Cheatography

Linux Terminal Cheat Sheet Cheat Sheet

by hamza391 via cheatography.com/52792/cs/14298/

Rebooting and Shutting Down

shutdown at 10:00	$ sudo shutdown -h 10:00
shutdown now	$ sudo shutdown -h now
restart at 10:00	$ sudo shutdown -r 10:00
restart now	$ sudo shutdown -r now
with message "- Shutting down for scheduled maintenance.	$ sudo shutdown -h 10:00 "Shutting down for scheduled maintenance."

Locate application

locate application only	which "application name"
locates application , source and man	whereis "application name"

Locate / Find

The locate utility program performs a search through a previously constructed database of files and directories on your system, matching all entries that contain a specified character string
updatedb to update the database
can use grep program as a filter; grep will print only the lines that contain one or more specified strings
$ locate zip | grep bin

Finding Files

Searching for files and directories named "gcc"	find /usr -name gcc
Searching only for directories named "gcc":	find /usr -type d -name gcc
Searching only for regular files named "gcc"	$ find /usr -type f -name gcc
*To find files based on time created "+_ n" days	find / -ctime n
To find files based on size +- n	$ find / -size n

Another good use of find is being able to run commands on the files that match your search criteria. The -exec option is used for this purpose.
To find and remove all files that end with .swp:

$ find -name "*.swp" -exec rm {} ';'
*mtime for modified/written time
atime for access time/read time

Accessing Directories

Displays the present working directory	pwd
Change to your home directory	cd ~ or cd
Change to parent directory	cd ..
Change to previous directory	cd -

Exploring the FileSystem

Changes your current directory to the root (/) directory (or path you supply)	cd /
List the contents of the present working directory	ls
List all files including hidden files and directories (those whose name start with .)	ls –a
Displays a tree view of the filesystem	tree

Directories

to create a directory.	mkdir
create a sample directory named sampdir under the current directory,	mkdir sampdir
create a sample directory called sampdir under /usr	mkdir /usr/sampdir.
Removing a directory *	rmdir
To remove a directory and all of its contents	rm -rf

* for rmdir The directory must be empty or it will fail
* usage sample for rmdir and rm -rf is same as mkdir

Renaming / removing directory

Rename a directory	mv
Remove an empty directory	rmdir
Forcefully remove a directory recursively	rm -rf

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Basic Packagaing Commands

Install package	dpkg --install foo.deb
Install package, dependencies	apt-get install foo
Remove package	dpkg --remove foo.deb
Remove package, dependencies	apt-get autoremove foo
Update package	dpkg --install foo.deb
Update package, dependencies	apt-get install foo
Update entire system	apt-get dist-u-pgrade
Show all installed packages	dpkg --list
Get information on package	dpkg --listfiles foo
Show packages named foo	apt-cache search foo
Show all available packages	apt-cache dumpavail foo
What package is file part of?	dpkg --search file

Viewing Files

for viewing files that are not very long; it does not provide any scroll-back.	cat
o look at a file backwards, starting with the last line	tac
Used to view larger files	less (/ for forwad and ? for backward)
Used to print the last 10 lines	tail
Used to print the first 10 lines	head
Used to print the last X lines	tail -n X or tail -X
Used to print the first X lines	head -n X or head -X

File Linking

Hardlink file1 and file2	$ ln file1 file2
Softlink file1 and file2	$ ln -s file1 file2

New file / change time of file

Create newfile	$ touch "-filename"
sets the "myfile" file's time stamp to 4 p.m., March 20th (03 20 1600).	$ touch -t 03201600 myfile

Removing/Renaming file

Rename a file	mv
Remove a file	rm
Forcefully remove a file	rm –f
Interactively remove a file	rm –i

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