor.

w
Show who is logged on and what they are doing.

wait
Await process completion.

wall
Send a message to everybody's terminal.

wc
Displays a count of lines, words, and characters in a file

whatis
Displays short manual page descriptions.

whereis
Locate a binary, source, and manual page files for a command.

while
Repetitively execute a set of actions while/until conditions are evaluated TRUE.

which
Locate a command.

who
Displays who is on the system.

whoami
Print effective userid.

whois
Internet user name directory service.

write
Send a message to another user.

X
Execute the X windows system.

xfd
Display all the characters in an X font.

xhost
Server access control program for X.

xlsfonts
Server font list displayer for X.

xset
User preference utility for X.

xterm
Terminal emulator for X.

xrdb
X server resource database utility.

xz
Compress files to .xz files.

xzcat
View compressed .xz files.

yacc
Short for yet another compiler-compiler, yacc is a compiler.

yes
Repeatedly output a line with all specified STRING(s), or 'y'.

yppasswd
Changes network password in the NIS database.

yum
Interactive rpm based package manager.

zcat
Compress files.

zip
Compression and file packaging utility.

NAME
rename - renames multiple files

SYNOPSIS
rename [-v] [-n] [-f] perlexpr [files]

DESCRIPTION
"rename" renames the filenames supplied according to the rule specified as the first argument. The perlexpr argument is a Perl expression which is expected to modify the \$_ string in Perl for at least some of the filenames specified. If a given filename is not modified by the

expression, it will not be renamed. If no filenames are given on the command line, filenames will be read via standard input.

For example, to rename all files matching "*.bak" to strip the extension, you might say

```
rename 's/.bak$/' *.bak
```

To translate uppercase names to lower, you'd use

```
rename 'y/A-Z/a-z' *
```

OPTIONS

-v, --verbose

Verbose: print names of files successfully renamed.

-n, --no-act

No Action: show what files would have been renamed.

-f, --force

Force: overwrite existing files.

Very easily to rename all the files in the current directory you can type (assuming you are using bash):

```
for i in *; do mv $i 1_$(echo $i); done
```

obviously take it with care (it will remane ALL the files in the current directory that are 'visible' (filename not starting with a '.'))

have a question concerning the renaming of multiple files in a folder. For about 200 files I would like to add the String "1_" to the beginning of all filenames. The filenames are for example "DATASET_X_Y_Z" and the result should be "1_DATASET_X_Y_Z". Maybe somebody knows how to do this the easy way. Unfortunately I don't know a thing about Shells scripting but maybe there is a oneliner for the terminal.

```
rename 's/^1_/' * for renaming all files in the current directory
```

or

```
rename 's/^1_/' DATASET* for renaming all files in the current directory starting with DATASET in their name
```

Explanation: the expression `s/^1_/` says: "replace the beginning of the filename (that means this symbol `-> ^`)' with `1_`".

I have around 300 files named

```
some_name_123456789.zip
another-name2_987654321.zip
something(1)_123454321.zip
```

[2]something_987656789.zip

I need to rename them all to

```
ds_123456789.zip
ds_987654321.zip
ds_123454321.zip
ds_987656789.zip
```

How can i do this?

rename "s/./_ds/g" files

.+ represents everything up to (in this context) the last underscore (_) character (so this works with multiple underscores, as mentioned in your first example). This requires that there be at least one character before the underscore; if you might have file names like _20131012.zip, use .* instead. So this three-character string (.+_ or .*_) will match everything up to and including the last underscore in the filename. s/old/new/ means substitute the new string (ds) for the old string. The g means global and might not be necessary in this case.

To be sure that the regexp matches from the beginning I would rather put ^ to the beginning. Also OP wanted to retain the underscore. The g option at the end is not really needed here - it would match multiple instances in the file name if possible. So I think this command would perform better:

rename "s/^.+_ds_/" files

adding the g is just a standard habit from me and i agree that it's not needed in this case.

For files handling in gnome you will have to use the graphical version of vim called gvim, to install it type `sudo apt-get install vim-gnome`.

Has an option you can create a .desktop file that will be listed on 'Open with other application' tab:

Navigate to `~/local/share/applications`

Create a file called `vim-console.desktop` with these contents:

```
[Desktop Entry]
Encoding=UTF-8
Name=Vim Text Editor (Console)
Comment=Edit text files in a console using Vim
Exec=gnome-terminal --full-screen --execute bash -c "vim %u"
Terminal=true
Type=Application
Icon=/usr/share/pixmaps/vim.svg
Categories=Application;Utility;TextEditor;
StartupNotify=true
MimeType=text/plain;
NoDisplay=true
```

After this you will see Vim Text Editor (Console) in your Open with other application tab, select it and when you double click the file you will be able to open it using vim terminal editor.

