

Navigation

ls

list directory contents

ls -al

-a = all -l = long listing format

cd <directory>

change directory (~ = home / = root)

cd ..

change to the parent of the current directory

pwd

print working directory

File Commands

mkdir <directory>

make a new directory (folder)

touch <file>

make a new file

rm -r <directory>

remove a folder (-r means recursive, delete folder + everything in it)

rm <file>

remove a file

rm -f <file>

force remove a file

cp <file1> <file2>

copy file1 and paste as file2

mv <file to move> <place to move to>

move file

mv <file1> <file3000>

moving a file within the same folder will rename it

ln -s <file> name

create a symbolic link called "name" to file

cmd > <file>

puts standard output (stdout) of command into <file>

File Commands (cont)

cmd >> <file>

appends standard output (stdout) of command into <file>

Reading Files

cat <file>

concatenate <file> and print to stdout (i.e. read the file)

less <file>

prints as much of the file that can fit within the terminal window. PgUp/PgDown to navigate

more <file>

print file out line by line

head <file>

output first 10 lines of file

tail <file>

output last 10 lines of file

tail -f <file>

output contents of file as it grows

sed -i 's,foo,bar,g' <file.txt>

replaces all instances of foo with bar in <file.txt>

Finding files

find /etc/ -name foo*

find all files starting with foo in /etc/

find /dir/ -user bar

find all files owned by bar in /dir/

locate <file>

find all instances of <file>

Finding binaries

which <binary>

find location of binary e.g. which sudo

whereis <binary>

find the location, source, and manual for a binary



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