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 -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 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 subdirectories 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
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_direc-tory.	# 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 - link account - user - group - filesize - date - filename	r : read, w : write, x - excute

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

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