

Toàn bộ câu lệnh sử dụng trong Server Linux từ A – Z

Linux Commands Line A – Z

A Command

	Description
# alias hh='history'	set an alias for a command – hh = history
# apropos ...keyword	display a list of commands that pertain to keywords of a program , useful when you know what your program does, but you don't know the name of the command
# apt-cache search [package]	returns list of packages which corresponds string “searched-packages”
# apt-cdrom install [package]	install / upgrade a deb package from cdrom
# apt-get install [package]	install / upgrade a deb package
# apt-get update	update the package list
# apt-get upgrade	upgrade all of the installed packages
# apt-get remove [package]	remove a deb package from system
# apt-get check	verify correct resolution of dependencies
# apt-get clean	clean up cache from packages downloaded
# arch	show architecture of machine(1)
# cat example.txt awk 'NR%2==1'	remove all even lines from example.txt
# echo a b c awk '{print \$1}'	view the first column of a line
# echo a b c awk '{print \$1,\$3}'	view the first and third column of a line

B Command

	Description
# badblocks -v /dev/hda1	check bad blocks on disk hda1
# bunzip2 file1.bz2	decompress a file called ‘file1.bz2’
# bzip2 file1	compress a file called ‘file1’
# find /var/log -name ‘*.log’ tar cv –files-from=- bzip2 > log.tar.bz2	find all files with ‘.log’ extention and make an bzip archive

C Command	Description
# cal 2007	show the timetable of 2007
# cat /proc/cpuinfo	show information CPU info
# cat /proc/interrupts	show interrupts
# cat /proc/meminfo	verify memory use
# cat /proc/swaps	show file(s) swap
# cat /proc/version	show version of the kernel
# cat /proc/net/dev	show network adpters and statistics
# cat /proc/mounts	show mounted file system(s)
# cat file1	view the contents of a file starting from the first row
# cat -n file1	number row of a file
# cd /home	enter to directory ‘/ home’
# cd ..	go back one level
# cd ../../	go back two levels
# cd	go to home directory
# cd ~user1	go to home directory
# cd -	go to previous directory
# cd-paranoia -B	rip audio tracks from a CD to wav files
# cd-paranoia -	rip first three audio tracks from a CD to wav files
# cdrecord -v gracetime=2 dev=/dev/cdrom -eject blank=fast -force	clean a rewritable cdrom
# cdrecord -v dev=/dev/cdrom cd.iso	burn an ISO image
# gzip -dc cd_iso.gz cdrecord dev=/dev/cdrom -	burn a compressed ISO image

# cdrecord -scanbus	scan bus to identify the channel scsi
# chage -E 2005-12-31 user1	set deadline for user password
# chattr +a file1	allows write opening of a file only append mode
# chattr +c file1	allows that a file is compressed / decompressed automatically by the kernel
# chattr +d file1	makes sure that the program ignores Dump the files during backup
# chattr +i file1	makes it an immutable file, which can not be removed, altered, renamed or linked
# chattr +s file1	allows a file to be deleted safely
# chattr +S file1	makes sure that if a file is modified changes are written in synchronous mode as with sync
# chattr +u file1	allows you to recover the contents of a file even if it is canceled
# chgrp group1 file1	change group of files
# chmod ugo+rxw directory1	set permissions reading (r), write (w) and (x) access to users owner (u) group (g) and others (o)
# chmod go-rwx directory1	remove permits reading (r), write (w) and (x) access to users group (g) and others (or)
# chmod u+s /bin/file1	set SUID bit on a binary file – the user that running that file gets same privileges as owner
# chmod u-s /bin/file1	disable SUID bit on a binary file
# chmod g+s /home/public	set SGID bit on a directory – similar to SUID but for directory
# chmod g-s /home/public	disable SGID bit on a directory
# chmod o+t /home/public	set STIKY bit on a directory – allows files deletion only to legitimate owners
# chmod o-t /home/public	disable STIKY bit on a directory
# chown user1 file1	change owner of a file

