

CHAPTER 3

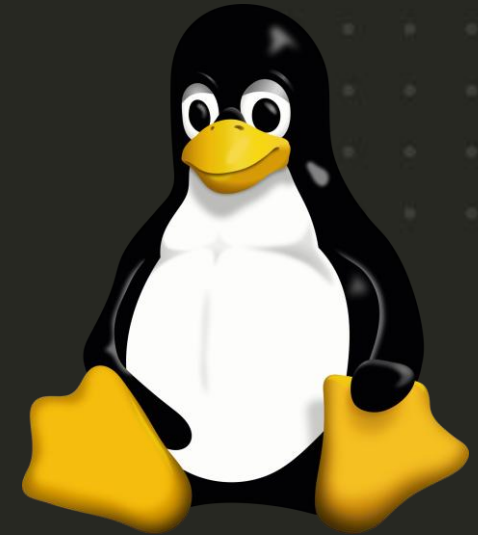
\$ linux301

Intermediate Linux — Full Course

LINUX 301

33 intermediate commands, real examples, zero fluff

33 Commands • Full Course



*Tux the Linux penguin
created by Larry Ewing,
using The GIMP.*

```
$ linux301
```

```
Commands covered: alias · bc · chgrp ·  
chmod · chown · passwd · cmp ·  
uncompress · xterm · cp · cut · df ·  
diff · dirname · basename · du ·  
eject · env · file · find · finger ·  
grep · whatis · groups · gzip · egrep ·  
kill · last · link · ln · pgrep ·  
whereis · which
```

\$ linux301

Intermediate Linux — Full Course

33 intermediate commands, real examples, zero fluff

Commands covered: alias · bc · chgrp ·
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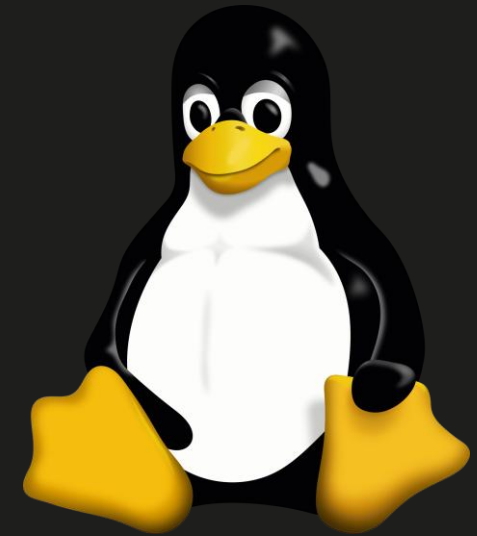
Chapter 3 — Intermediate Linux • 33 Commands



user@linux: ~

```
$ chmod +x deploy.sh
```

Now deploy.sh is executable



*Tux the Linux penguin
created by Larry Ewing,
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\$ linux301

Intermediate Linux — Full Course

33 intermediate commands, real examples, zero fluff

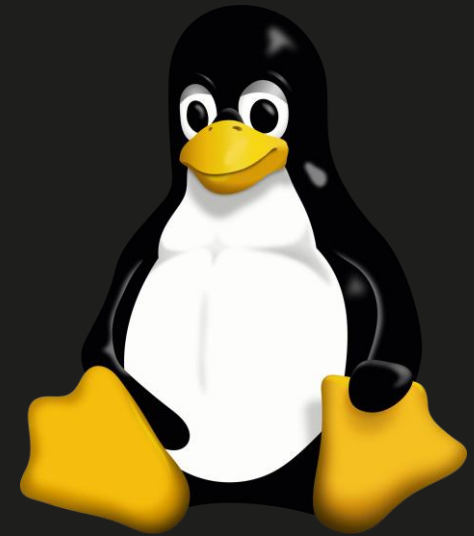
```
wahid@192.168.254.29:22 - Bitwise xterm - wahid@algorithm: ~/Programs/Shells
wahid@algorithm:~/Programs/Shells$ hostname
algorithm
wahid@algorithm:~/Programs/Shells$ pwd
/home/wahid/Programs/Shells
wahid@algorithm:~/Programs/Shells$ chmod 700 openurl.sh
wahid@algorithm:~/Programs/Shells$ ls -ld openurl.sh
-rwx----- 1 wahid wahid 329 Dec 23 2024 openurl.sh
wahid@algorithm:~/Programs/Shells$
```

Chapter 3 — Intermediate Linux • 33 Commands

user@linux: ~

```
$ chmod +x deploy.sh
```

Now `deploy.sh` is executable



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Intermediate Linux — Full Course

33 intermediate commands, real examples, zero fluff

GO

Learn By Doing

Every command shown live in a real terminal.

RE

Builds On Chapter 3

Picks up right where the basics left off.

IO

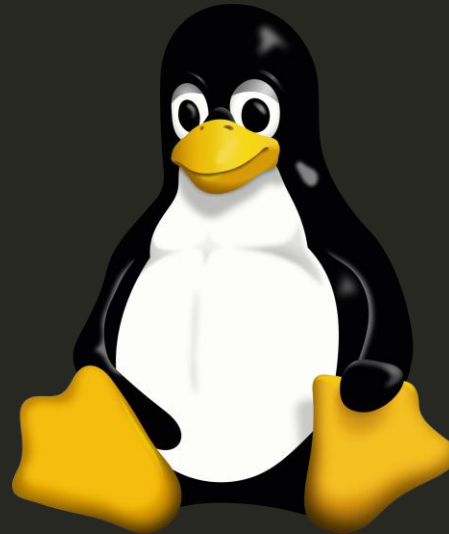
33 Real Commands

Permissions, users, search, links, and more.

OK

One Video, Start To Finish

Bookmark it and work through at your pace.



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using The GIMP.*



user@linux: ~

```
$ chmod +x deploy.sh
```

Now `deploy.sh` is executable

```
wahid@192.168.254.29:22 - Bitvise xterm - wahid@algorithm: ~/Programs/Shells
wahid@algorithm:~/Programs/Shells$ hostname
algorithm
wahid@algorithm:~/Programs/Shells$ pwd
/home/wahid/Programs/Shells
wahid@algorithm:~/Programs/Shells$ chmod 700 openurl.sh
wahid@algorithm:~/Programs/Shells$ ls -ld openurl.sh
-rwx----- 1 wahid wahid 329 Dec 23 2024 openurl.sh
wahid@algorithm:~/Programs/Shells$
```

Commands covered: `alias` · `bc` ·
`chgrp` · `chmod` · `chown` · `passwd`
`cmp` · `uncompress` · `xterm` · `cp`
· `cut` · `df` · `diff` · `dirname`
`basename` · `du` · `eject` · `env` ·
`file` · `find` · `finger` · `grep`
`whatis` · `groups` · `gzip` · `egrep`
· `kill` · `last` · `link` · `ln`
`pgrep` · `whereis` · `which`

