

1. tar command examples

Create a new tar archive.	\$ tar cvf archive_name.tar dirname/
Extract from an existing tar archive.	\$ tar xvf archive_name.tar
View an existing tar archive.	\$ tar tvf archive_name.tar

On Unix platform, tar command is the primary archiving utility.

4. ssh command examples

Login to remote host	ssh -l jsmith remotehost.example.com
Debug ssh client	ssh -v -l jsmith remotehost.example.com
Display ssh client version	\$ ssh -V OpenSSH_3.9p1, OpenSSL 0.9.7a Feb 19 2003

ssh (SSH client) is a program for logging into a remote machine and for executing commands on a remote machine

9. sort command examples

\$ sort names.txt	Sort a file in ascending order
\$ sort -r names.txt	Sort a file in descending order
\$ sort -t: -k 3n /etc/passwd more	Sort passwd file by 3rd field.

10. export command examples

\$ export grep ORACLE	To view oracle related environment variables.
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```
declare -x ORACLE_BASE="/u01/app/oracle"
```

```
declare -x ORACLE_HOME="/u01/app/oracle/product/10.2.0"
```

```
declare -x ORACLE_SID="med"
```

```
declare -x ORACLE_TERM="xterm"
```

\$ export ORACLE_HOME=/u01/app/oracle/product/10.2.0	To export an environment variable:
--	------------------------------------

14. cd command examples

Use "cd -" to toggle between the last two directories

Use "shopt -s cdspell" to automatically correct mistyped directory names on cd

15. gzip command examples

To create a *.gz compressed file:	\$ gzip test.txt
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To uncompress a *.gz file:	\$ gzip -d test.txt.gz
----------------------------	------------------------

Display compression ratio of the compressed file using gzip -l	\$ gzip -l *.gz
--	-----------------

compressed	uncompressed
ratio	uncompressed_name

23709	97975 75.8% asp-patch-rpms.txt
-------	-----------------------------------

2. grep command examples

Search for a given string in a file (case in-sensitive search).	\$ grep -i "the" demo_file
---	----------------------------

Print the matched line, along with the 3 lines after it.	\$ grep -A 3 -i "example" demo_text
--	-------------------------------------

Search for a given string in all files recursively	\$ grep -r "ram-esh" *
--	------------------------

The grep command is used to search text or searches the given file for lines containing a match to the given strings or words. By default, grep displays the matching lines

5. sed command examples

When you copy a DOS file to Unix, you could find \r\n in the end of each line. This example converts the DOS file format to Unix file format using sed command.	\$ sed 's/.\$//'
---	------------------

Print file content in reverse order	\$ sed -n '1!G;h;\$p'
-------------------------------------	-----------------------

thegee-kstuff.txt

Add line number for all non-empty-lines in a file	\$ sed './='
---	--------------

thegee-kstuff.txt
| sed 'N;
s/\n/ /'

sed is a stream editor. A stream editor is used to perform basic text transformations on an input stream (a file, or input from a pipeline).



8. diff command examples

```
# diff -w name_1- 2c2,3 < John Doe --- >
ist.txt name_list- John M Doe > Jason
_new.txt Bourne
```

Ignore white space while comparing.

13. pwd command

pwd is Print working directory. What else can be said about the good old pwd who has been printing the current directory name for ages.

3.find command examples

```
Find files using file- # find -iname "-
name ( case in-sen- MyCProgram.c"
sitive find)
```

```
Execute commands $ find -iname "-
on files found by the MyCProgram.c" -
find command exec md5sum {} \;
```

```
Find all empty files in # find ~ -empty
home directory
```

The Linux find command is very powerful. It can search the entire filesystem to find files and directories according to the search criteria you specify

6.awk command examples

```
Remove duplicate lines $ awk '!($0 in
using awk array) {
array[$0]; print }'
temp
```

```
Print all lines from $awk -F ':'
/etc/passwd that has the '$3==$4'
same uid and gid passwd.txt
```

```
Print only specific field $ awk '{print
from a file. $2,$5;}' employ-
ee.txt
```

7.vim command examples

```
Go to the 143rd line $ vim +143 filena-
of file me.txt
```

```
Go to the first match $ vim +/search-
of the specified term filename.txt
```

```
Open the file in read $ vim -R /etc/p-
only mode. asswd
```

11. xargs command examples

```
Copy all images to # ls *.jpg | xargs -n1 -i
external hard- cp {} /external-hard-
drive drive/directory
```

```
Search all jpg # find / -name *.jpg -
images in the type f -print | xargs tar
system and -cvzf images.tar.gz
archive it.
```

```
Download all the # cat url-list.txt | xargs
URLs mentioned wget -c
in the url-list.txt file
```

12. ls command examples

```
Display filesize in $ ls -lh -rw-r----- 1
human readable ramesh team-dev
format (e.g. KB, MB 8.9M Jun 12 15:27
etc..) arch-linux.txt.gz
```

```
Order Files Based $ ls -ltr
on Last Modified
Time (In Reverse
Order) Using ls -ltr
```

```
Visual Classification $ ls -F
of Files With Special
Characters Using ls
-F
```



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