

OS Cheat Sheet

by tteengx via cheatography.com/118200/cs/21838/

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	I - move cursor right

Vi Editor - Saving and Closing the file		
Shift+zz: save the file and quit	:q - quit without saving	i
:w - save the file but keep it open	:wq - save the file and quit	i

Misc	
> : send output to file or another device	>> : appends new file to an existing file
< : reverse redire- ction, 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

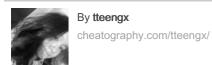
Bash/Nano Shortcuts	
Ctrl-c: stop current command	Ctrl-a: go to start of line
Ctrl-z: sleep program	Ctrl-e: go to end of line
Ctrl-u: cut from start of line	Ctrl-k: cut to end of line
Ctrl-R: read file	Ctrl-O: save file
Alt-A; start marking text	Ctrl-X: close file
Ctrl-K: cut marked text or line	Ctrl-U: 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 re	place

User Informatio	n and Management
# Display the	# Display the last users who
user and	have logged onto the
group ids of	system.
your current	
user.	
id	last
# Show who	# Show who is logged in
is logged	and what they are doing.
into the	
system.	
who	W
# Create a	# Create an account named
group	john, with a comment of
named "tes-	"John Smith" and create the
t".	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 -I
# 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 Login	ns .
#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



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

File and Directory Commands	s
# List all files in a long listing (detailed) format	# Display the present working directory
ls -al	pwd
# Create a directory	# Remove (delete) file
mkdri 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_directory.	# 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 C	ommands (cont)
# Create symbolic link to linkname	# Create an empty file or update the access and modification times of file.
In -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

user group/other permissions -		r : read,
link account - user - group -		w : write,
filesize - date - filename		X -
		excute
Vi Editor 2		
/ to find	\> : searches for the	
	next word that ends	
	with a spec	cific string

	next word that ends with a specific string
[] : finds the characters between brackets	<pre>/< : searches for the next word that begins with a specific string</pre>
\$: 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

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

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



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