

Basic Bash commands	Wildcards	Archiving
pwd    print working directory	*      any pattern	tar -    combine several files into one
touch    create file	?      any single character	-c      create new tar archive
cat      display file	[xyz] / any of these / any	-r      update tar archive
>        redirect output to file	[x-z]    within the range	-x      extract from tar archive
>>      append output to file		-f      specify archive file name
pipe to another command	Globbering: Shell interprets wildcards as the list of all matching pathnames	-v      verbose mode
diff     compare two files		-z      compress archive w gzip
file1	regex	gzip    compress a single file
file2	grep      finds occurrences of STRING within FILE_LIST	A regular tar archive file ends with .tar; a gzipped tar archive file ends with .tgz
ln / ln    create hard (alt name) / symbolic (new file that auto-redirects) link	-i        ignore case	
sort      sort lines	-c        return only count: # of matching lines	
file		
wc        word count	-v        inverted search (return only non-matches)	
file		
cp, mv, and rm options: -i confirmation prompt; -f force, -r recursively visit subdirectories	-n        display line number with matching line	
	-l        list only file names	



By **asterythm**  
[cheatography.com/asterythm/](http://cheatography.com/asterythm/)

Not published yet.  
Last updated 5th December, 2023.  
Page 1 of 1.

Sponsored by **CrosswordCheats.com**  
Learn to solve cryptic crosswords!  
<http://crosswordcheats.com>