

Basic Navigation

pwd	Where am I in the system.
ls [path]	Perform a listing of the given path or your current directory. Common options: -l, -h, -a
cd [path]	Change into the given path or into your home directory.
Path	A description of where a file or directory is on the filesystem.

Absolute Path One beginning from the root of the file system (eg. /etc/s-ysconfig).

Relative Path One relative to where you currently are in the system (eg. Documents/music).

~ (tilde) Used in paths as a reference to your home directory (eg. ~/Documents).

.(dot) Used in paths as a reference to your current directory (eg. ./bin).

Basic Navigation (cont)

.. (dot dot)	Used in paths as a reference to your current directories parent directory (eg. ../bin).
TAB completion	Start typing and press TAB. The system will auto complete the path. Press TAB twice and it will show you your alternatives.

Manual Pages

man View the man page for a command.

man -k <search term> Search for man pages containing the search term.

Press q to exit man pages

More About Files

file [path] Find out what type of item a file or directory is.

Spaces in names Put whole path in quotes (") or a backslash (\) in front of spaces.

Hidden files and directories A name beginning with a . (dot) is considered hidden.

Permissions

r (read) w (write) x (execute)

Owner or User, Group and Others

ls -l [path] View the permissions of a file or all items in a directory.

chmod <permissions> Change permissions. Permissions can be either shorthand (eg. 754) or longhand (eg. g+x).



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