# chown -R user1 directory1	change user owner of a directory and all the files and directories contained inside
# chown user1:group1 file1	change user and group ownership of a file
# chsh	change shell command
# chsh -list-shells	nice command to know if you have to remote into another box
# clock -w	save date changes on BIOS
# comm -1 file1 file2	compare contents of two files by deleting only unique lines from 'file1'
# comm -2 file1 file2	compare contents of two files by deleting only unique lines from 'file2'
# comm -3 file1 file2	compare contents of two files by deleting only the lines that appear on both files
# cp file1 file2	copying a file
# cp dir/* .	copy all files of a directory within the current work directory
# cp -a /tmp/dir1 .	copy a directory within the current work directory
# cp -a dir1 dir2	copy a directory
# find /home/user1 -name '*.txt' xargs cp -av --target-directory=/home/backup/ --parents	find and copy all files with '.txt' extension from a directory to another
D Command	Description
# date	show system date
# date 041217002007.00	set date and time – MonthDayhoursMinutesYear.Seconds
# dd bs=1M if=/dev/hda gzip ssh user@ip_addr 'dd of=hda.gz'	make a backup of a local hard disk on remote host via ssh
# dd if=/dev/sda of=/tmp/file1	backup content of the harddrive to a file
# dd if=/dev/hda of=/dev/fd0 bs=512	make a copy of MBR (Master Boot Record) to

count=1	floppy
# dd if=/dev/fd0 of=/dev/hda bs=512 count=1	restore MBR from backup copy saved to floppy
# df -h	show list of partitions mounted
# dhclient eth0	active interface 'eth0' in dhcp mode
# diff file1 file2	find differences between two files
# dmidecode -q	show hardware system components – (SMBIOS / DMI)
# dos2unix filedos.txt fileunix.txt	convert a text file format from MSDOS to UNIX
# dosfsck /dev/hda1	repair / check integrity of dos filesystems on disk hda1
# dpkg-query -W -f='\${Installed-Size;10}t\${Package}n' sort -k1,1n	show the used space by installed deb packages, sorting by size (debian, ubuntu and alike)
# dpkg -i [package.deb]	install / upgrade a deb package
# dpkg -r [package]	remove a deb package from the system
# dpkg -l	show all deb packages installed on the system
# dpkg -l grep httpd	show all deb packages with the name "httpd"
# dpkg -s [package]	obtain information on a specific package installed on system
# dpkg -L [package]	show list of files provided by a package installed on system
# dpkg --contents [package.deb]	show list of files provided by a package not yet installed
# dpkg -S /bin/ping	verify which package belongs to a given file
# du -sh dir1	estimate space used by directory 'dir1'
# du -sk * sort -rn	show size of the files and directories sorted by size
# dump -0aj -f /tmp/home0.bak /home	make a full backup of directory '/home'

# dump -1aj -f /tmp/home0.bak /home	make a incremental backup of directory ‘/home’
E Command	Description
# e2fsck /dev/hda1	repair / check integrity of ext2 filesystem on disk hda1
# e2fsck -j /dev/hda1	repair / check integrity of ext3 filesystem on disk hda1
# ethtool eth0	show network statistics of eth0
F Command	Description
# fdformat -n /dev/fd0	format a floppy disk
# cp file file1	outputs the mime type of the file as text
# find / -name file1	search file and directory into root filesystem from ‘/’
# find / -user user1	search files and directories belonging to ‘user1’
# find /home/user1 -name *.bin	search files with ‘. bin’ extension within directory ‘/ home/user1’
# find /usr/bin -type f -atime +100	search binary files are not used in the last 100 days
# find /usr/bin -type f -mtime -10	search files created or changed within 10 days
# find / -name *.rpm -exec chmod 755 ‘{}’ \;	search files with ‘.rpm’ extension and modify permits
# find / -xdev -name *.rpm	search files with ‘.rpm’ extension ignoring removable partitions as cdrom, pen-drive, etc....
# find / -perm -u+s	view all files on the system with SUID configured
# free -m	displays status of RAM in megabytes
# fsck /dev/hda1	repair / check integrity of linux filesystem on disk hda1
# fsck.ext2 /dev/hda1	repair / check integrity of ext2 filesystem on disk hda1

