

Notes

All commands are single line commands despite any line breaking.

Any commands containing "\$" are commands that accept one or more inputs. Examples of common inputs are as follows:

\$file - A file such as "/var/www/html/index.html"

\$dir - A directory such as "/var/www/html/"

\$pid - A process ID

\$command - Another Linux command

\$pattern - A RegEx pattern, or string such as "html" (string) or "[d]{1,2}" (regex)

\$domain.tld - A domain such as "google.com"

System Information

cal	Show the calendar for the month
date	Show current date and time
uptime	Show current uptime
w	Show who is logged into the system
whoami	Show who you are logged in as
finger \$user	Show information about \$user
uname -a	Show kernel information
cat /proc/cpuinfo	Show CPU information
cat /proc/meminfo	Show memory information
man \$command	Show the manual page for \$command
df -h	Show disk usage
du -h	Show current directory space usage
free -m	Show memory usage in MB
which \$command	Shows location of executable for \$command

Search

grep \$pattern \$file	Search inside \$file for \$pattern
grep -r \$pattern \$dir	Search all files inside of \$dir for \$pattern
\$command grep \$pattern	Search output of \$command for \$pattern
locate \$file	Find all instances of \$file

Process Management

ps aux	Show all running processes
top	Monitor all running processes
kill \$pid	Kill process with pid \$pid
kill -9 \$pid	Force kill process with pid \$pid
killall \$proc	Kill all processes named \$proc
bg	Lists stopped or background processes
fg	Bring the most recent process to the foreground
fg \$a	Brings process \$a to the foreground
ps aux and top both give you the pid of a process	

Keyboard Shortcuts

CTRL-C	Halt the current process
CTRL-Z	Stop the current process (Resume with fg or resume in background with bg)
CTRL-D	Logout of session
CTRL-W	Erase from cursor to end of word
CTRL-U	Erase entire line
CTRL-A	Move cursor to start of line
CTRL-E	Move cursor to end of line

File and Directory Management

pwd	Print path of current directory
ls	List files and directories in current directory
cd \$dir	Change to directory at \$dir
mkdir \$dir	Make a directory called \$dir
rm \$file	Delete \$file
rm -r \$dir	Delete directory \$dir
mv \$a \$b	Move file or directory at \$a to \$b. If \$b is a directory, the file will be put inside of the directory. If \$b is a file name, it will be overwritten with \$a

With "rm \$" and "rm -r" adding "-f" will force the file or directory to be deleted regardless of the state of object.

Network

ping \$host	Ping \$host and output results
whois \$domain.tld	Get registry information for \$domain.tld
nslookup \$domain.tld	Get abbrev. DNS information for \$domain.tld
dig \$domain.tld	Get full DNS information for \$domain.tld
dig -x \$domain.tld	Get reverse DNS information for \$domain.tld
wget \$url	Download file at \$url

File Permissions

There are two ways to change file permissions:

chmod \$octal \$file

chmod \$perms \$file

Where \$octal is a triad of octal digits (000 to 777)



File Permissions (cont)

Where 4 = read permissions, 2 = write permissions, 1 = execute permissions. You can define permissions by adding together the octals digits such that 5 = read/execute permissions, 6 = read/write, 3 = write/execute, and so on.

Each position represents permissions for "owner" "group" and "world".

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