

Common

pwd	print current working dir
cd	change directory
cd ../	change directory up 1
cd ~/	change dir to home.
ls	list content of directory
ls -l	detailed list
ls -h	readable byte format
ls -F	list all files + extension attributes
ls -lF	list files, ext, attrib, size, etc -> more detailed
tree	list directory in a tree like format
file	file command displays type of any file
file Desktop	will return Desktop: Directory
alias	to list all current alias for system/user
alias LC="newFunction"	creates a new alias "LC" that does "newFunction"
man	man pages
man -k	very similar to apropos
apropos	list all available man pages for specific word

Text + Redirection Examples

echo "string"	sends string to stdout (terminal)
echo "string" > file1.txt	sends string to file1.txt (redirection)
echo -e "\tNewString"	-e = enables extra character (?) use. \t option is for tab -> writes NewStringAfterTab after a tab, not space!
echo -e "\nNewString"	same as above but writes newstring after newline instead of tab.
cat	reads content of txt file and sends it to stdout (terminal)
cat > file.txt	with redirection before any file is mentioned -> will allow you to enter text at Terminal screen until Ctrl+d command (end) and sends it to file.txt

Text + Redirection Examples (cont)

cat <<exit>	same as above but need to type exit as end command instead of Ctrl+d
cat file1.txt > file2.txt	reads content from file1.txt, sends it to file2.txt AND replaces any content!
cat file1.txt >> file2.txt	appends content of file1.txt to end of file2.txt
tac	same as cat but reads file in reverse!
head	show first 10 line of a file
head -n (X)	show the first X lines of a file
tail	show last 10 lines of text file
tail -n (X)	show last X lines of text file
more	displays first page of file
less	displays the last page of a file and allows to move through pages with enter + spacebar

Wildcards

*	Matches 0 or more occurrences of the previous character	Common
?	matches 0 or 1 occurrences of the previous char	Extended
+	matches 1 or more occurrences of prev char	Extended
.	Matches 1 character of any type	Common
[...]	Matches 1 character from the specified range	Common
[^...]	Matches 1 character NOT from the range specified within braces	Common
{ }	Matches a specific number or range of the prev char	Extended
^	Matches the following characters if they are the first characters on the line	Common
\$	Matches the previous characters if they are the last char on the line	Common
(... ...)	Matches either of two sets of characters	Extended



misc

echo \$PATH	see the content of the \$PATH variable currently loaded in memory
which "-grep"	to search directories of the PATH variable for a file called grep.
ln (link)	command to hard-link files
ln -s	command to create a symbolic link between 2 files
whoami	find out which user you are logged on as
groups	lists groups for current user unless we specify a user
cat /etc/group	to list all groups that exists on the current system
chown	change user
chown -R	change owner/permissions recursively (-R)
chgrp	change group command

Permissions

chown	change owner
chgrp	change group
chmod	change mode of file (permissions)
u	user
g	group
o	other
a	All categories
+	adds a permission
-	removes a permission
=	makes a permission equal to
chmod u+w file1	change user permissions to write for file1
rx	4+2+1 = 7
rw-	4+2 = 6
r-x	4+1 = 5
r--	4
-wx	2+1 = 3
-w-	2
--x	1
---	0

Compression + Exatraction

compress -v file1 file2	compresses file1 into file1.z and file2 into file2.z
zcat compressedfile1.z	command to display contents of a compressed file

Compression + Exatraction (cont)

uncompress -v	command to uncompress the file
gzip -v file1	compresses file1 with gzip utility (better compression ratio) to file1.gz
gunzip -v file1.gz	to decompress a .gz file
bzip2 -v file1	compress file1 using bzip2 utility to file1.bz2
bunzip2 -v file1.bz2	uncompress command
tar	tape archive utility. Used for backups and compression!
tar -cvf /backup.tar *	command to create an archive called backup.tar that contains the contents of the current directory
tar -tvf /backup.tar	command to view the contents of an archive
tar -xvf /backup.tar	extract the contents of the archive to our current directory
tar -zcvf /backup.tar.gz	creates a gzip-compressed archive called /backup.tar.gz that contains the contents of the current directory
tar -ztvf /backup.tar.gz	to view the contents of a gzip-compressed archive
tar -zxvf /backup.tar.gz	to extract contents of a gzip-compressed archive
cpio	similar to tar utility