# fsck.ext3 /dev/hda1	repair / check integrity of ext3 filesystem on disk hda1
# fsck.vfat /dev/hda1	repair / check integrity of fat filesystem on disk hda1
# fsck.msdos /dev/hda1	repair / check integrity of dos filesystem on disk hda1
# fuser -km /mnt/hda2	force umount when the device is busy
G Command	Description
# gpg -c file1	encrypt a file with GNU Privacy Guard
# gpg file1.gpg	decrypt a file with GNU Privacy Guard
# grep Aug /var/log/messages	look up words “Aug” on file ‘/var/log/messages’
# grep ^Aug /var/log/messages	look up words that begin with “Aug” on file ‘/var/log/messages’
# grep [0-9] /var/log/messages	select from file ‘/var/log/messages’ all lines that contain numbers
# grep Aug -R /var/log/*	search string “Aug” at directory ‘/var/log’ and below
# groupadd [group]	create a new group
# groupdel [group]	delete a group
# groupmod -n moon sun	rename a group from moon to sun
# grpck	check correct syntax and file format of ‘/etc/group’ and groups existence
# gunzip file1.gz	decompress a file called ‘file1.gz’
# gzip file1	compress a file called ‘file1’
# gzip -9 file1	compress with maximum compression
H Command	Description
# hdparm -i /dev/hda	displays the characteristics of a hard-disk
# hdparm -tT /dev/sda	perform test reading on a hard-disk

# head -2 file1	view first two lines of a file
# host www.example.com	lookup hostname to resolve name to ip address and viceversa
# hostname	show hostname of system
I Command	Description
# iconv -l	lists known encodings
# iconv -f fromEncoding -t toEncoding inputFile > outputFile	converting the coding of characters from one format to another
# find . -maxdepth 1 -name *.jpg -print -exec convert	batch resize files in the current directory and send them to a thumbnails directory (requires convert from Imagemagick)
# ifconfig eth0	show configuration of an ethernet network card
# ifconfig eth0 192.168.1.1 netmask 255.255.255.0	configure IP Address
# ifconfig eth0 promisc	configure 'eth0' in promiscuous mode to gather packets (sniffing)
# ifdown eth0	disable an interface 'eth0'
# ifup eth0	activate an interface 'eth0'
# init 0	shutdown system(2)
# ip link show	show link status of all network interfaces
# iptables -t filter -L	show all chains of filtering table
# iptables -t nat -L	show all chains of nat table
# iptables -t filter -F	clear all rules from filtering table
# iptables -t nat -F	clear all rules from table nat
# iptables -t filter -X	delete any chains created by user
# iptables -t filter -A INPUT -p tcp --dport telnet -j ACCEPT	allow telnet connections to input
# iptables -t filter -A OUTPUT -p tcp --dport	block HTTP connections to output

http -j DROP

iptables -t filter -A FORWARD -p tcp --dport pop3 -j ACCEPT allow POP3 connections to forward chain

iptables -t filter -A INPUT -j LOG --log-prefix Logging on input chain

iptables -t nat -A POSTROUTING -o eth0 -j MASQUERADE configure a PAT (Port Address Translation) on eth0 masking outbound packets

iptables -t nat -A PREROUTING -d 192.168.0.1 -p tcp -m tcp --dport 22 -j DNAT --to-destination 10.0.0.2:22 redirect packets addressed to a host to another host

iwconfig eth1 show wireless networks

iwlist scan wifi scanning to display the wireless connections available

K Command

Description

kill -9 process_id force closure of the process and finish it

kill -1 process_id force a process to reload configuration

L Command

Description

last reboot show history reboot

ldd /usr/bin/ssh show shared libraries required by ssh program

less file1 similar to 'more' command but which allows backward movement in the file as well as forward movement

ln -s file1 lnk1 create a symbolic link to file or directory

ln file1 lnk1 create a physical link to file or directory

locate *.ps find files with the '.ps' extension – first run 'updatedb' command

logout leaving session

ls view files of directory

ls -F view files of directory

# ls -l	show details of files and directory
# ls -a	show hidden files
# ls *[0-9]*	show files and directory containing numbers
# ls -lSr more	show size of the files and directories ordered by size
# ls -lh	show permits on files
# ls /tmp pr -T5 -W\$COLUMNS	divide terminal into 5 columns
# lsattr	show specials attributes
# lsmod	display kernel loaded
# lsof -p process_id	display a list of files opened by processes
# lsof /home/user1	displays a list of open files in a given path system
# lspci -tv	display PCI devices
# lstree	show files and directories in a tree starting from root(2)
# lsusb -tv	show USB devices
M Command	Description
# man ping	display the on-line manual pages for example on ping command – use ‘-k’ option to find any related commands
# dd if=/dev/hdc md5sum	perform an md5sum on a device, like a CD
# mii-tool eth0	show link status of ‘eth0’
# mkbootdisk –device /dev/fd0 `uname -r`	create a boot floppy
# mkdir dir1	create a directory called ‘dir1’
# mkdir dir1 dir2	create two directories simultaneously
# mkdir -p /tmp/dir1/dir2	create a directory tree
# mke2fs /dev/hda1	create a filesystem type linux ext2 on hda1