01

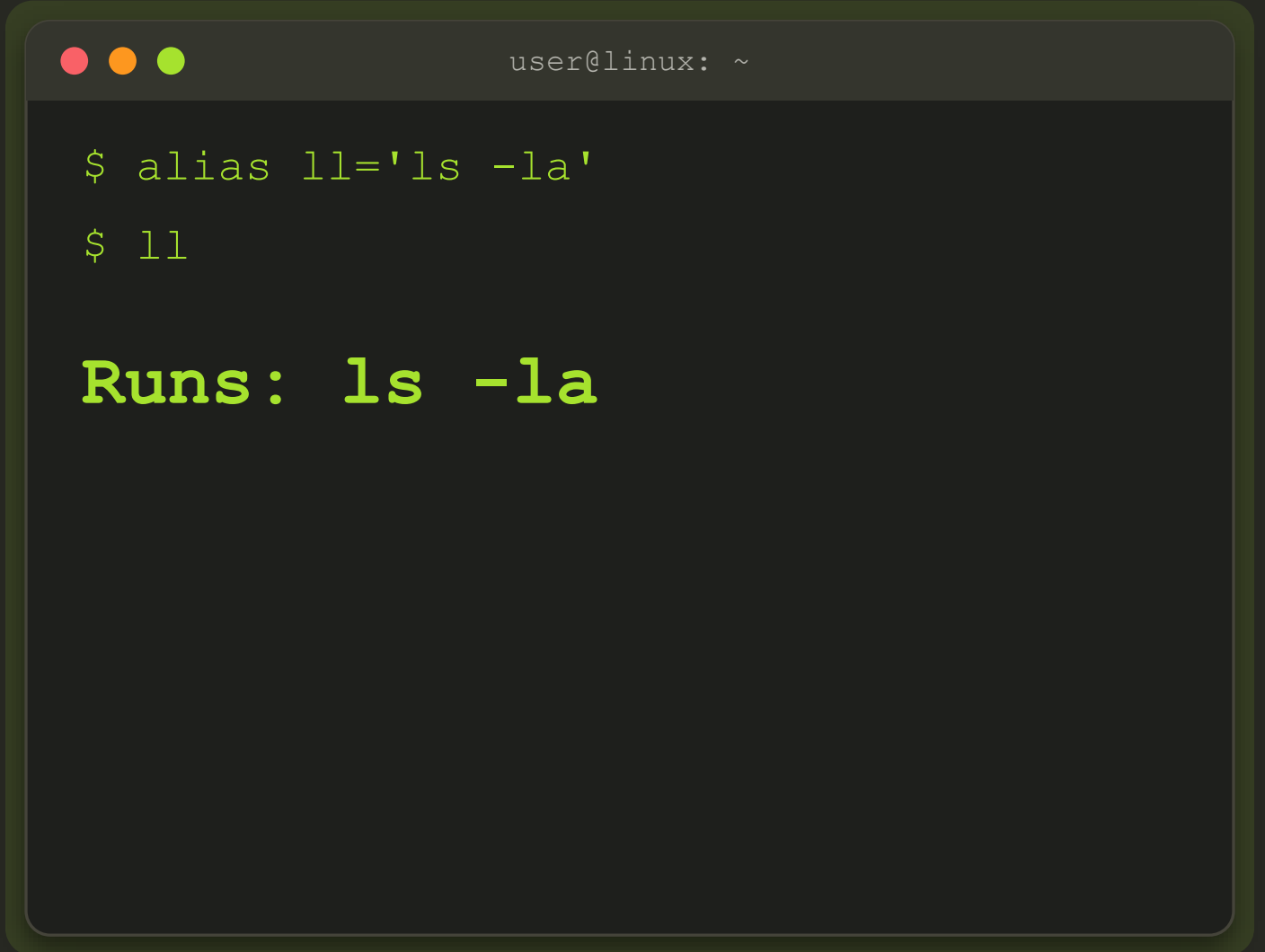
Create A Shortcut For A Command

Turn a long command into a short, memorable word

- `alias name='command'` creates the shortcut
- Typing name now runs the full command
- Saves keystrokes on commands you use daily

SYNTAX

```
alias ll='ls -la'
```

A terminal window with a dark background and light green text. The window title bar shows three colored circles (red, yellow, green) and the text 'user@linux: ~'. The terminal content shows the command '\$ alias ll='ls -la'' being entered, followed by '\$ ll'. Below the command, the text 'Runs: ls -la' is displayed in a larger, bold, light green font.

```
user@linux: ~  
  
$ alias ll='ls -la'  
$ ll  
  
Runs: ls -la
```

02

Do Math In The Terminal

A simple calculator you never have to leave the shell for

- bc reads an expression and prints the result
- Great for quick math without opening an app
- Type quit or Ctrl+D to exit

SYNTAX

```
echo "5 + 3" | bc
```

8

```
$ echo "5 + 3" | bc
```

```
wahid@192.168.254.29:22 - Bitvise xterm - wahid@algorithm: ~  
wahid@algorithm:~$ echo "5 + 3" | bc  
8  
wahid@algorithm:~$ echo "5 - 3" | bc  
2  
wahid@algorithm:~$ echo "5 / 3" | bc  
1  
wahid@algorithm:~$ echo "5 * 3" | bc  
15  
wahid@algorithm:~$ echo "5 ^ 3" | bc  
125  
wahid@algorithm:~$ bc  
bc 1.07.1  
Copyright 1991-1994, 1997, 1998, 2000, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2012-2017 Free Software Foundation, Inc.  
This is free software with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY.  
For details type `warranty'.  
5 + 2  
7  
5 / 2  
2  
5 - 2  
3  
5 * 2  
10  
5 ^ 2  
25  
quit  
wahid@algorithm:~$
```

02

Do Math In The Terminal

A simple calculator you never have to leave the shell for

```
wahid@192.168.254.29:22 - Bitvise xterm - wahid@algorithm: ~  
wahid@algorithm:~$ echo "5 + 3" | bc  
8  
wahid@algorithm:~$ echo "5 - 3" | bc  
2  
wahid@algorithm:~$ echo "5 / 3" | bc  
1  
wahid@algorithm:~$ echo "5 * 3" | bc  
15  
wahid@algorithm:~$ echo "5 ^ 3" | bc  
125  
wahid@algorithm:~$ bc  
bc 1.07.1  
Copyright 1991-1994, 1997, 1998, 2000, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2012-2017 Free Software Foundation, Inc.  
This is free software with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY.  
For details type `warranty'.  
5 + 2  
7  
5 / 2  
2  
5 - 2  
3  
5 * 2  
10  
5 ^ 2  
25  
quit  
wahid@algorithm:~$
```

03

Change A File's Group Owner

Reassign which group owns a file or folder

- `chgrp` group file changes the group instantly
- Only the owner or root can usually do this
- Combine with `-R` to apply recursively

SYNTAX

```
chgrp devs app.log
```

A terminal window with a dark background and a title bar showing 'user@linux: ~'. The terminal displays the command '\$ chgrp devs app.log' in green text. Below the command, the output 'Group: devs' is shown in large, bold, light blue text.

```
user@linux: ~  
  
$ chgrp devs app.log  
  
Group: devs
```

04

Change File Permissions

Control who can read, write, or execute a file

- `chmod 755 file` sets exact permission numbers
- `+x` quickly makes a script executable
- `-R` applies the change to a whole folder

SYNTAX

```
chmod +x deploy.sh
```



user@linux: ~

```
$ chmod +x deploy.sh
```

Now executable



05

Change A File's Owner

Hand ownership of a file to another user

- `chown user file` changes just the owner
- `chown user:group` also sets the group
- Usually requires `sudo` to run

SYNTAX

```
sudo chown ana report.txt
```



```
user@linux: ~  
  
$ sudo chown ana report.txt  
  
Owner: ana
```

06

Change A User's Password

Update your login password right from the shell

- `passwd` alone changes your own password
- `sudo passwd username` changes another user's
- You'll be prompted to type it twice

SYNTAX

`passwd`

```
user@linux: ~  
  
$ passwd  
New password: ****  
  
Password updated
```

07

Compare Two Files Byte By Byte

Find the exact point where two files differ

- `cmp a b` reports the first differing byte
- Silent if the files are identical
- Faster than `diff` for binary files

SYNTAX

```
cmp v1.bin v2.bin
```

user@linux: ~

```
$ cmp v1.bin v2.bin
```

```
v1.bin v2.bin differ:
```

Differ at byte 42

08

Decompress A .Z File

Restore a file compressed with the classic compress tool

- uncompress file.Z restores the original file
- Removes the .Z extension when done
- The modern equivalent is gunzip

