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. Docume-nts/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 altern-atives.

Manual Pages

man <co-mma-nd>	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 direct-ories	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 <pe-rmissi-ons> <pa-th>	Change permissions. Permissions can be either shorthand (eg. 754) or longhand (eg. g+x).

By **lunatic2rage**
cheatography.com/lunatic2rage/

Not published yet.
Last updated 27th March, 2018.
Page 1 of 1.