

List of Linux Commands in an IPm

Directory structure for Executables

bin:

ash	cpio	false	ln	mount	rm	tar	zcat
busybox	date	getopt	login	mv	rmdir	touch	
cat	dd	grep	ls	perl	sed	true	
chgrp	df	gunzip	mkdir	pidof	sh	umount	
chmod	dmesg	gzip	mknod	ping	sleep	uname	
chown	echo	hostname	mktemp	ps	stty	usleep	
cp	egrep	kill	more	pwd	sync	vi	

usr/bin:

[dos2unix	id	passwd	telnet	uudecode
basename	du	killall	perl	test	uuencode
chvt	env	length	printf	tftp	wc
clear	expr	logger	rdate	tr	wget
cmp	find	logname	renice	traceroute	which
cut	free	md5sum	reset	tty	whoami
dc	gdbserver	mkfifo	sort	uniq	xargs
deallocvt	head	nc	tail	unix2dos	yes
dirname	hostid	nslookup	tee	uptime	

usr/sbin:

adduser	ftpd	iptables-restore	pppd
chat	inetd	iptables-save	telnetd
chroot	iptables	mgetty	

sbin:

dhcp_up	hwclock	ldconfig	mkswap	rmmod	syslogd
dhcpcd	ifconfig	losetup	modprobe	route	telinit
freeramdisk	init	lsmod	portmap	shutdown	
getty	insmod	makedevs	poweroff	swapoff	
halt	klogd	mke2fs	reboot	swapon	

Description of Executables

Path: *bin*

ash:	command interpreter (version of sh)
cat:	concatenate files and prints them to stdout
chgrp:	change the group membership of a file to a group
chmod:	change the mode of a file
chown:	change the owner or group for a selected file
cp:	copies files/directories from a selected source to a selected destination
cpio:	extract or list the contents of a cpio archive
date:	displays or sets current system date
dd:	to make a copy of the input file using a select set of conditions, and places the output to a file.
df:	reports the number of free disk blocks on currently mounted systems.
dmesg:	prints/control the kernel ring buffer
echo:	prints specified args to stdout
egrep:	search one or more files for lines that match a given regular expression
false:	returns exit code of false
getopt:	process a command line argument and check if it is legitimate
grep:	search for a pattern in a file
gunzip:	uncompress a zipped file
gzip:	compress a file with maximum compression
hostname:	get or set a dns hostname/dns domain name
kill:	send a signal to a process (e.g. SIGTERM)
ln:	create or change a given link to a specified target
login:	to sign on and identify yourself to the system.
ls:	list files in a directory according to specified arguments.
mkdir:	create a directory
mknod:	to create a special file
mktemp:	create a temp file based on a template
more:	used to view a screenful at a time

mount:	used to mount a file system
mv:	used to move files or directories from specified source to a specified destination
perl:	convenient/powerful scripting language
pidof:	lists the pids of processes that match the name specified
ping:	used to send icmp packets to network hosts
ps:	report process status
pwd:	print the full file name of the working directory
rm:	remove one or more files
rmdir:	remove selected directories
sed:	stream editor, to edit one or more files without user interaction
sh:	standard command interpreter.
sleep:	wait a specified amount of seconds to execute a given command.
stty:	set terminal i/o options for the current device
sync:	write buffered file system blocks to disk
tar:	to create, extract, or list the contents of a tar file.
touch:	update access time and modification times for selected files
true:	return exit code of true
umount:	unmount selected file system
uname:	print system information
usleep:	pause for a given amount of microseconds
vi:	text editor
zcat:	uncompress to stdout.

Path: Usr/bin

basename: given a pathname, strip contents out except for just the file name (printed to stdout)

chvt: changes foreground virtual terminal to /dev/tty[arg0]

clear: clear the terminal display

cmp: compare file1 to file2

cut: select a list of columns or fields from one or more files.

dc: calculator program

deallocvt: deallocate an unused virtual terminal.

dirname: strips non-directory suffix from given filename.

dos2unix: converts a file from dos format to unix format.

du: summarizes disk space used for each file or directory.

env: prints/sets the current environment or executing a command under modified environment.

expr: evaluate arguments as expressions and print the result

find: utility to find groups of files.

free: displays the amount of free system and used system memory.

gdbserver: for use with remote debugging.

head: print first few lines of one or more files.

hostid: prints unique 32-bit identifier for the current machine.

id: print information regarding specified username.

killall: send the signal SIGTERM to specified processes

length: prints the length of a specified string

logger: write specified message to system log

logname: prints the name of the current user

md5sum: used for bit for bit comparison against source and target files.

mkfifo: create named pipes with specified names

nc: opens pipe to IP port

nslookup: queries name server for IP address

passwd: create or change a password associated with a user name

perl: convenient/powerful scripting language

printf:	prints arguments according to specified arguments
rdate:	get and possibly set system time from a remote host
renice:	changes the priority of processes that are currently running
reset:	resets the screen
sort:	sorts lines of text in specified files
tail:	prints last 10 lines of specified file to stdout
tee:	copy standard input to specified file and stdout
telnet:	used to interactively communicate with a remote computer
test:	checks file types and compares values by returning appropriate exit codes.
tftp:	transfer a file to/from a tftp server
tr:	translate/modify characters from standard input and writing to stdout.
traceroute:	trace the route that ip packets follow to host
tty:	print the file name connected to standard input.
uniq:	remove adjacent identical lines from a sorted file and sending it to an output file.
unix2dos:	converts a file from unix format to dos format.
uptime:	displays the time since the last boot
uudecode:	decode a uuencoded file
uuencode:	encode a file with uuencoding
wc:	print a character, word, and line count for files.
wget:	retrieve files through http or ftp
which:	locates a command
whoami:	prints current username based on current userid
xargs:	execute a command, but the remaining arguments are read from standard input instead of specifying them directly.
yes:	repeatedly output a line with specified strings.

Path: Usr/sbin

adduser: Used to add new users

chat: chat program

chroot: run a specified command given a specified root directory.

ftpd: Internet file transfer protocol server.

inetd: Internet services daemon.

iptables: Used to help protect networks, filter protocols, ports and routing.

iptables-restore: Used to restore IP tables from data specified from STDIN.

iptables-save: Used to dump the contents of an IP table to STDOUT.

mgetty: Used for PPP support.

pppd: point to point protocol daemon.

telnetd: telnet protocol server.

Path: *Sbin*

dhcpcd: Starts and manages DHCP

dhcpcd: Implementation of a DHCP client

freeramdisk: program to release reserved blocks when done with them.

getty: used to set terminal mode

halt: Halts the system.

hwclock: Tool used to access hardware clock.

ifconfig: Used to configure network interface parameters.

init: the parent of all processes

insmod: Install loadable kernel module.

makedevs: Makes the device tree

mke2fs: Create a Linux second extended file system

mkswap: Sets up a Linux swap area on a device or in a file

modprobe: High level handling of Linux loadable modules.

portmap: Server that converts RPC numbers to DARPA protocol port numbers.

poweroff: Halts the system and request that the system shut off power.

reboot: Reboots the system.

rmmod: unloads specified modules from kernel

route: Edit the kernel's routing tables

shutdown: brings the system down in a secure way.

swapoff: stop swapping to file or device

swapon: start swapping to file or device

syslogd: log system messages

telinit: process control initialization.