SYNTAX

```
uncompress archive.Z
```

A terminal window with a dark background and a title bar showing 'user@linux: ~'. The terminal displays the command '\$ uncompress archive.Z' in green text, followed by the output 'archive restored' in large orange text.

```
user@linux: ~  
  
$ uncompress archive.Z  
  
archive restored
```

09

Launch A New Terminal Window

Open an independent terminal from inside the GUI

- xterm opens a brand-new terminal window
- Useful in scripts that need a separate session
- Customize with -bg, -fg, -fa, -fs, -geometry flags

SYNTAX

```
xterm -geometry 80x24
```



10

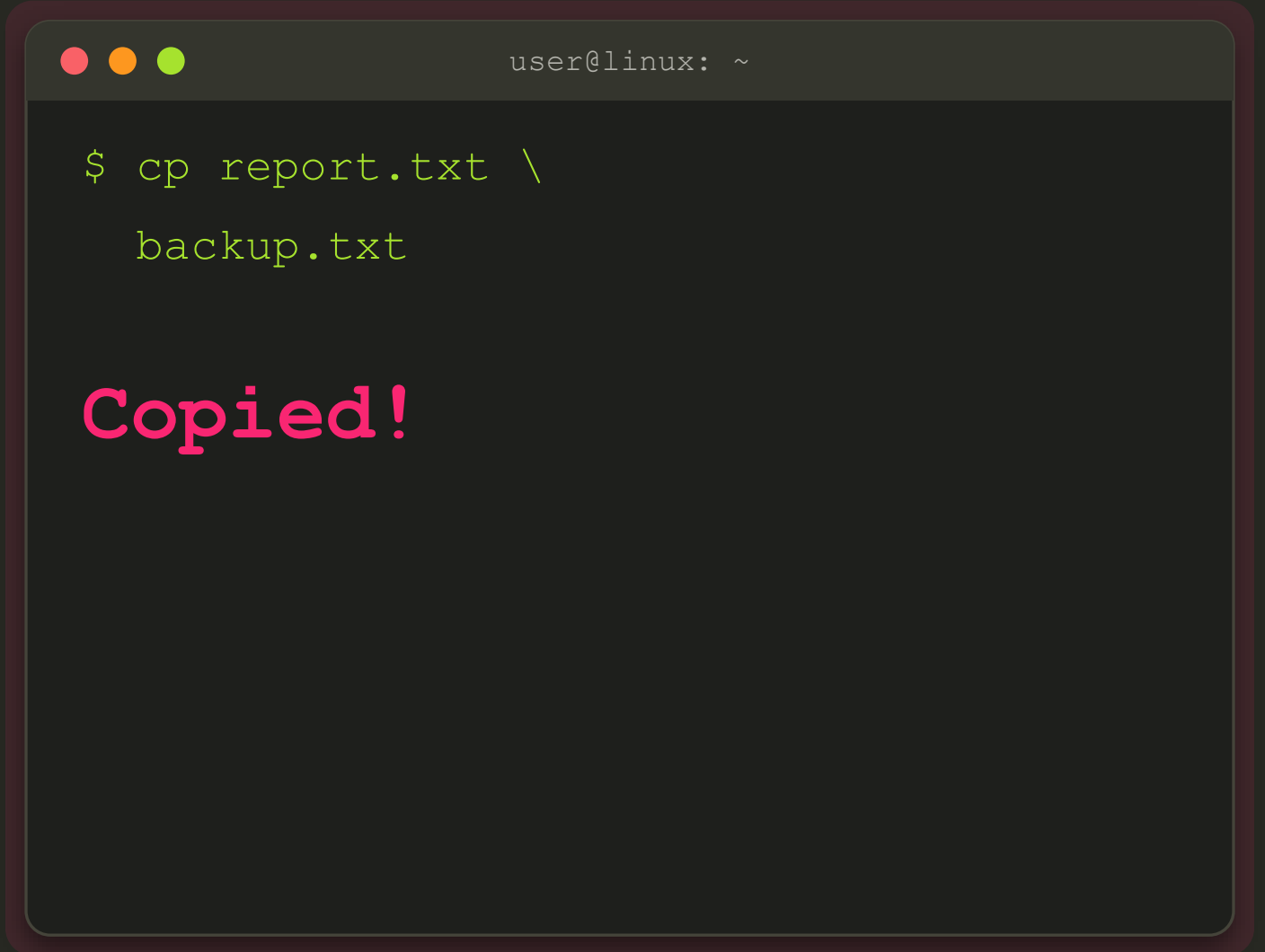
Copy A File Or Folder

Duplicate a file under a new name or location

- `cp` source dest copies the file
- `-r` copies an entire folder recursively
- The original file is always left untouched

SYNTAX

```
cp report.txt backup.txt
```

A terminal window with a dark background and a title bar showing 'user@linux: ~'. The terminal displays a command prompt '\$' followed by the command 'cp report.txt \\\nbackup.txt' entered on two lines. Below the command, the word 'Copied!' is displayed in a large, bold, pink font.

```
user@linux: ~  
  
$ cp report.txt \\\n  backup.txt  
  
Copied!
```

`$ progress --check`

10 Down, 23 To Go!

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11

Extract Columns From Text

Pull out just the fields you need from each line

- -d sets the delimiter between fields
- -f picks which field number to keep
- A lightweight alternative to awk for simple splits

SYNTAX

```
cut -d: -f1 /etc/passwd
```



user@linux: ~

```
$ cut -d: -f1 /etc/passwd
```

```
root
```

```
alice
```

2 usernames

12

Check Free Disk Space

See how much space is left on every mounted drive

- `df` alone lists every mounted filesystem
- `-h` prints sizes in readable GB and MB
- The first place to check when disk is full

SYNTAX

`df -h`



user@linux: ~

```
$ df -h
```

Filesystem	Size	Used
/dev/sda1	50G	32G

18G free



13

See What Changed Between Files

Compare two files line by line, side by side

- `diff a b` shows every differing line
- `<` marks file a, `>` marks file b
- The foundation behind every patch file

SYNTAX

```
diff old.txt new.txt
```



user@linux: ~

```
$ diff old.txt new.txt
```

```
< old line
```

```
> new line
```

