

### Keyboard Shortcuts

Shortcut	What It Does	Notes
Esc + .	Insert last argument entered	Repeat to go back to previous arguments
Up Arrow	Auto-fill last command entered	Repeat to go back to previous commands
Ctrl+D	Logout / Exit	
Ctrl+L	Clear terminal output	
Ctrl+Shift+T	Open new terminal tab	
Ctrl+Arrow (Right/Left)	Move to beginning/end of a word	

### Wildcards & Shortcuts

Wildcard	What It Represents	Example
~	Current user's home directory	
.	The directory you're currently in	
..	Parent directory of your current directory	
*	All files in current directory	<code>ls i*</code> = all files starting with "i"
?	"Any character"	<code>f??e</code> matches anything with 4 characters that starts with "f" & ends with "e"
[aou]	Match to any <b>one</b> of the enclosed characters	<code>c[aou]t</code> matches to "cat", "-cot", and "cut"
!!	"Last command run" (inserts into current command)	<code>sudo !!</code> = rerun command as root
^x^y	Rerun last command but replace x with y	<code>ls /usr</code> followed by <code>^usr^tm</code> p will run <code>ls /tmp</code>
!3	Rerun 3rd command from command history	
!ls	Runs most recent command from history that had "ls" in it	

### Important Directories & Files

Directory/File	(Stands For) Purpose
/root	Root user's home directory
/home	Normal users' home directories
/var	(Variables) Database locations, spool files for mail, etc.
/usr	(User System Resources) System resources used by users
— /usr/bin	(Binaries) Executables usable by normal users
— /usr/sbin	(System Binaries) Executables only usable by root user
— /usr/lib	32-bit libraries
— /usr/lib64	64-bit libraries
/etc	(Extended Text Configurations) Configuration files
— /etc/passwd	User account config files
— /etc/group	Group membership info & config files
— /etc/shadow	User password info & config files
— /etc/sudoers	Main file for sudo config
— /etc/sudoers.d/	Destination for sudo config "dropping files"
— /etc/login.defs	Defines default properties used for new user accounts

### vim Editor Controls

--- Command Mode ---	
o	Starts new line <b>and</b> switches to Insert mode
cw	"Change word" - deletes word <b>and</b> switches to Insert mode
G	Go to end of file
dd	Delete <b>or</b> cut entire line
yy	Copy entire line
p	Paste copied text
x	Delete character cursor is on top of
dw	Delete word cursor is on top of
d\$	Delete from cursor to end of line
ZZ	Save & quit (existing files)
--- Extended Command Mode ---	
:w filename	Save (new files)
:wq	Save & quit (existing files)



Misc. Commands		Basic File/Directory Commands	
<b>date</b>		<b>ls <i>dir1</i></b>	List contents of dir1
<b>+%F</b>	display current date in international format (YYYY-mm-dd)	<b>-l</b>	additional info (owner, perms, etc.)
<b>+%R</b>	display current time (24-hr clock)	<b>-a</b>	lists all, including hidden files
<b>+%s</b>	display # of seconds since epoch	<b>-i</b>	adds file inode to info displayed
<b>ssh <i>user@ip.addr</i></b>	Start ssh connection	<b>-d</b>	info for directory itself (rather than its contents)
<b>-v</b>	verbose; shows in detail what's happening while establishing connection	<b>mkdir <i>dir1</i></b>	Create a new directory
<b>-Y</b>	enables graphical application support	<b>-p</b>	creates full path (multiple directories if needed)
<b>-p <i>port#</i></b>	connect to ssh service not listening on default port 22	<b>-v</b>	verbose (output shows action taken)
<b>-i <i>keyfile</i></b>	reads private key from identity file for public key authentication	<b>cp <i>dir1 dir2</i></b>	Copy dir1 into dir2
<b>echo</b>	Creates output (equivalent of <code>print</code> in Python)	<b>-r</b>	recursively ("and its contents")
<b>tmux</b>		<b>rm <i>dir1</i></b>	Removes (deletes) an empty directory
<b>ps -au</b>	Show current processes & which user started them	<b>-r</b>	
		<b>mv <i>file1 dir1</i></b>	Move file1 into dir1
		<b>-v</b>	verbose (output shows action taken)
		<b>ln <i>target link</i></b>	Creates a hard link from file "link" to file "target"
		<b>-s</b>	makes a symbolic link instead of a hard link



### Users & Groups

Command	Options
<code>id user1</code>	Show UID, GID, & secondary groups (current user if not specified)
<code>getent passwd usr1</code>	Find out if usr1 is known to the system
<code>useradd user1</code>	Add a new user
<code>-u #</code>	set a specific UID
<code>-s /sbin/nologin</code>	
<code>usermod user1</code>	Change properties of existing user
<code>-c "text"</code>	adds text to comment field
<code>-g group1</code>	changes <b>primary group</b> to group1
<code>-G group1</code>	<b>replaces</b> supplementary group with group1
<code>-aG group1</code>	
<code>-L user1</code>	
<code>newgrp group1</code>	Change current user's primary group ( <b>temporary</b> ; current session only)
<code>userdel user1</code>	Deletes user1 but <b>not</b> their home directory
<code>-r</code>	

### Users & Groups (cont)

<code>groups user1</code>	Displays simple list of groups user1 is a member of
<code>passwd user1</code>	Set password for user1
<code>chage user1</code>	Change password aging properties for user
<code>-m days</code>	minimum # of days between password changes
<code>-M days</code>	maximum # of days between password changes
<code>-W days</code>	warning period before password expires
<code>-I days</code>	inactivity period (password usable after expiration)
<code>-d 0</code>	require password change on next login
<code>-E date</code>	date when <b>account</b> expires
<code>getent group grp1</code>	Find out if grp1 is known to the system
<code>groupadd group1</code>	Create a new group
<code>-g #</code>	set a specific GID
<code>-r</code>	create a <b>system</b> group
<code>groupmod group1</code>	Change properties of existing group
<code>-g #</code>	change GID to specified number

To set the number of days from today when user's **account** expires:  
`chage -E $(date +days %Y-%m-%d)`

To give full admin privileges to a user or group:  
`echo "[user1|%group1] ALL=(ALL) ALL" >> /etc/sudoers.d/name`



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