Lista podstawowych poleceń systemu linux. Na podstawie
http://www.computerhope.com/unix/overview.htm

alias	Create a name for another command or long command string.
ar	Maintain portable archive or library.
arch	Display the architecture of the current host.
awk	Awk script processing program.
bash	Command Bourne interpreter.
bc	Calculator.
bg	Continues a program running in the background.
break	Break out of while, for, foreach, or until loop.
cal	Calendar.
cat	View and/or modify a file.
cc	C compiler.
cd	Change directory.
chdir	Change directory.
chfn	Modify user information.
chgrp	Change a groups access to a file or directory.
chmod	Change the permission of a file.
chown	Change the ownership of a file.
chsh	Change login shell.
cksum	Display and calculate a CRC for files.
clear	Clears screen.
cmp	Compare files.
continue	Break out of while, for, foreach, or until loop.
cp	Copy files.
cpio	Creates archived CPIO files.
cut	Cut out selected fields of each line of a file.
date	Tells you the date and time in Unix.
df	Display the available disk space for each mount.
diff	Displays two files and prints the lines that are different.
dmesg	Print or control the kernel ring buffer.
dos2unix	Converts text files between DOS and Unix formats.
du	Tells you how much space a file occupies.
echo	Displays text after echo to the terminal.
emacs	Text editor.
env	Displays environment variables.
exit	Exit from a program, shell or log you out of a Unix network.
expr	Evaluate arguments as an expression.
fg	Continues a stopped job by running it in the foreground.
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.
finger	Lists information about the user.
for	Shell built-in loop.
foreach	Shell built-in loop.
fsck	Check and repair a Linux file system.
ftp	Enables ftp access to another terminal.

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.
gvim	A programmers text editor.
gzip	Compress files.
halt	Stop the computer.
head	Displays the first ten lines of a file, unless otherwise stated.
help	Online help documentation.
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.
jobs	List the jobs currently running in the background.
kill	Cancels a job.
less	Opposite of the more command.
ln	Creates a link to a file.
locate	List files in databases that match a pattern.
login	Signs into a new system.
logout	Logs out of a system.
lp	Prints a file on System V systems.
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.
mail	One of the ways that allows you to read/send E-Mail.
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.
mkdir	Create a directory.
mkfs	Build a Linux file system, usually a hard disk partition.
more	Displays text one screen at a time.
mount	Disconnects a file systems and remote resources.
mv	Renames a file or moves it from one directory to another directory.
netstat	Shows network status.
nice	Invokes a command with an altered scheduling priority.
nohup	Runs a command even if the session is disconnected or the user logs out.

passwd	Allows you to change your password.
ping	Sends ICMP ECHO_REQUEST packets to network hosts.
poweroff	Stop the computer.
ps	Reports the process status.
pwd	Print the current working directory.
quit	Allows you to exit from a program, shell or log you out of a Unix network.
reboot	Stop the computer.
rm	Deletes a file without confirmation (by default).
rmdir	Deletes a directory.
sed	Allows you to use pre-recorded commands to make changes to text.
seq	Print a sequence of numbers.
set	Set the value of an environment variable.
setenv	Set the value of an environment variable.
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.
sort	Sorts the lines in a text file.
split	Split a file into pieces.
stat	Display file or filesystem status.
su	Become super user or another user.
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.
time	Used to time a simple command.
top	Display Linux tasks.
touch	Change file access and modification time.
tr	Translate characters.
traceroute	Print the route packets take to network host.
umask	Get or set the file mode creation mask.
unalias	Remove an alias.
uname	Print name of current system.
uncompress	Uncompressed compressed files.
uniq	Report or filter out repeated lines in a file.
unmount	Crates a file systems and remote resources.
untar	Create tape archives and add or extract files.
until	Execute a set of actions while/until conditions are evaluated TRUE.
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.
vi	Screen-oriented (visual) display editor based on ex.
vim	A programmers text editor.

w	Show who is logged on and what they are doing.
wc	Displays a count of lines, words, and characters in a file.
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.
whois	Internet user name directory service.
write	Send a message to another user.
X	Execute the X windows system.
xset	User preference utility for X.
xterm	Terminal emulator for X.
xrdb	X server resource database utility.

Dodatkowo obowiązuje

- cała składnia basha (`http://tldp.org/LDP/abs/abs-guide.pdf`)

- cała składnia awk

- cała składnia sed

Patrz też przykłady na:

```
http://www.pixelbeat.org/cmdline.html
http://www.linuxguide.it/commands_list.php?Choose_Language:Polish
http://www.oreilly.com/catalog/debian/chapter/book/appe_01.html
```

Literatura:

- Alan Hicks i inni,
  Slackware Linux Essentials 2nd ed. (czyli: SlackBook 2.0),
  `www.slackware.com`.

- M. Camou, J. Goerzen, A. Van Couwenberghe,
  Debian Linux. Księga eksperta, Helion 2001.

- D.J. Barrett, R.E. Silverman, R.G. Byrnes,
  Linux. Bezpieczeństwo. Receptury, Helion 2003.

- C. Newham, B. Rosenblatt,
  bash. Wprowadzenie, Helion 2006.

- E. Foster-Johnson, J.C. Welch, M. Anderson,
  Od podstaw. Skrypty powłoki, Helion 2006.

- wykład (będzie udostępniony pod koniec semestru)