1 line changed



14

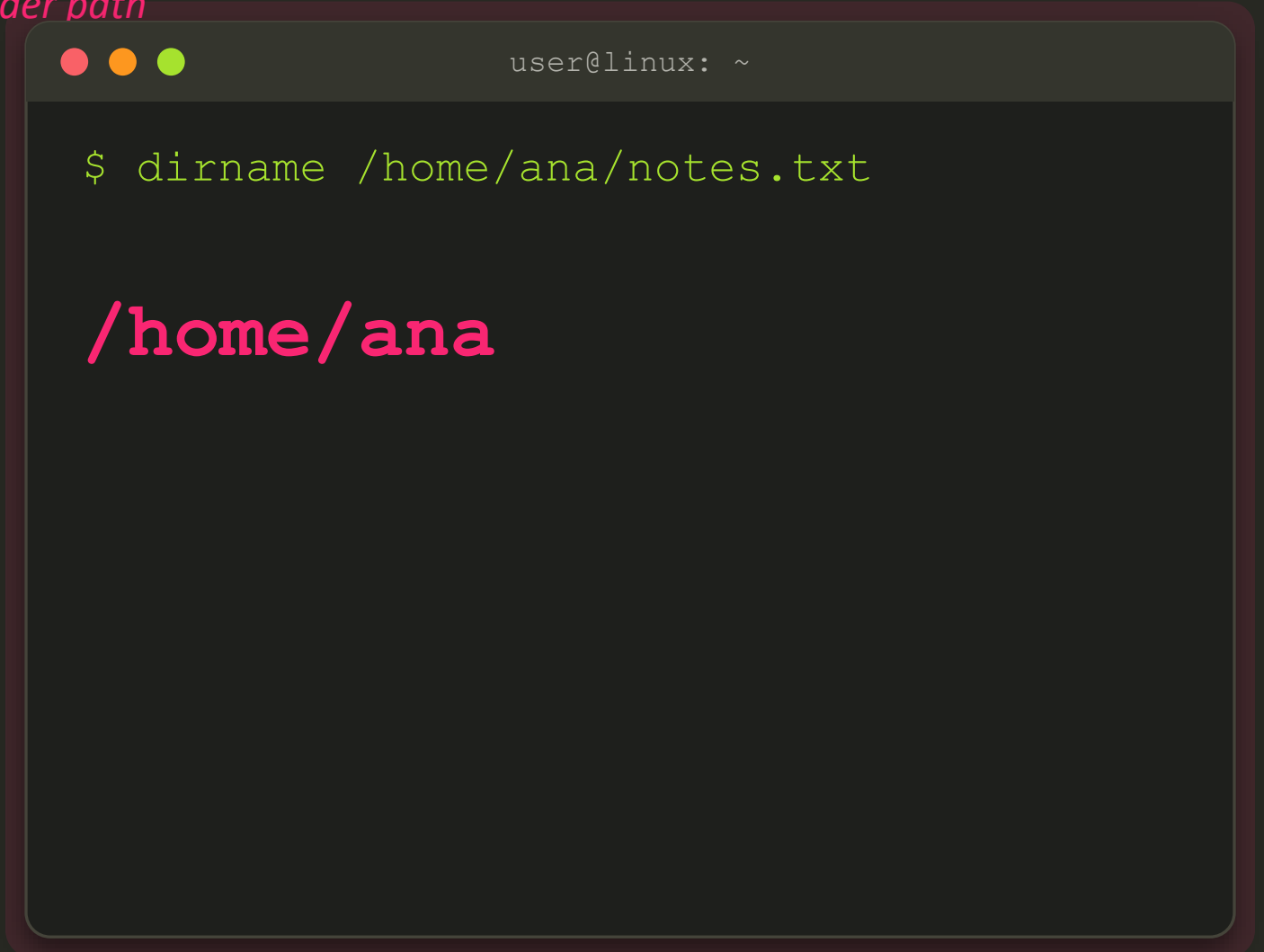
Extract The Directory From A Path

Strip a filename off, keep just the folder path

- `dirname /a/b/file.txt` returns `/a/b`
- Handy inside scripts working with full paths
- Pairs perfectly with `basename`

SYNTAX

```
dirname /home/ana/notes.txt
```



```
user@linux: ~  
  
$ dirname /home/ana/notes.txt  
  
/home/ana
```

15

Extract Just The Filename

Strip the folder path off, keep just the filename

- `basename /a/b/file.txt` returns `file.txt`
- Add an extension argument to strip it too
- Pairs perfectly with `dirname`

SYNTAX

```
basename /home/ana/notes.txt
```



user@linux: ~

```
$ basename /home/ana/notes.txt
```

notes.txt



16

Check A Folder's Total Size

See exactly how big a directory really is

- -s summarizes instead of listing every file
- -h prints the size in human-readable form
- The fastest way to answer "how big is this?"

SYNTAX

```
du -sh /var/log
```

```
$ du -sh /var/log
```

```
2.3G  /var/log
```

2.3G

17

Eject A CD, DVD, Or USB Drive

Safely release removable media from the command line

- eject device releases the drive tray or media
- -t closes the tray again on some drives
- Make sure nothing is still using the mount first

SYNTAX

```
eject /dev/sr0
```



user@linux: ~

```
$ eject /dev/sr0
```

Ejected



18

See Every Environment Variable

List all variables currently set in your shell

- `env` alone lists every current variable
- `env VAR=val cmd` runs a command with it set
- Essential for debugging script environment issues

SYNTAX

`env`

```
user@linux: ~  
  
$ env  
HOME=/home/ana  
SHELL=/bin/bash  
  
40+ variables
```

19

Identify A File's Real Type

Find out what a file really is, not just its name

- file reads the content, not the extension
- Works even if the file has no extension
- Instantly spot a renamed or fake file type

SYNTAX

```
file photo.jpg
```

A terminal window with a dark background and a title bar showing 'user@linux: ~'. The command '\$ file photo.jpg' has been entered. The output 'JPEG image data' is displayed in a large, bold, light blue font.

```
user@linux: ~  
$ file photo.jpg  
  
JPEG image data
```

20

Search For Files Anywhere

Find files by name, type, size, or date, recursively

- `find path -name pattern` searches by filename
- Combine with `-type f` or `-type d`
- One of the most powerful commands in Linux

SYNTAX

```
find . -name "*.log"
```

user@linux: ~

```
$ find . -name "*.log"
```

```
./app.log
```

```
./error.log
```

2 files found

`$ progress --check`

20 Down, 13 To Go!

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21

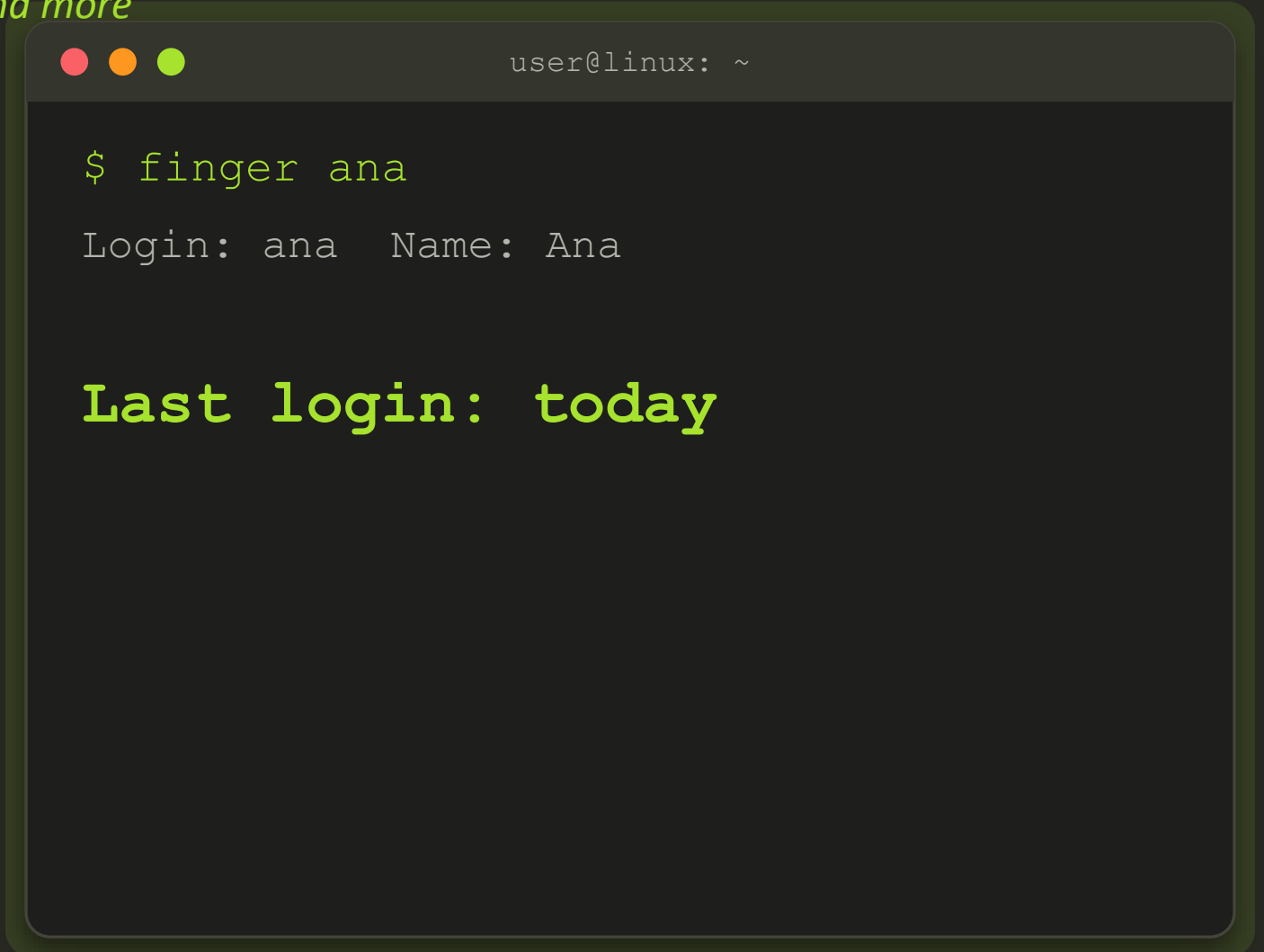
Look Up Info About A User

See a user's full name, login time, and more

- `finger` username shows their account details
- Displays last login and idle time
- Not installed by default on most modern distros

