Linux Cheat Sheet

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Viewing Output

cat *<filename>*	view contents of file
cat *<file>* | sort	alphabetical output; does not change file
more *<filename>*	view contents 1 screen at a time
less *<filename>*	view contents, scroll up and down
	/ allows for a keyword search
sort *<file>*	sorts file; does not change file
sort -r *<file>*	reverse sorts file; does not change file
sort *<file>* > somefile.txt	creates somefile.txt of sorted content of
touch *<touch.txt>*	creates new file
	updates access and modification times on a file

Searching for Files

find -name *<file>*	search for files by filename
find *<dir path>* -name *<file>*	search with dir path
find *<dir path>* -type d -name *<file>*	narrow search for directory only
find *<dir path>* -type f -name *<file>*	narrow search for files only
find -user *<username>*	search files by user
which *<command>*	returns location of command based on PATH settings
whereis *<command>* | tr " " '\n'	returns location of binary, source files and man pages
type	returns info about command type

The format of the whereis command is designed to pipe the output to the translate command and format the output line by line, by changing spaces to newline characters

Tests and Actions with find

Tests:	Actions:
-nouser = file not owned by user	-print=default output
-name = file name, can use wildcards	-ls = output long style listing
	-exec = execute "cmd {} \;"
	-ok = same as exec, but prompts for permission

The syntax for using find this way is:

```
find -options /path -tests -actions
```

File Transfer

scp [flag] <filename> <user@destination_host:remote_directory>

Compression and Archive

tar	collects a series of files and directories into a single file
tar <options> <name of tar.tar> <path to dir being backed up>	create tar file
	options:
	c = create; v = verbose
	f = file; x = extract; z = zip
tar -tf <name of tar file>	view contents of zipped archive file
tar xvfz <name of file to extract>	restore archive files

To change the directory being extracted to add `--dire cto ry= n am e_o f_d ire ctory` to the end of the command;
Often need sudo permissions;
When zipping, name file with .tar.gz extension

Chmod Octals

rwx	7	111
rw-	6	110
r-x	5	101
r--	4	100
-wx	3	011
-w-	2	010
--x	1	001
---	0	000

The order of permissions in the chmod command is owner, group, others

Input and Output redirection

>	create/overwrite file
>>	create/append to file
<	direct file contents to a command or script
2>	redirect error output to a file or location
&>	redirect stdout and stderr to a file or location

* /dev/null location is a "black hole" for sending things you don't need. When you inspect the directory you will find it empty

It can be used for redirecting output that you don't want to see

Comparing Files

diff <file1> <file2>	outputs differences between 2 files
	context option: -c
diff <filepath1> <filepath-2>	outputs differences between 2 direct-ories
comm <file1> <file2>	compares 2 sorted files
cmp <file1> <file2>	compares files byte by byte
	returns position of 1st difference

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