Directory + files

mkdir	make directory
rmdir	remove directory -> unlike rm -rf
touch	can be used to create file.txt
rm	remove file
rm -rf	DELETE ALL! -> remove files recursively and force it
rm -i	-i option to prompt for removal before deletion
mv file1.txt Newfile.txt	Ironically -> command to rename files. Rename file1.txt to Newfile.txt
cp /dir/file1 /newdir/file1	copy command to copy file1 from dir to newdir



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File search + Manipulation

find	find for files in a directory hierarchy
locate	find files by name
cut	with options -> can cut out sections and fields of a text file and send it to stdout
cut -d ' ' -f (X)	-d = delimiter option. Anything that separates the first field by the delimiter will be counter as 2...3...4...5 in field. -f = field option.
date	sends out the current date to stdout. Useful with redirections
grep string file.txt	look for anything that contains string in file.txt
grep -i string	return any hit that matches string exactly
grep -i string	Can also be used to exclude case sensitiveness
grep -r string	-r = looks for string recursively down all files in the current directory tree.
grep -c 'string' Test.txt	Returns the numbers of instances of string in Test.txt. Similar to wc (word count) command
grep -v string text1.txt	-v option -> return lines that do not contain string
grep -e	extended grep - same as egrep
egrep	extended grep
egrep "(lodge lake)" text1.txt	View lines that contain either lodge of lake.
sed	stream editor -> can be used instead of cut & to search + replace.
sed -i -e 's/few/asd/g' Test.txt	replace all instances of few in the file Test.txt with 'asd'. Find and replace command

Vi Commands

vi text.txt	opens text.txt in VI editor
i	enter insert mode
a	Changes to insert mode & places cursor after the current character to enter text
o	Change to insert and opens new line beneath current
l	changes to insert mode and places cursor at start of current line
A	Changes to insert mode and places cursor at end of line
Escape	leave insert mode
\$	go to end of line in reg mode
:wq	save and exit
:q!	exit and do not save
ctrl+s-hift+v	paste keyboard shortcuts
G	move the cursor to last line of document
x	deletes character cursor is on
d\$	deletes the cursor character to the end of the line
u	undo the last function
.	repeats the last function
y\$	Copies the current line into a temporary buffer in memory for later use
p	Pastes the content underneath current line or after current word
P	Pastes content above current line or after current word
w filename	Saves the current document to file named filename
:r !date	reads output of date command into document under the current line
:set all	displays all vi environment settings
:s/the/THE/g	searches for reg expression "the" and replaces each occurrence globally throughout the current line with the word "THE"
:1,\$s/the/THE/g	same as above but does this globally from line 1 to the end of the document



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filesystem	
cat /dev/proc	show all devices currently used by the system & it's major number
mount	mount command
mount -t	to specify which filesystem to be mounted use -t option
umount	unmount command
mkfs	make filesystem command
mkfs -t ext	use -t command + filesystem chosen to specify filesystem to be used
mke2fs	make ext2 file system.
fuser -u	to check if a directory or device is currently used by a user
cat /etc/fstab	list contents of fstab file which is file to edit to add devices to auto-mount at boot.
mkisofs	make iso image command
fdisk	partitioning utility
cdisk	Same as fdisk but with GUI
pvcreate /dev/sda4	creates physical volume
vgcreate vg00 /dev/sda4	create volume group
lvcreate -L 5GB -n Data vg00	create logical volume named Data that's 5GB in size.
df	disk free space command (shows free space on all mounted filesystems)
df -h	readable format
du	directory usage -> useful to know which directory is using up the most space
fsck	filesystemcheck
lsblk	list block devices (including Partitions)



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