	partition
# mke2fs -j /dev/hda1	create a filesystem type linux ext3 (journal) on hda1 partition
# mkfs /dev/hda1	create a filesystem type linux on hda1 partition
# mkfs -t vfat 32 -F /dev/hda1	create a FAT32 filesystem
# mkisofs /dev/cdrom > cd.iso	create an iso image of cdrom on disk
# mkisofs /dev/cdrom gzip > cd_iso.gz	create a compressed iso image of cdrom on disk
# mkisofs -J -allow-leading-dots -R -V	create an iso image of a directory
# mkswap /dev/hda3	create a swap filesystem
# mkswap /dev/hda3	create a swap filesystem
# more file1	view content of a file along
# mount /dev/hda2 /mnt/hda2	mount disk called hda2 – verify existence of the directory '/ mnt/hda2'
# mount /dev/fd0 /mnt/floppy	mount a floppy disk
# mount /dev/cdrom /mnt/cdrom	mount a cdrom / dvdrom
# mount /dev/hdc /mnt/cdrecorder	mount a cdrw / dvdrom
# mount /dev/hdb /mnt/cdrecorder	mount a cdrw / dvdrom
# mount -o loop file.iso /mnt/cdrom	mount a file or iso image
# mount -t vfat /dev/hda5 /mnt/hda5	mount a Windows FAT32 file system
# mount /dev/sda1 /mnt/usbdisk	mount a usb pen-drive or flash-drive
# mount -t smbfs -o username=user,password=pass //WinClient/share /mnt/share	mount a windows network share
# mount -o loop cd.iso /mnt/iso	mount an ISO image
# mount -t smbfs -o username=user,password=pass //WinClient/share /mnt/share	mount a windows network share

# mv dir1 new_dir	rename / move a file or directory [man]
N Command	Description
# nbtscan ip_addr	netbios name resolution
# netstat -tup	show all active network connections and their PID
# netstat -tupl	show all network services listening on the system and their PID
# netstat -rn	show routing table alike “route -n”
# newgrp – [group]	log into a new group to change default group of newly created files
# nmblookup -A ip_addr	netbios name resolution
# nslookup www.example.com	lookup hostname to resolve name to ip address and viceversa
P Command	Description
# pacman -S name	Install package ‘name’ with dependencies
# pacman -R name	Delete package ‘name’ and all files of it
# passwd	change password
# passwd user1	change a user password (only by root)
# paste file1 file2	merging contents of two files for columns
# paste -d ‘+’ file1 file2	merging contents of two files for columns with ‘+’ delimiter on the center
# ps -eafw	displays linux tasks
# ps -e -o pid,args –forest	displays linux tasks in a hierarchical mode
# pstree	Shows a tree system processes
# pwck	check correct syntax and file format of ‘/etc/passwd’ and users existence
# pwd	show the path of work directory

R Command	Description
# rar a file1.rar test_file	create an archive rar called 'file1.rar'
# rar a file1.rar file1 file2 dir1	compress 'file1', 'file2' and 'dir1' simultaneously
# rar x file1.rar	decompress rar archive
# reboot	reboot(2)
# recode ..HTML < page.txt > page.html	convert a text file to html
# recode -l more	show all available formats conversion
# restore -if /tmp/home0.bak	restoring a backup interactively
# rm -f file1	delete file called 'file1'
# rm -rf dir1	remove a directory called 'dir1' and contents recursively
# rm -rf dir1 dir2	remove two directories and their contents recursively
# rmdir dir1	delete directory called 'dir1'
# route -n	show routing table
# route add -net 0/0 gw IP_Gateway	configure default gateway
# route add -net 192.168.0.0 netmask 255.255.0.0 gw 192.168.1.1	configure static route to reach network '192.168.0.0/16'
# route del 0/0 gw IP_gateway	remove static route
# echo "1" > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip_forward	activate ip routing temporarily
# rpm -q -a -qf '%10{SIZE}t%{NAME}n' sort -k1,1n	show the used space by rpm packages installed sorted by size (fedora, redhat and alike)
# rpm -ivh [package.rpm]	install a rpm package
# rpm -ivh --nodeeps [package.rpm]	install a rpm package ignoring dependencies requests [
# rpm -U [package.rpm]	upgrade a rpm package without changing configuration files

