# 1 Shell CheatSheet

LANGUAGES

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- PDF Link: cheatsheet-shell-A4.pdf, Category: languages
- Blog URL: https://cheatsheet.dennyzhang.com/cheatsheet-shell-A4

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## 1.1 Basic

Name	Comment
Redirect stdout/stderr	ls /tmp >/dev/null 2>&1
Deal with filename	basename \$f, dirname \$f
Use timeout: avoid command hang	timeout 10 sh -c 'ls -lt'
Restart shell without killing terminal	exec -1 \$SHELL
Run sub-shell	echo \$BASH_SUBSHELL; ( echo "Running in subshell: \$BASH_SUBSHELL" )
Run static code check	link: shellcheck

# 1.2 Shell script

Name	Comment
Trap exit signal	code/trap-exit.sh
Shell retry	$\operatorname{code/shell-retry.sh}$
Check if a string contains a substring	$\operatorname{code}/\operatorname{string-contains.sh}$
Check if a string in a list	code/string-in-list.sh, link: stackoverflow
Log with timestamp	$\operatorname{code}/\operatorname{log\text{-}with\text{-}timestamp.sh}$
Quit if current user is not root	code/assert-user-root.sh
Set -x on fly	$\operatorname{code}/\operatorname{restore-debug-output.sh}$

## 1.3 Environment variables

Name	Comment
List all environment variables	export
Define a new env variable	export NAME1="value1"

## 1.4 zsh

Name	Comment
Disable all zsh's autocorrect	In ~/.zshrc, unsetopt correct_all
Disable a given autocorrect	In ~/.zshrc, alias ssh='nocorrect ssh'. zsh <sub>disable</sub>

## 1.5 GNU tools

# 1.5.1 Check file

Name	Comment
Show file content	cat /etc/hosts
Show file content with line numbers	cat -n /etc/hosts
Show with line numbers, excluding blank lines	cat -b /etc/hosts
Show the first 3 lines	head -n3 /etc/hosts
Show the first 20 bytes	head -c20 /etc/hosts
Show the last 3 lines	tail -n3 /etc/hosts
Show the last 20 bytes	tail -c20 /etc/hosts
Keep tailing log files	tail -f /var/log/system.log, taif /var/log/system.log
Show file starting from 4th line	more +4 /etc/hosts
Show the 4th line	sed -n '4p' /etc/hosts
Show 4th, 5th, 7th and 8th lines	sed -n '4,5p;7,8p' /etc/hosts
Show matched string with 3 lines before and after	grep -C 3 "127.0.0.1" /etc/hosts
For table-like files, show 2nd column	<pre>awk -F'\t' '{print \$2}' /etc/hosts</pre>
For table-like files, swap 1st and 2nd columns	<pre>awk -F'\t' '{print \$2,\$1}' /etc/hosts</pre>

#### 1.5.2 Watch files

Name	Comment
Show file changes	watch -d -n 1 stat /var/log/message
Keep tailing log files	tail -f /var/log/system.log, taif /var/log/system.log

## 1.5.3 Echo string

Name	Comment
Echo red text	echo -e "hello,[0;31m there [0;31m"
Echo multiple lines	echo -e "hello,"
Echo bold text	echo -e hello, " $\sqrt{033}$ [1mThis is bold text. $\sqrt{033}$ [0m"
Echo underlined text	echo -e hello, "\033[4mThis is underlined text.\033[0m"

## 1.5.4 Check process via /proc

Name	Comment
Check process start command	cat /proc/\$pid/cmdline
Check process environment variables	cat /proc/\$pid/environ
Check process ulimits setting	cat /proc/\$pid/limits

## 1.6 Shell Basic

#### 1.6.1 cd

Name	Comment	
Go to given folder	cd /var/log/	
Go to folder in subshell	(cd /var/log/ && ls) After this, PWD won't be changed	
Go to home	cd	
Go to parent folder	cd	
Go to previous folder	cd -	

#### 1.6.2 mkdir

Name	Comment
Make directory. Report error, if existing	mkdir foo
Make directory. Avoid reporting error, if existing	mkdir -p foo
Make directory and its parents	mkdir -p foo/bar/dir1
Make directories with the hierarchy	<pre>mkdir -p foo/{bar,bad/{dir1,dir2}}, tree foo</pre>

## 1.6.3 Numeric

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

#### 1.6.4 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"
```

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# 1.7 Scripts

• Compare command output

```
[ 0 -eq f = -m = *.txt - type f - print | wc -1) ]
```

• get ip from eth0

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

# 1.8 More Resources

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