

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
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
```



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