Keyboard Shortcuts

Shortcut	What It Does
abc **Tab Tab**	Show all commands that start with "*abc*"
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 arguments)
Ctrl+Arrow (Right/Left)	Move to beginning/end of a word
Ctrl+Shift+T	Open new terminal tab
Ctrl+L	Clear terminal output
Ctrl+D	Logout / Exit

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**	52-bit libraries
— /usr**/lib64**	64-bit libraries
/etc	(Extended Text Configurations) Config files
— /etc**/passwd**	User account config files
— /etc**/group**	Group membership info & config files
— /etc**/shadow**	User password info & configs
— /etc**/sudoers**	Main file for sudo config

Important Directories & Files (cont)

— /etc**/sudoers.d/**	Destination for sudo config "drop-in files"
— /etc**/login.defs**	Defines default properties used for new user accounts

Process States

Running	`R`	currently using CPU
Runnable	`R`	queued & waiting for CPU time
Sleeping	`S`	defined (has PID) but not requesting CPU time
`I` (idle)	not counted when calculating load	
`D`	*(not yet addressed)*	
`K`	*(not yet addressed)*	
Stopped	`T`	defined (has PID) but prevented from getting CPU cycles

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 < `ls i*` = all files starting with "i" >
?	"Any character" < `f??e` = anything with 4 chars that starts with `f` and ends with `e` >
`[aou]`	Match to any **one** of the enclosed characters < `c[aou]t` = "cat", "cot", & "cut" >
`!!`	"Last command run" < `sudo !!` = rerun last command as root >
`^x^y`	Rerun last command but replace *x* with *y* < `^usr^tmp` after running `ls /usr` will run `ls /tmp` >
`!3`	Rerun 3rd command from command history
`!ls`	Run most recent command with "ls" in it

vim Editor Controls

	--- Command Mode ---
o	Starts new line **and** switches to Insert mode
cw	"Change word" - deletes word **and** switches to Insert mode
G	Go to end of file
dd	Delete **or 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)

Process Signals

Number/Name	What It Does	
1) SIGHUP	Hang Up	toss current config file in memory & reload it from the file system
9) SIGKILL	Kill it dead!	immediately end process that isn't responding to "terminate" signal
15) SIGTERM	Terminate	shut down process (default used by `kill` command)
18) SIGCONT	Continue	resume allowing process to get CPU time ("unstop")
19) SIGSTOP	Stop	suspend process & prevent from getting CPU time