# rpm -F [package.rpm]	upgrade a rpm package only if it is already installed
# rpm -e [package]	remove a rpm package
# rpm -qa	show all rpm packages installed on the system
# rpm -qa grep httpd	show all rpm packages with the name “httpd”
# rpm -qi [package]	obtain information on a specific package installed [man]
# rpm -qg “System Environment/Daemons”	show rpm packages of a group software
# rpm -ql [package]	show list of files provided by a rpm package installed
# rpm -qc [package]	show list of configuration files provided by a rpm package installed
# rpm -q [package] –whatrequires	show list of dependencies required for a rpm packet
# rpm -q [package] –whatprovides	show capability provided by a rpm package
# rpm -q [package] –scripts	show scripts started during installation / removal
# rpm -q [package] –changelog	show history of revisions of a rpm package
# rpm -qf /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf	verify which rpm package belongs to a given file
# rpm -qp [package.rpm] -l	show list of files provided by a rpm package not yet installed
# rpm –import /media/cdrom/RPM-GPG-KEY	import public-key digital signature
# rpm –checksig [package.rpm]	verify the integrity of a rpm package
# rpm -qa gpg-pubkey	verify integrity of all rpm packages installed
# rpm -V [package]	check file size, permissions, type, owner, group, MD5 checksum and last modification
# rpm -Va	check all rpm packages installed on the system – use with caution

# rpm -Vp [package.rpm]	verify a rpm package not yet installed
# rpm -ivh /usr/src/redhat/RPMS/arch`/[package.rpm]	install a package built from a rpm source
# rpm2cpio [package.rpm] cpio -extract - make-directories *bin*	extract executable file from a rpm package
# rpmbuild --rebuild [package.src.rpm]	build a rpm package from a rpm source
# rsync -rogpav --delete /home /tmp	synchronization between directories
# rsync -rogpav -e ssh --delete /home ip_address:/tmp	rsync via SSH tunnel
# rsync -az -e ssh --delete ip_addr:/home/public /home/local	synchronize a local directory with a remote directory via ssh and compression
# rsync -az -e ssh --delete /home/local ip_addr:/home/public	synchronize a remote directory with a local directory via ssh and compression
S Command	Description
# sdiff file1 file2	find differences between two files and merge interactively alike "diff"
# sed 's/string1/string2/g' example.txt	replace "string1" with "string2" in example.txt
# sed '/^\$/d' example.txt	remove all blank lines from example.txt
# sed '/ *#/d; /^\$/d' example.txt	remove comments and blank lines from example.txt
# sed -e '1d' exampe.txt	eliminates the first line from file example.txt
# sed -n '/string1/p'	view only lines that contain the word "string1"
# sed -e 's/ *\$//'	remove empty characters at the end of each row
# sed -e 's/string1//g' example.txt	remove only the word "string1" from text and leave intact all
# sed -n '1,5p' example.txt	print from 1th to 5th row of example.txt
# sed -n '5p;5q' example.txt	print row number 5 of example.txt
# sed -e 's/00*/0/g' example.txt	replace more zeros with a single zero

# shutdown -h now	shutdown system(1)
# shutdown -h 16:30 &	planned shutdown of the system at 16:30
# shutdown -c	cancel a planned shutdown of the system
# shutdown -r now	reboot(1)
# smartctl -A /dev/hda	monitoring reliability of a hard-disk through SMART
# smartctl -i /dev/hda	check if SMART is active on a hard-disk
# smbclient -L ip_addr/hostname	show remote shares of a windows host
# smbget -Rr smb://ip_addr/share	like wget can download files from a host windows via smb
# sort file1 file2	sort contents of two files
# sort file1 file2 uniq	sort contents of two files omitting lines repeated
# sort file1 file2 uniq -u	sort contents of two files by viewing only unique line
# sort file1 file2 uniq -d	sort contents of two files by viewing only duplicate line
# strace -c ls >/dev/null	display system calls made and received by a process
# strace -f -e open ls >/dev/null	display library calls
# swapon /dev/hda3	activating a new swap partition
# swapon /dev/hda2 /dev/hdb3	activate two swap partitions
T Command	Description
# tac file1	view the contents of a file starting from the last line
# tail -2 file1	view last two lines of a file
# tail -f /var/log/messages	view in real time what is added to a file
# tail /var/log/dmesg	show events inherent to the process of booting kernel