SYNTAX

```
finger ana
```



```
user@linux: ~  
  
$ finger ana  
Login: ana   Name: Ana  
  
Last login: today
```

22

Search Text For A Pattern

Find every line that matches, instantly

- `grep pattern file` prints every matching line
- `-i` ignores uppercase vs lowercase
- `-r` searches every file in a folder recursively

SYNTAX

```
grep "error" app.log
```



user@linux: ~

```
$ grep "error" app.log
```

```
14:02 error: timeout
```

1 match



23

Get A One-Line Command Summary

See what any command does without opening its manual

- `whatis` command prints a single summary line
- Much faster than reading the full man page
- Pulled from the same database as `man -k`

SYNTAX

`whatis ls`



user@linux: ~

```
$ whatis ls
```

```
ls (1) - list directory
```

Got it!

24

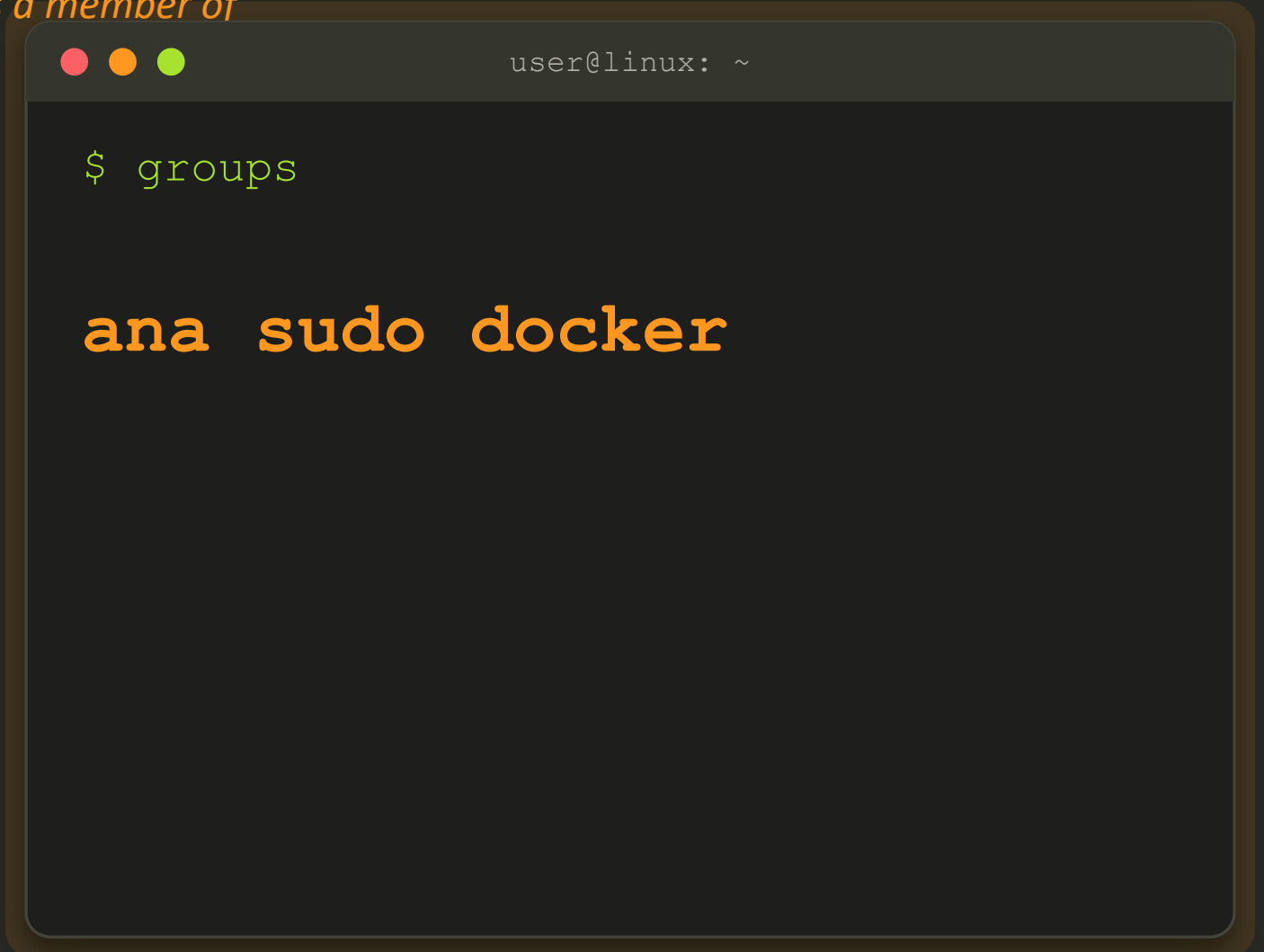
See Which Groups You Belong To

List every group your user account is a member of

- `groups` alone shows your own memberships
- `groups username` checks another account
- Useful for confirming permission issues

