

1 Shell CheatSheet

LINUX

- PDF Link: [cheatsheet-shell-A4.pdf](#)
- Blog URL: <https://cheatsheet.dennyzhang.com/cheatsheet-shell-A4>
- Category: languages

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1.1 Basic

Name	Comment
Redirect stdout/stderr	<code>ls /tmp >/dev/null 2>&1</code>
Deal with filename	<code>basename \$f, dirname \$f</code>
Use timeout: avoid command hang	<code>timeout 10 sh -c 'ls -lt'</code>
Run sub-shell	<code>echo \$BASH_SUBSHELL; (echo "Running in subshell: \$BASH_SUBSHELL")</code>

1.2 GNU tools

1.2.1 Check file

Name	Comment
Show file content	<code>cat /etc/hosts</code>
Show file content with line numbers	<code>cat -n /etc/hosts</code>
Show with line numbers, while excluding blank lines	<code>cat -b /etc/hosts</code>
Show the first 3 lines	<code>head -n3 /etc/hosts</code>
Show the last 3 lines	<code>tail -n3 /etc/hosts</code>
Keep tailing log files	<code>tail -f /var/log/system.log</code>
Show the 4th line	<code>sed -n '4p' /etc/hosts</code>
Show 4th, 5th, 7th and 8th lines	<code>sed -n '4,5p;7,8p' /etc/hosts</code>
Show matched string with 3 lines before and after	<code>grep -C 3 "127.0.0.1" /etc/hosts</code>
For table-like files, show 2nd column	<code>awk -F'\t' '{print \$2}' /etc/hosts</code>
For table-like files, swap 1st and 2nd columns	<code>awk -F'\t' '{print \$2,\$1}' /etc/hosts</code>

1.2.2 Echo string

Name	Comment
Echo red text	<code>echo -e "hello,[0;31m there [0;31m"</code>
Echo multiple lines	<code>echo -e "hello,"</code>
Echo bold text	<code>echo -e hello, "\033[1mThis is bold text.\033[0m"</code>
Echo underlined text	<code>echo -e hello, "\033[4mThis is underlined text.\033[0m"</code>

1.2.3 Copy files

Name	Comment
Copy one file	<code>cp /etc/hosts /tmp/hosts</code>
Copy one folder	<code>cp -r /usr/local/bin/ /tmp/bin/</code>
Copy for backup	<code>cp /tmp/hosts{,.bak}, ls -lth /tmp/hosts*</code>

1.3 Shell Basic

1.3.1 Numeric

Name	Comment
*	expr 5 * 4
+	let z=x+y, z=\$x+\$y
==	int1 -eq int2, [\$? -eq 0] && echo "good"
>=	int1 -ge =int2
>	int1 -gt =int2
<=	int1 -le =int2
<	int1 -lt =int2
!=	int1 -ne =int2

1.3.2 cd

Name	Comment
Go to given folder	cd /var/log/
Go to home	cd
Go to parent folder	cd ..
Go to previous folder	cd -

1.3.3 xargs

```
# Run grep for files filtered by find
find /var/log -name "*.log" | xargs grep -i error
```

```
# Loop with pipes
cat /etc/passwd | awk -F':' '{print $1}' | xargs -I{} sudo -l -U {} | grep -v "not allowed to"
```

1.4 Scripts

- Compare command output

```
[ 0 -eq $(find ./data -name "*.txt" -type f -print | wc -l) ]
```

- get ip from eth0

```
/sbin/ifconfig eth0 | grep 'inet addr:' | cut -d: -f2 | awk '{ print $1}'
```

- Check if a string contains a substring

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
S="Pineapple"
```

```
if [[ "${S}" == *apple* ]]; then
    echo "Yes"
else
    echo "No"
fi
```

- Check if a string in a list

```
stackoverflow link
```

```
#!/usr/bin/env bash
IAAS_TYPE="gcp|aws"
TYPE="gcp"
```

```
if [[ "gcp|aws" == *${TYPE}* ]]; then
    echo "yes"
else
    echo "no"
fi
```

1.5 More Resources

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