# tail /var/log/messages	show system events
# tar -cvf archive.tar file1	create a uncompressed tarball
# tar -cvf archive.tar file1 file2 dir1	create an archive containing 'file1', 'file2' and 'dir1'
# tar -tf archive.tar	show contents of an archive
# tar -xvf archive.tar	extract a tarball
# tar -xvf archive.tar -C /tmp	extract a tarball into / tmp
# tar -cvfj archive.tar.bz2 dir1	create a tarball compressed into bzip2
# tar -xvfj archive.tar.bz2	decompress a compressed tar archive in bzip2
# tar -cvfz archive.tar.gz dir1	create a tarball compressed into gzip
# tar -xvfz archive.tar.gz	decompress a compressed tar archive in
# tar -Puf backup.tar /home/user	make a incremental backup of directory '/home/user'
# (cd /tmp/local/ && tar c .) ssh -C user@ip_addr 'cd /home/share/ && tar x -p'	copy content of a directory on remote directory via ssh
# (tar c /home) ssh -C user@ip_addr 'cd /home/backup-home && tar x -p'	copy a local directory on remote directory via ssh
# tar cf - . (cd /tmp/backup ; tar xf -)	local copy preserving permits and links from a directory to another
# tcpdump tcp port 80	show all HTTP traffic
# telinit 0	shutdown system(3)
# top	display linux tasks using most cpu
# touch -t 0712250000 file1	modify timestamp of a file or directory – (YYMMDDhhmm)
# echo 'word' tr '[:lower:]' '[:upper:]'	convert from lower case in upper case
# tree	show files and directories in a tree starting from root(1)

U Command

Description

# umount /dev/hda2	umount disk called hda2 – exit from mount point ‘/ mnt/hda2’ first
# umount -n /mnt/hda2	run umount without writing the file /etc/mntab – useful when the file is read-only or the hard disk is full
# uname -m	show architecture of machine(2)
# uname -r	show used kernel version
# unix2dos fileunix.txt filedos.txt	convert a text file format from UNIX to MSDOS
# unrar x file1.rar	decompress rar archive
# unzip file1.zip	decompress a zip archive
# useradd -c “User Linux” -g admin -d /home/user1 -s /bin/bash user1	create a new user “user1” belongs “admin” group
# useradd user1	create a new
# userdel -r user1	delete a user (‘-r’ eliminates home directory)
# usermod -c “User FTP” -g system -d /ftp/user1 -s /bin/nologin user1	change user attributes as description, group and other
W Command	Description
# watch -n1 ‘cat /proc/interrupts’	display interrupts in real-time
# wget -r www.example.com	download an entire web site
# wget -c www.example.com/file.iso	download a file with the ability to stop the download and resume later
# echo ‘wget -c www.example.com/files.iso ’ at 09:00	start a download at any given time
# whatis ...keyword	displays description of what a program does
# whereis halt	show location of a binary file, source or man
# which halt	show full path to a binary / executable
# who -a	show who is logged on, and print: time of last system boot, dead processes, system login

	processes, active processes spawned by init, current runlevel, last system clock change
# whois www.example.com	lookup on Whois database
Y Command	Description
# yum -y install [package]	download and install a rpm package
# yum localinstall [package.rpm]	That will install an RPM, and try to resolve all the dependencies for you using your repositories.
# yum -y update	update all rpm packages installed on the system
# yum update [package]	upgrade a rpm package
# yum remove [package]	remove a rpm package
# yum list	list all packages installed on the system
# yum search [package]	find a package on rpm repository
# yum clean [package]	clean up rpm cache erasing downloaded packages
# yum clean headers	remove all files headers that the system uses to resolve dependency
# yum clean all	remove from the cache packages and headers files