

### PS

ps shows all running processes

### PS AUX

ps shows all processes being run by everybody (most are being run by root)

### MAN PS

man ps gives you the man page for ps

### SUDO !!

sudo !! redoes the last command as root

Convenient if you always forget to make yourself root!

### ECHO "TEXTHERE" > .hiddenfile

echo "texthere" > .hiddenfile will write the string texthere to a new .hiddenfile

Easy way to write one line into a file or directory without much fuss.

### <BLANKSPACE>COMMAND

<blank-space>-command by having a leading space before a command, it will not show up in history.

If you were to have a leading space then this command echo "Not in history" that will not show up in history.

### du -a /dir/ | sort -n -r | head -n 20

du -a /dir/ | sort -n -r | head -n 20 shows file sizes in reverse order by biggest first in a specific directory.

### TAIL -N5 FILENAME

tail -n5 <filename> gives the last 5 lines of the file.

### dnf search "program name here"

dnf search "program name here" this finds a program and gives the code to install with dnf install.

### dnf remove "package name"

dnf remove "package name" by doing dnf remove "package name" it removes it

### journalctl

journalctl displays all log entries.

### systemctl restart

systemctl restart restarts a specific service

example would be systemctl restart httpd where httpd is the name of the service to be restarted.

### systemctl reload-or-restart

systemctl reload-or-restart best of both worlds, if you are unsure whether a program supports reload use this command to first try reload and if it fails it will restart.

systemctl reload-or-restart httpd will first try to reload the program and if that is not doable it will restart.

### chown <userid> /home/userid/

chown <userid> /home/userid/ changes the owner of the directory.

### dig <hostname or ip>

dig <hostname or ip> queries DNS servers and returns information about a domain.

### crontab -a <filename>

crontab -a <filename> Installs the specified filename as your crontab file.

This crontab file can be used to automate and schedule tasks.

### alias name "command here"

alias name "command here" creates an alias for a command that can be called.

Extremely useful for long commands.

### locate <filename here>

locate <filename here> Finds a all indexed instances of a file.

Much faster than find!

### cmp <file 1> <file 2>

cmp <file 1> <file 2> performs a byte by byte comparison of two files.

### env

env lists all the current environment variables

### ssh username@ipaddresshere

ssh username@ipaddresshere Allows you to remotely access another machine or server.

### LS

LS lists files in the current directory

### LS -A

ls -a shows everything in the working directory! Even hidden files!

hidden files look like this .hiddenfile

### pwd

pwd gives the present working directory  
will spit out the present working directory  
which will look like this Dylan/Desktop/Class

### CD

cd change directory used as cd <directory-name>

### CD ..

cd go to the above or parent directory of .. the present directory

If directories were like this Tree --> Branch -> Leaf and you were working in the "Branch directory" by executing cd .. it would take you to the Tree directory.

### DISOWN -A && EXIT

disown -a closes the terminal, but keeps && exit all processes running.

Normally, when you close a terminal, all processes terminate due to a "hang-up" signal. Disown -a states to ignore the hang up signal and keep everything running while closing the terminal.

### HISTORY

history prints the last 500 - 1000 commands

### cp -r <directoryname> <newdirectoryname>

cp -r <directory-name> <newdirectoryname> copies the directory recursively with all files to the new name

### dnf upgrade

dnf dnf package manager to update software on fedora  
upgrade

### su

su the same thing as sudo, makes you root.

### efibootmgr -v

efibootmgr shows the summary of the -v boot configuration

efibootmgr can be used to change boot order, usually has to be run as root.

### systemctl enable

systemctl allows or enables a process to enable start on startup

### systemctl reload

systemctl similar to restart, however reload program will reload and reread config files without restarting.

systemctl reload httpd will reload and reread httpd's config files without a restart.

Downside is not all programs support reload!

### /usr/sbin/traceroute <hostname or ip here>

/usr/sbin/traceroute tells you the route <hostname or ip that packets take. here>

Very similar to ping, but goes into a little more detail.

### ip route del <ip here>

ip route del Deletes a created ip route, <ip here> opposite of ip route add.

### touch <filename>

touch <filename> creates or edits a file by specified name.

If file doesn't exist it will create it!

### pip install <desired program>

pip install <desired program> uses pip to install a program.

In our case we use pip install jupyterhub.

### bg

bg runs a process in the background.

You can also add the <&> symbol to the end of a file name or command to accomplish the same thing.

### ifconfig

ifconfig The "ifconfig" will display all the active interfaces details. The ifconfig command also used to check the assigned IP address of a server.

reminds me of ipconfig on windows, a little different.

### tree

tree displays files and directories in their proper parent -> child relationship.

Gives an easy to read format for directories and the files or directories underneath. Think of the first assignment we did in class.

### SUDO SHUTDOWN NOW

sudo shutdown properly shuts down the now machine

### MKDIR

mkdir stands for make directory, creates a folder

### RM

rm stands for remove (as in delete) a file or folder depending on user choice



### RM -R <DIRECTORYNAMEHERE>

rm -r allows one to properly delete a <directoryname> directory even if it has child directories.

### HISTORY

history shows the history of commands executed.

So if you typed cd Desktop , then ls , then cd Class , if you typed history it would show you executing cd Class, ls, cd Desktop.

### FC

fc Opens the last command entered in editor (such as nano)

Useful for long commands that are messed up, opens last command in a text editor to fix.

### find . -name \*.pdf

find . -name \*.pdf finds all files in the current directory with a name that ends in the .pdf extension.

You can do find <name of directory> with a -name

### grep -r "Find this line"

grep -r "Find this line" searches the contents of files themselves for find this line.

### dnf install "code here"

dnf install "code here" After doing a dnf search it will give you a code such as mc, you then do dnf install mc to get that program

### systemctl get-default

systemctl get-default To see the target the system boots into by default.

### systemctl is-active

systemctl is-active see if a process is running or not.

### systemctl status

systemctl status give an overview of all the processes running within a program, some of the log files, etc.

Provides a nice overview with a bit of everything.

### systemctl edit httpd --full

systemctl edit httpd --full allows you to edit the httpd system files, can change description etc.

### ping <hostname or ip here>

ping <hostname or ip here> pings a website and returns if the packets were sent

### ip route add <ip here> via <gateway router here>

ip route add <ip here> via <gateway router here> These commands add a route to a specified network through the gateway router of choice.

### grep pattern files

grep pattern files searches for patterns in files.

grep -r pattern dir searches for patterns in files recursively thru directories.

### gzip <filename>

gzip <filename> compresses a file.

For example if file was named file and command gzip file was run it would make file.gz

### arch

arch displays machine architecture and system information (hardware)

### hwclock

hwclock used to manage system clock.

hwclock --set --date 10/02/2019 sets clock date to 10/02/2019

Has to be run as sudo.

### tac <filenamehere>

tac <filenamehere> prints out the last line of a file first.

Useful if you are looking for something recently added to a file (such as a new user.)



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