SYNTAX

`groups`



```
user@linux: ~  
  
$ groups  
  
ana sudo docker
```

25

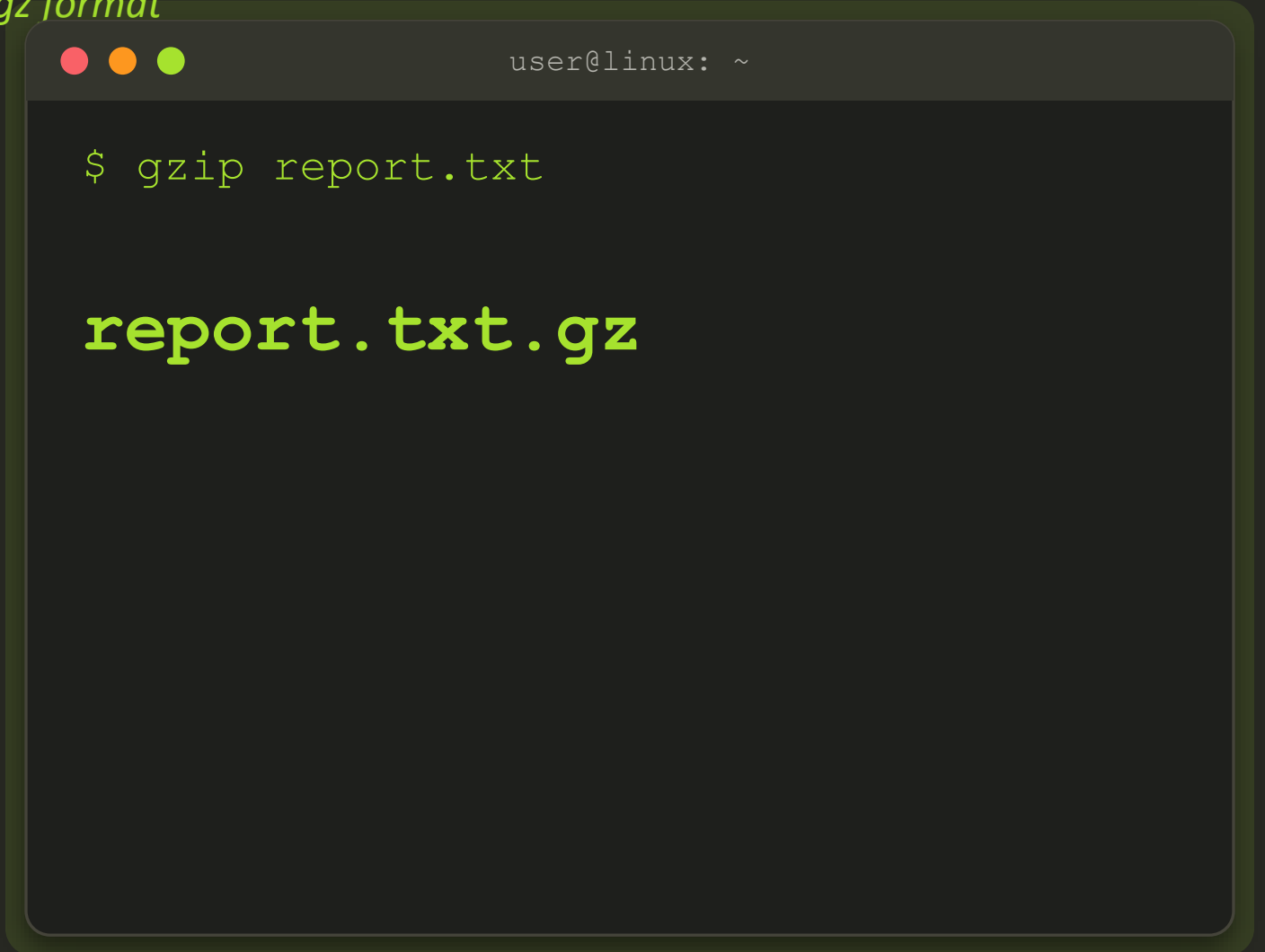
Compress A File With gzip

Shrink a file down using the classic .gz format

- gzip file compresses it and adds .gz
- The original file is replaced by default
- gunzip reverses the process

SYNTAX

```
gzip report.txt
```

A terminal window with a dark background and light green text. The window title bar shows three colored circles (red, yellow, green) on the left and the text 'user@linux: ~' on the right. The terminal content shows a command prompt '\$' followed by the command 'gzip report.txt'. Below the command, the filename 'report.txt.gz' is displayed in a larger, bold font.

```
user@linux: ~  
  
$ gzip report.txt  
  
report.txt.gz
```

26

Search With Extended Patterns

Use richer regex syntax without escaping everything

- `egrep` is `grep -E`, extended regex built in
- Use `|` to match multiple patterns at once
- No backslashes needed for `+`, `?`, and `|`

SYNTAX

```
egrep "error|fail" app.log
```



user@linux: ~

```
$ egrep "error|fail" app.log
```

```
14:02 error: timeout
```

1 match



27

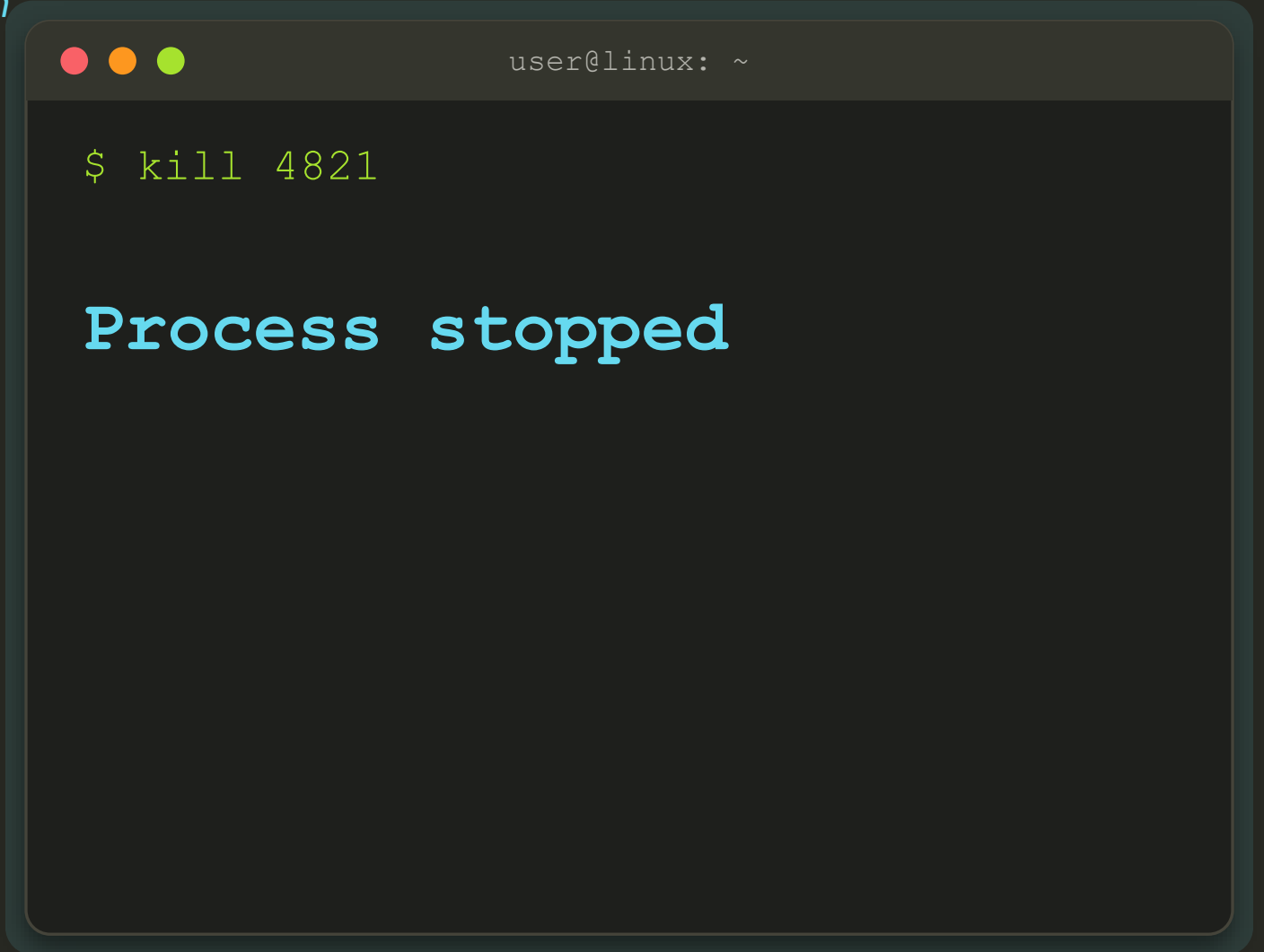
Stop A Running Process

Send a signal to shut a process down

- `kill PID` sends a polite termination request
- `kill -9 PID` forces it to stop immediately
- Find the PID first with `ps` or `pgrep`

SYNTAX

```
kill 4821
```



```
user@linux: ~  
  
$ kill 4821  
  
Process stopped
```

28

See Recent Login History

Check who logged in and when, going back in time

- last alone lists every recent login
- last username filters to just one account
- Reads straight from the wtmp log file

SYNTAX

```
last -n 3
```



```
user@linux: ~  
  
$ last -n 3  
ana pts/0 09:12  
  
3 recent logins
```

