

Unix Commands Cheat Sheet

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Basic Unix Commands

• **ls** - Listing Directory Contents demo

- ★ **ls** : lists the files in the current directory.
- ★ **ls -l** : lists the files in "long format", which contains the owner, size, rights and modification time of the files.
- ★ **ls -a** : lists all files, including those beginning with . (a dot). The dot is special in the Unix file system.
- ★ **ls -al** : format listing all files including hidden files.
- ★ **ls dirname** : lists the files in the dirname directory.

• **pwd** - Print Working Directory demo

- ★ **pwd** : It prints the path of the current working directory, starting from the root.

• **cd** - Change Directory demo

- ★ **cd** : change to home directory.
- ★ **cd ~** : change to home directory.
- ★ **cd dirname** : change directory to dirname.
- ★ **cd ..** : change to the previous level directory.

Basic Unix Commands

• **rm** - remove files and directories 📄 demo

- ★ **rm filename** : remove one file at a time.
- ★ **rm filename1 filename2** : remove more than one file at a time.
- ★ **rm -r dirname** : delete the directory dirname recursively, including all the files and sub-directories.

• **mkdir** - make a new directory 📄 demo

- ★ **mkdir dirname** : create a new directory dirname.

• **cp** - copy files and directories 📄 demo

- ★ **cp src_file1st dest_file2nd** : copy the contents of 1st file to the 2nd file.
- ★ **cp src_file .** : copy the source file to the current working directory keeping the same filename, the dot(.) indicates the current working directory.
- ★ **cp src_file1 src_file2 dest_dir** : copy each source file to the destination directory.
- ★ **cp -r src_dir dest_dir** : copy all files of the source directory to the destination directory, creating any files or directories needed.

• **mv** - rename or move files and directories 📄 demo

- ★ **mv file1st file2nd** : rename the 1st file to the name of the 2nd file.
- ★ **mv dir1st dir2nd** : rename the 1st directory to the name of the 2nd directory.
- ★ **mv filename dest_dir** : move the filename to the destination directory.
- ★ **mv src_dir dest_dir** : move the source directory to the destination directory.

• **touch** - create files. 📄 demo

- ★ **touch filename** : It creates filename without any content, the created file is empty.

Basic Unix Commands

- **cat** - create, view, concatenate files. 📄 demo

- ★ **cat filename** : It displays the contents of filename to the terminal.
- ★ **cat -n filename** : It displays the contents of filename preceding with line numbers.
- ★ **cat filename1 filename2 > mergefile** : It merges the contents of filename1 and filename2 into mergefile.

- **more** - more command is used to view the text files in the more view mode. When the file is large, we can use more command to see the content one screen by one screen. 📄 demo

- ★ **more filename** : view the contents of filename in the command prompt. While viewing the text file use these controls:
 - * **Enter key**: to scroll down line by line.
 - * **Space bar**: To go to the next page.
 - * **b key**: To go to back one page.
 - * **q key** : To quit the more view mode.

- **man** - man command is used to display the user manual of any command that we can run on the terminal. *If you're looking for detailed examples and explanations you're better off using a search engine if you have access to a web browser.* 📄 demo

- ★ **man command** : It displays the user manual of the command.
 - * **Enter key**: to scroll down line by line.
 - * **Space bar**: To go to the next page.
 - * **b key**: To go to back one page.
 - * **q key** : To quit the more view mode.

- **clear** - clear the terminal screen. 📄 demo
- **up and down arrow key** - You can press up or down arrow key in order to scroll through the history of commands that you've entered in the terminal.