

### 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 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.

`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`

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 "ramesh" *`

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/.$//' filename`

Print file content in reverse order `$ sed -n '1!G;h;$p' thegeekstuff.txt`

Add line number for all non-empty-lines in a file `$ sed '/./=' thegeekstuff.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          2c2,3 < John Doe --- >
name_list.txt     John M Doe > Jason
name_list_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-       "MyCProgram.c"
sensitive find)
```

```
Execute commands on $ find -iname
files found by the find "MyCProgram.c" -
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;}'
                       employee.txt
```

### 7. vim command examples

```
Go to the 143rd line of $ vim +143
file                    filename.txt
```

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

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

### 11. xargs command examples

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

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

```
Download all the # cat url-list.txt | xargs
URLs mentioned in wget -c
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 on $ ls -ltr
Last Modified Time (In
Reverse Order) Using
ls -ltr
```

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



By kesavanbr

[cheatography.com/kesavanbr/](http://cheatography.com/kesavanbr/)

Not published yet.

Last updated 30th May, 2016.

Page 2 of 2.

Sponsored by **CrosswordCheats.com**

Learn to solve cryptic crosswords!

<http://crosswordcheats.com>