29

Create A Hard Link To A File

Give one file a second name pointing to the same data

- link a b creates a bare-bones hard link
- Both names point to the exact same data
- ln is the more flexible, commonly used version

SYNTAX

```
link report.txt report2.txt
```



user@linux: ~

```
$ link report.txt report2.txt
```

Both files are hard-Linked!

```
wahid@192.168.254.29:22 - Bitvise xterm - wahid@algorithm: ~
wahid@algorithm:~$ echo "This is the original file" > original.txt
wahid@algorithm:~$ cat original.txt
This is the original file
wahid@algorithm:~$ ls -ld original.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 wahid wahid 26 Aug 16 15:18 original.txt
wahid@algorithm:~$ ln -s original.txt original.softlink
wahid@algorithm:~$ link original.txt original.hardlink1
wahid@algorithm:~$ ln original.txt original.hardlink2
wahid@algorithm:~$ ls -ld original.*
-rw-rw-r-- 3 wahid wahid 26 Aug 16 15:18 original.hardlink1
-rw-rw-r-- 3 wahid wahid 26 Aug 16 15:18 original.hardlink2
lrwxrwxrwx 1 wahid wahid 12 Aug 16 15:19 original.softlink -> original.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 3 wahid wahid 26 Aug 16 15:18 original.txt
wahid@algorithm:~$ ls -li original.*
5772015 -rw-rw-r-- 3 wahid wahid 26 Aug 16 15:18 original.hardlink1
5772015 -rw-rw-r-- 3 wahid wahid 26 Aug 16 15:18 original.hardlink2
5801269 lrwxrwxrwx 1 wahid wahid 12 Aug 16 15:19 original.softlink -> original.txt
5772015 -rw-rw-r-- 3 wahid wahid 26 Aug 16 15:18 original.txt
wahid@algorithm:~$
```

30

Create A Symbolic Link

Make a shortcut file that points to another file

- -s creates a symbolic (soft) link
- The link behaves just like the original file
- Without -s, ln makes a hard link instead

SYNTAX

```
ln -s /opt/app app-link
```



user@linux: ~

```
$ ln -s /opt/app app-link
```

The file app-link is soft-lined

```
wahid@192.168.254.29:22 - Bitvise xterm - wahid@algorithm: ~
wahid@algorithm:~$ echo "This is the original file" > original.txt
wahid@algorithm:~$ cat original.txt
This is the original file
wahid@algorithm:~$ ls -ld original.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 wahid wahid 26 Aug 16 15:18 original.txt
wahid@algorithm:~$ ln -s original.txt original.softlink
wahid@algorithm:~$ link original.txt original.hardlink1
wahid@algorithm:~$ ln original.txt original.hardlink2
wahid@algorithm:~$ ls -ld original.*
-rw-rw-r-- 3 wahid wahid 26 Aug 16 15:18 original.hardlink1
-rw-rw-r-- 3 wahid wahid 26 Aug 16 15:18 original.hardlink2
lrwxrwxrwx 1 wahid wahid 12 Aug 16 15:19 original.softlink -> original.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 3 wahid wahid 26 Aug 16 15:18 original.txt
wahid@algorithm:~$ ls -li original.*
5772015 -rw-rw-r-- 3 wahid wahid 26 Aug 16 15:18 original.hardlink1
5772015 -rw-rw-r-- 3 wahid wahid 26 Aug 16 15:18 original.hardlink2
5801269 lrwxrwxrwx 1 wahid wahid 12 Aug 16 15:19 original.softlink -> original.txt
5772015 -rw-rw-r-- 3 wahid wahid 26 Aug 16 15:18 original.txt
wahid@algorithm:~$
```

`$ progress --check`

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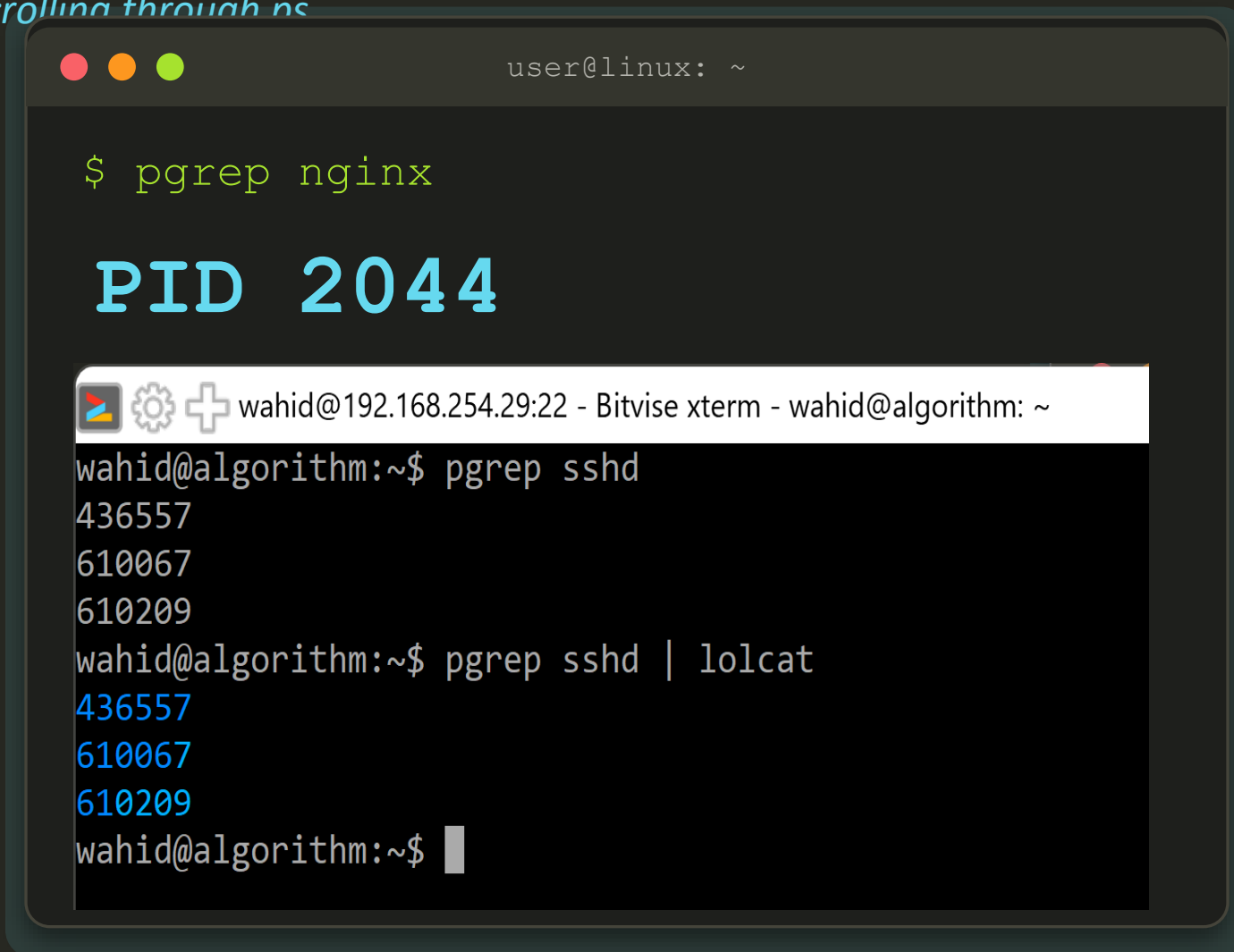
Find A Process ID By Name

Search running processes without scrolling through ps

- `pgrep` name prints matching process IDs
- `-l` also shows the process name next to each PID
- Pairs perfectly with `pkill` for stopping it

