

### file/directory paths in linux

Root directory (/)  
Home directory (/home)  
System configuration files directory (/etc)  
System binaries directories (/bin, /sbin)  
User binaries directory (/usr/bin)  
Logs directory (/var/ logs)  
Apache server files directory (/var/ www /html)  
Device drivers directory (/dev)  
Shared libraries directory (/lib)  
Boot filesystem directory (/boot)  
Mount points directory (/mount)  
Processes directory (/proc)  
Temporary files directory (/tmp)  
SSH keys directory (~/.ssh)

### the command line

`sudo apt update`: Updates the package lists for upgrades and new package installations. This ensures you have the latest information about package versions and dependencies from the repositories.

`sudo apt install Chromium`: Installs the Chromium web browser on the system.

`sudo su`: Switches to the root user, giving you administrative privileges for the duration of the session.

`passwd root`: Changes the password for the root user. This command is used after switching to the root user.

`apt install beef-xss`: Installs the BeEF (Browser Exploitation Framework) XSS tool.

`ls -la`: Lists all files and directories in the current directory, including hidden files, along with detailed information like permissions, number of links, owner, group, size, and timestamp.

`cd /user/ share/ bee f-xss/`: Changes the current directory to /user/ share/ bee f-xss/, the typical location for the BeEF framework files.

`gedit config.yaml`: Opens the config.yaml file in the gedit text editor for viewing or editing.

`man [command]`: Displays the manual page for a specified command, providing detailed information about its usage (e.g., `man ls` for the list command).

`nmap -h`: Displays help information for the Nmap command, including its options and usage.

`ls la`: This command is likely a typo. It should be `ls -la`, which, as mentioned, lists all files and directories with detailed information.

`cd ~/`: Changes the current directory to the home directory of the current user.

`cd .`: Keeps the current directory unchanged (. refers to the current directory).

`cd ..`: Changes the current directory to the parent directory of the current directory.

`touch [filename]`: Creates a new, empty file with the specified filename. If the file already exists, it updates the file's last modified timestamp.

`mkdir [directory name]`: Creates a new directory with the specified name.



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Page 1 of 3.

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### the command line (cont)

> cat [filename]: Displays the contents of the specified file.

rm [filename]: Deletes the specified file.

rmdir [directory name]: Deletes the specified directory, which must be empty.

cp [source] [destination]: Copies the file or directory from the source path to the destination path.

mv [source] [destination]: Moves or renames a file or directory from the source path to the destination path.



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Page 3 of 3.

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