

Keyboard Shortcuts

Ctrl + A	Sets cursor at beginning of a command
Ctrl + C	Kill process running in the terminal
Ctrl + E	Sets cursor at end of a command
Ctrl + K	Cut part of the line after the cursor and add to clipboard
Ctrl + U	Cut part of the line before the cursor and add to clipboard
Ctrl + W	Cut one word before the cursor and add to clipboard
Ctrl + Y	Paste from clipboard
Ctrl + Z	Stop the current process. Can be resumed in Foreground [fg] or Background [bg]
echo > OR >>	> overwrites existing file >> adds your content to the end (echo "time" > permissions.txt)
	'Piping' commands together
!!	Run the last command again
Tab	Provides available suggestions for completing your text
clear	Clears the terminal screen
exit	Log out of current session
nano [file_name]	Open or create a file using the nano text editor

Files

touch [file_name]	Creates a new file (<i>touch [directory_name]</i>)
rm [file_name]	Removes a file
mkdir [diectory_name]	Create a new directory
rmdir [directory_name]	Removes a directory
cat [file_name]	Show the contents of a file
head [file_name]	Show the first ten lines of a file (<i>-n [#] specify how many lines to return</i>)
tail [file_name]	Show the last ten lines of a file (<i>-n [#] specify how many lines to return</i>)
more [file_name]	Display contents of a file page by page
less [file_name]	Show the contents of a file with navigation
mv [source_file] [destination_file]	Move or rename files or directories (<i>rename using 2nd argument</i>)
cp [source_file] [destination_file]	Copies a file or directory to a new location
chmod [u/g/o +/- r/w/x] [file_name]	Changes permissions on files and directories

Searching

man	Manual. Displays info on other commands
apropos	Searches the manual (<i>use -a to refine</i>)
whatis	Displays a description of a command on a single line
whoami	See which user you are using
find [path]	Find files and directories



Searching (cont)

find [directory_name] -name [" search_pattern"]	case-sensitive (* wildcard for zero or more unknown characters)
find [directory_name] -iname [" search_pattern"]	NOT case-sensitive (* wildcard for zero or more unknown characters)
grep [search_pattern] [file_name]	Search for a specific pattern in a file
grep -r [search_pattern] [directory_name]	Recursively search for a pattern in a directory
-mtime	Directories last modified within a certain time frame using days [+1 or -1]
-mmin	Directories last modified within a certain time frame using minutes [+60 or -60]

Note: An asterisk (*) is used as a wildcard to represent zero or more unknown characters.

Note: grep needs ["quotes"] to search for more than one word

Directory Navigation

pwd	Show the directory you are currently working in
cd [directory_name]	Navigates to that directory
cd ..	Move up one directory level
cd -	Change to the previous directory
ls	List files and directories in the current directory
ls [directory_name]	List files and directories in specific location
ls -l	List files and directories in long format (can combine -la)
ls -a	Shows hidden files (can combine -la)

Navigating in less

less [file_name]	Show the contents of a file with navigation
Up/Down arrow	Move up/down one line
Left/Right arrow	Move left/right half of page
Page Up/Down	Move up/down one page
g	Go to the first line
G	Go to the last line
F	Go to the last line, and display any new lines [similar to tail -F] [Ctrl+C to exit]
b	Move back one page
n	Repeat a previous search
N	Repeat a previous search, but in the opposite direction
q	Quit
?malware	Search -go to the previous line containing the word 'malware'
/!malware	Search -go to the next line NOT containing the word 'malware'
/malware	Search -go to the next line containing the word 'malware'



Users and Groups

<code>sudo useradd [user_name]</code>	Create new user account
<code>sudo userdel [user_name]</code>	Deletes a user account
<code>sudo groupdel [user_name]</code>	Deletes a group
<code>sudo chown [user_name] [file_name]</code>	Changes ownership of a file or directory (<i>use : to designate a group</i>)
<code>sudo usermod [prefix] [group_name] [user_name]</code>	Changes existing user accounts
<code>-g OR -G</code>	Adds a user to a primary OR secondary group. (<i>sudo useradd -g security username</i>)
<code>-a</code>	Appends the user to an existing group (<i>sudo usermod -a -G marketing username</i>)
<code>-d</code>	Changes user's home directory (<i>sudo usermod -d /home/name_user username</i>)
<code>-l</code>	Changes user's login name
<code>-L</code>	Locks the account from user



By Yule

cheatography.com/yule/

Not published yet.

Last updated 22nd August, 2024.

Page 3 of 3.

Sponsored by **Readable.com**

Measure your website readability!

<https://readable.com>