SYNTAX

```
pgrep nginx
```

A terminal window titled 'user@linux: ~' showing the command `pgrep nginx` being executed. The output is 'PID 2044'. Below this, a second terminal window titled 'wahid@192.168.254.29:22 - Bitwise xterm - wahid@algorithm: ~' is shown. It displays the command `pgrep sshd` with output '436557', '610067', and '610209'. Then, the command `pgrep sshd | lolcat` is executed, showing the same PIDs in a colorful, rainbow-colored font.

```
user@linux: ~  
  
$ pgrep nginx  
  
PID 2044  
  
wahid@192.168.254.29:22 - Bitwise xterm - wahid@algorithm: ~  
wahid@algorithm:~$ pgrep sshd  
436557  
610067  
610209  
wahid@algorithm:~$ pgrep sshd | lolcat  
436557  
610067  
610209  
wahid@algorithm:~$
```

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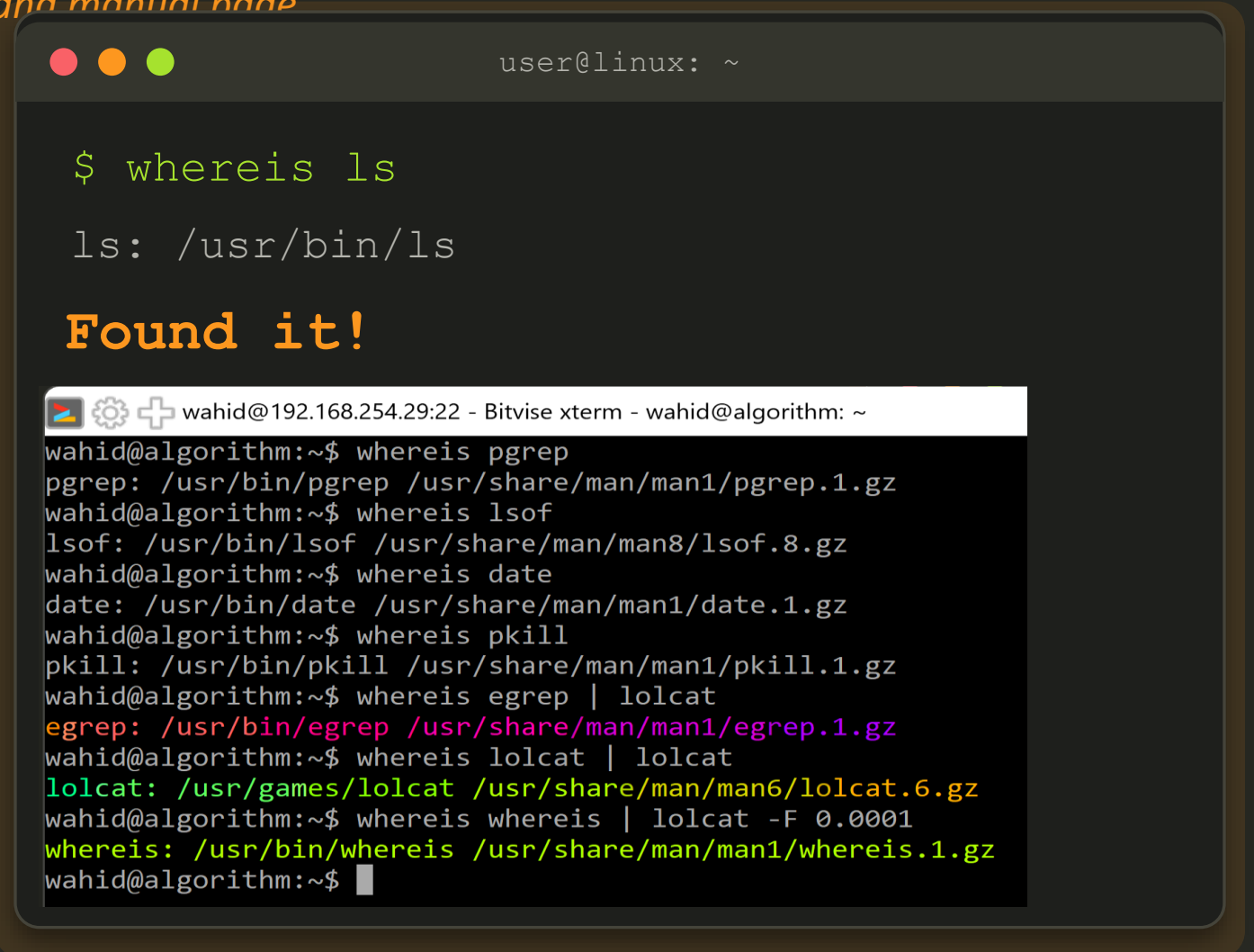
Find A Command's Binary & Docs

Locate a command's binary, source, and manual page

- `whereis` name finds the binary, source, and man page
- Faster than `find` since it checks known paths only
- Great for confirming a tool is actually installed

SYNTAX

`whereis ls`



```
user@linux: ~  
  
$ whereis ls  
ls: /usr/bin/ls  
  
Found it!  
  
wahid@192.168.254.29:22 - Bitwise xterm - wahid@algorithm: ~  
wahid@algorithm:~$ whereis pgrep  
pgrep: /usr/bin/pgrep /usr/share/man/man1/pgrep.1.gz  
wahid@algorithm:~$ whereis lsof  
lsof: /usr/bin/lsof /usr/share/man/man8/lsof.8.gz  
wahid@algorithm:~$ whereis date  
date: /usr/bin/date /usr/share/man/man1/date.1.gz  
wahid@algorithm:~$ whereis pkill  
pkill: /usr/bin/pkill /usr/share/man/man1/pkill.1.gz  
wahid@algorithm:~$ whereis egrep | lolcat  
egrep: /usr/bin/egrep /usr/share/man/man1/egrep.1.gz  
wahid@algorithm:~$ whereis lolcat | lolcat  
lolcat: /usr/games/lolcat /usr/share/man/man6/lolcat.6.gz  
wahid@algorithm:~$ whereis whereis | lolcat -F 0.0001  
whereis: /usr/bin/whereis /usr/share/man/man1/whereis.1.gz  
wahid@algorithm:~$
```

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Find Which Version Of A Command Runs

See exactly which binary executes when you type a command

- which name shows the full path that will run
- Essential when multiple versions are installed
- -a lists every matching version on your PATH

SYNTAX

which python3



user@linux: ~

```
$ which python3  
/usr/bin/python3
```

```
wahid@192.168.254.29:22 - Bitwise xterm - wahid@algorithm: ~  
Saved to this PC  
algorithm:~$ which python3  
/usr/local/bin/python3  
wahid@algorithm:~$ which python3 | lolcat -F 0.0001  
/usr/local/bin/python3  
wahid@algorithm:~$ which node | lolcat -F 0.0001  
/usr/bin/node  
wahid@algorithm:~$ which gcc | lolcat -F 0.0001  
/usr/bin/gcc  
wahid@algorithm:~$ which g++ | lolcat -F 0.0001  
/usr/bin/g++  
wahid@algorithm:~$ which Java | lolcat -F 0.0001  
wahid@algorithm:~$ which java | lolcat -F 0.0001  
/usr/bin/java  
wahid@algorithm:~$ java --version  
openjdk 25.0.3 2026-04-21  
OpenJDK Runtime Environment (build 25.0.3+9-2-26.04.2-Ubuntu)  
OpenJDK 64-Bit Server VM (build 25.0.3+9-2-26.04.2-Ubuntu, mixed mode, sharing)  
wahid@algorithm:~$ python3 --version | lolcat  
Python 3.14.4  
wahid@algorithm:~$ python3 --version | lolcat -F 0.0001  
Python 3.14.4  
wahid@algorithm:~$
```

`$ echo "Course complete!"`

You Did It!

You just learned 33 real Linux commands — go use them!

 **SUBSCRIBE**
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on YouTube — for more Linux & command-line tutorials

