Commonly Used

man	Information about a	-f: summary -k : search for words
cp	copy a to b	-R: recursive -p: keep permissions
mv	moves x to y	-f: force -b: create copy also
mkdir	makes directory	-p: also path to it -m: permissions
rm	removes file or folder	-r: recursive, -i: warns about each file
cd	-P:physical -L:logical	cd -: previous cd ~: to home
df	file inform-ation	-h: human readible -i: metadata
ps	information on process	-a: all in terminal, -T: threads etc.
uniq	removes non-unique lines	eg: a.txt	unique	less
head / tail	displays first/last part of file	
wc	information on text in file	-c: bytes, -w: words -l: lines
echo	repeat	-n: no linebreak, -e: interpet special chars

Pipes & Output

Pipe

cmd1 | cmd2 = Send stdout of cmd1 to cmd2

Redirecting Output

Symbol Description

> Redirect stdout (overwrite)

>> Redirect stdout (append)

2> Redirect stderr

2>> Append stderr

&> Redirect both stdout and stderr

2>&1 Redirect stderr to stdout

Special File Descriptors

FD Description

0 stdin

Pipes & Output (cont)

1 stdout
2 stderr

Diverse

uname	System/kernel info	-a: all info, -r: kernel version
uptime	How long system been up	
top / htop	system monitor	
ifconfig	network interfaces	(older version)
ip	replaces ifconfig	ip a: addresses, ip r: routes
netstat	Show open ports and connections	
curl	Fetch data from URLs	
wget	Download files	
du	Disk usage	du -h: human-readable sizes, du -sh * for summary
kill	Terminate by PID	
killall	Kill processes by name	e.g. killall firefox
tee	Output to screen and file simultaneously	
diff	Compare files line-by-line	

Grep

grep str file

grep johan /etc/passwd

-i: case insensitive

-v: show non-matching lines

-q: silent, can be passed with $?

-r: search recursively in folder

-w: search for complete word (not substr)

-E: search for two terms: grep -E "average|mean" file.txt

Find

find [options] [path...] [expression]

*find -L /var/www -name ".js"**

-L : Follow symbolic links

-type f : search for file or [f: file, d:dir, l:symbolic link...]

-name <name>: name of file to search for

-iname <name>: name of file to search for (case-insensitive)

Tar & gz

tar [options] [archive-file] [file(s)/dir(s)...]

eg: *tar -cvf archive.tar file1 file2*

eg: *tar -xvf archive.tar*

-c : Create a new archive

-x : Extract files from an archive

-v : Verbose output (list files being processed)

-f <file>: Use archive <file> name

-z : Use gzip compression (for .tar.gz or .tgz)

Gzip Compression (.gz)

gzip file.txt Compress file.txt → file.txt.gz

gzip -k file.txt Compress but keep original file

gzip -r folder/ Recursively compress all files in folder

gunzip file.txt.gz Decompress .gz back to original file

File Permissions

Permissions are defined for 3 groups:[User] [Group] [Others]

r = read (4)

w = write (2)

x = execute (1)

- = no permission (0)

Order: rwx

To set permission: **chmod [u][g][o]** *(eg: chmod 740 <file> / chmod rwxr----- <file>)*

By **Hezart**
cheatography.com/hezart/

Not published yet.
Last updated 25th June, 2025.
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xargs

xargs – Turn Input Into Arguments

Example Command Description

find . -name "*.log" | xargs rm Delete all .log files

echo "file1 file2" | xargs ls -l Run ls -l on each file

cat list.txt | xargs -n 1 echo Print each line as argument separately

find . -name "*.jpg" | xargs -I{} mv {} images/ Move files with placeholders

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