```
      ^C    - stop the command running

#     mv - move and rename files and folders
      mv oldname.txt newname.txt
      mv newfolder/* .

#     Nano - editing files  (also creating)
      nano diary.txt - opens the file for editing
      ^ == CTRL key
      M- == Modify == ALT key
      ^O == Write Out == Save
      ^R == Read File == Insert from other file
      ^W == Where is == Search for words in the file
      [searches forward in the file, in case-insensitive manner]
      ^K == Cut Text == Cuts the whole line
      ^U == Uncut Text == sth like CTRL+V
      ^U == Unjustify Text == revert to the previous txt alignment
      ^_ == Go to line (10 10)

#     sudo nano /etc/nanorc - set up spell check
      ^W aspell - remove the # sign before set

#     locate - search for files by name

      sudo apt install locate

      locate *.conf
      locate -i *.conf - locate, searching in case-insensitive manner
      locate -i --limit 3 *.conf - locate with limiting results
      locate -S - find info aboth the db file containing the location of files
                        updated once daily
      locate -e .conf - checks the db for all files that ACTUALLY EXIST in this
time
      locate -- existing ...
      locate --follow *.conf - if links to files actually work

      locate --existing --follow -i *.conf

#     sudo updatedb -if we want to update the DB instantly

#     find - search files and directories in file system in our working directory
and below it
      does not use a DB => always is up to date, a bit slower

      find . -maxdepth 1 - can limit depth of search(only one dash before the long
form)
      find . -type f - find everything that is file
      find . -type d - find everything that is directory

      find . -name "5.txt" - in double quotes to search by name, can also build
RegEx
      find . -iname - search in case-insensitive manner

      find . -type f -size +100k - find files that are gt 100KB
      find . -type f -size +100k - find files that are gt 100KB | wc -l - word
count lines -
      to see how much results there are
      find . -type f -size -100k -o -size +5M | wc -l - to find files lt 100KB OR
gt 5MB
```

```
      sudo find / -type -f -size +100k -size -5M -exec cp {}
/home/bogomila/Desktop/copy_here \;
      exec == execute
      {} is filled by the results of the find command
      \; - to finish the command

      sudo find / -type -f -size +100k -size -5M -ok cp {}
/home/bogomila/Desktop/copy_here \;
      safer option, but slow when many files (good when deleting files)

      touch haystack/folder$(shuf -i l-500 -n 1)/needle.txt - to create file
randomly
      find haystack/ -type f -name "needle.txt"
      find haystack/ -type f -name "needle.txt" - exec mv {} ~/Desktop \;

#     viewing files
      cat file1.txt - to view the content of the file
      cat file1.txt file2.txt file3.txt > beautiful.txt

      tac alpha.txt- reverses whatever it receives as an input, but leaves the text
on each line as it is

      rev alpha.txt - reverse the content on each line

      less /etc/cups/cups-browsed.conf - easy way to go through text
      find "*.txt" | less - to read easier through longer text

      head- shows a little piece of text at the beginning of the file
      cat file[1-5]].txt | head -n 2
      tail - shows a little piece of text in the end of the file

#     sorting data
      sort words.txt - to order the words alphabetically
      sort words.txt | tac - to reverse the alphabetical order
      sort -r words.txt - same as above
      sort -n numbers.txt - the n option allows us to sort numerically
      sort -nr numbers.txt - to order desc numbers
      sort -u numbers0-9.txt - u option gives us only unique values

      ls -l /etc | head -n 20 | sort -k 5n - sort by column 5 numerically
      ls -lh /etc | head -n 20 | sort -k 5hr - to sort the data in human-readable
format
      ls -lh /etc | head -n 20 | sort -k 6M - sort by month
      ls -lh /etc | head -n 20 | sort -k 6M

#     file archiving and compression
      1.make tarball
      2.compress tarball

      tar -cvf ourarchive.tar file[1-3].txt
      '-c' create a new archive, '-v' verbose=feedback, '-f' - accept files

      ls -l | grep .tar - search text and strings in a given file

      tar -tf ourarchive.tar
      '-t' - test label

      extract files:
```

```
tar -xvf ourarchive.tar - eXtract

gzip - faster, but has less compression power
gzip ourarchive.tar
gunzip ourarchive.tar.gz - unzip

bzip2 - more computation time, but more compression power
bzip2 ourarchive.tar
bunzip2 ourarchive.tar.bz2

zip ourthing.zip file1.txt file2.txt file3.txt
unzip ourthing.zip

one step compress:
tar -cvzf ourarchive.tar.gz file[1-3].txt - gzip
tar -cvjf ourarchive.tar.bz2 file[1-3].txt - bzip2

one step extract:
tar -xvzf ourarchive.tar.gz
tar -xvjf ourarchive.tar.bz2
```