

Vi Editor

i - insert at cursor (goes into insert mode) ESC - Terminate insert mode

a - write after cursor (goes into insert mode) u - undo last change

A - Write at the end of line (goes into insert mode) U - undo all changes to the entire line

dd - delete line o - open a new line (goes into insert mode)

3dd - delete 3 lines C - delete contents of a line after the cursor and insert new text

dw - delete word r - replace character

4dw - delete 4 words R - overwrite characters from cursor onward

cw - change word s - substitute one character under cursor continue to insert

x - delete character at the cursor S - Substitute entire line and begin to insert at the beginning of the line

~~ change case of individual character

Vi Editor - moving with a file

k - move cursor up h - move cursor left

j - move cursor down l - move cursor right

Vi Editor - Saving and Closing the file

Shift+zz: save the file and quit :q - quit without saving

:w - save the file but keep it open :wq - save the file and quit

Misc

> : send output to file or another device >> : appends new file to an existing file

< : reverse redirection, takes input for program from existing file instead of keyboard > : redirection, combined with system commands to achieve any desired results

!! : current history wc : word count

Bash/Nano Shortcuts

Ctrl-c: stop current command Ctrl-a: go to start of line

Ctrl-z: sleep program Ctrl-e: go to end of line

Ctrl-u: cut from start of line Ctrl-k: cut to end of line

Ctrl-R: read file Ctrl-O: save file

Alt-A; start marking text Ctrl-X: close file

Ctrl-K: cut marked text or line Ctrl-U: paste text

ALT-/ End of file CTRL-E: End of line

CTRL-A: Beginning of line CTRL-C: Show line number

CTRL-W: Find ALT-W: Find next

CTRL-\: Search and replace

User Information and Management

Display the user and group ids of your current user. # Display the last users who have logged onto the system.

id last

Show who is logged into the system. # Show who is logged in and what they are doing.

who w

Create a group named "test". # Create an account named john, with a comment of "John Smith" and create the user's home directory.

User Information and Management (cont)

groupadd test useradd -c "John Smith" -m john

Delete the john account. # Add the john account to the sales group

userdel john usermod -aG sales john

System Information

#Display Linux system information #Show system host name

uname -a hostname

#Display kernel release information # Display the IP addresses of the host

uname -r hostname -l

Show which version of redhat installed #Show the current date and time date

cat /etc/redhat-release date

Who you are logged in as # Display who is online

whoami w

Show this month's calendar # Show system host name

cal hostname

Search + SSH Logins

#Search for pattern in file: grep pattern file # Search recursively for pattern in directory: grep -r pattern directory

Find files and directories by name: locate name # Find files in /home/john that start with "prefix": find /home/john -name 'prefix*'

Find files larger than 100MB in /home: find /home -size +100M # Connect to host as your local username: ssh host

Connect to host as user: ssh user@host # Connect to host using port: ssh -p port user@host



Search + SSH Logins (cont)

grep 'word' filename – Search any line that contains the word in filename on Linux	grep -i 'bar' file1 – A case-insensitive search for the word 'bar' in Linux and Unix
grep -R 'foo' . – Search all files in the current directory and in all of its subdir- ectories in Linux for the word 'foo'	grep -c 'nixcraft' frontp- age.md – Search and display the total number of times that the string 'nixcraft' appears in a file named frontpage.md

File and Directory Commands

# List all files in a long listing (detailed) format	# Display the present working directory
ls -al	pwd
# Create a directory	# Remove (delete) file
mkdir directory	rm file
# Remove the directory and its contents recursively	# Force removal of file without prompting for confirmation
rm -r directory	rm -f file
# Forcefully remove directory recursively	#Copy file1 to file2
rm -rf directory	cp file1 file2
# Copy source_directory recursively to destination. If destination exists, copy source_directory into destination, otherwise create destination with the contents of source_direct- ory.	# Rename or move file1 to file2. If file2 is an existing directory, move file1 into directory file2
cp -r source_directory destination	mv file1 file2

File and Directory Commands (cont)

# Create symbolic link to linkname	# Create an empty file or update the access and modification times of file.
ln -s /path/to/file linkname	touch file
# Display the first/last 10 lines of file	#View/browse the contents of file
head line/tail line	cat file/less file
# Display the last 10 lines of file and "follow" the file as it grows.	tail -f file

File Attributes

user group/other permissions -	r : read,
link account - user - group -	w : write,
filesize - date - filename	x - execute

Vi Editor 2

/ to find	\> : searches for the next word that ends with a specific string
[] : finds the characters between brackets	</ : searches for the next word that begins with a specific string
\$. searches for the line that ends with a specific character	:! - leave vi tempo
:q - cancel an editing session	:wq - write changes to disk and exit vi
ZZ: in command mode, save changes and exit vi	u : undo most recent change

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