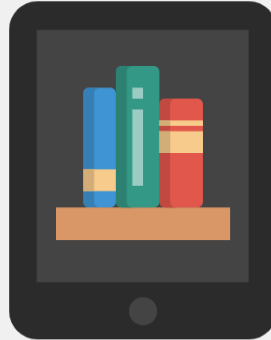




Cambodia.

The Linux Command Cheat Sheet

The Linux Cambodia
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Choosing a Linux distro

Below are some very personal opinions on some of the most popular Linux Distributions. Keep in mind that any of the below Linux distributions can be a stable server and a nice graphical desktop client.

distribution name	reason(s) for using
Red Hat Enterprise (RHEL)	You are a manager and you want a good support contract.
CentOS	You want Red Hat without the support contract from Red Hat.
Fedora	You want Red Hat on your laptop/desktop.
Linux Mint	You want a personal graphical desktop to play movies, music and games.
Debian	My personal favorite for servers, laptops, and any other device.
Ubuntu	Very popular, based on Debian, not my favorite.
Kali	You want a pointy-clicky hacking interface.
others	Advanced users may prefer Arch, Gentoo, OpenSUSE, Scientific, ...

#Linux Cheat Sheet

##File Commands:

- `ls` – directory listing
- `ls -al` – formatted listing with hidden files
- `cd dir` - change directory to dir
- `cd` – change to home
- `pwd` – show current directory
- `mkdir dir` – create a directory dir
- `rm file` – delete file
- `rm -r dir` – delete directory dir
- `rm -f file` – force remove file
- `rm -rf dir` – force remove directory dir *
- `cp file1 file2` – copy file1 to file2
- `cp -r dir1 dir2` – copy dir1 to dir2; create dir2 if it doesn't exist
- `mv file1 file2` – rename or move file1 to file2 if file2 is an existing directory, moves file1 into directory file2
- `ln -s file link` – create symbolic link link to file
- `touch file` – create or update file
- `cat > file` – places standard input into file
- `more file` – output the contents of file
- `head file` – output the first 10 lines of file

- tail file – output the last 10 lines of file
- tail -f file – output the contents of file as it grows, starting with the last 10 lines

##Process Management:

- ps – display your currently active processes
- top – display all running processes
- kill pid – kill process id pid
- killall proc – kill all processes named proc *
- bg – lists stopped or background jobs; resume a stopped job in the background
- fg – brings the most recent job to foreground
- fg n – brings job n to the foreground

##File Permissions:

- chmod octal file – change the permissions of file to octal, which can be found separately for user, group, and world by adding:
- 4 – read (r)
- 2 – write (w)
- 1 – execute (x)

###Examples:

- chmod 777 – read, write, execute for all
- chmod 755 – rwx for owner, rx for group and world

##SSH:

- ssh user@host – connect to host as user
- ssh -p port user@host – connect to host on port port as user
- ssh-copy-id user@host – add your key to host for user to enable a keyed or passwordless login

##Searching:

- grep pattern files – search for pattern in files
- grep -r pattern dir – search recursively for pattern in dir
- command | grep pattern – search for pattern in the output of command
- locate file – find all instances of file

##System Info:

- date – show the current date and time

- cal – show this month's calendar
- uptime – show current uptime
- w – display who is online
- whoami – who you are logged in as
- finger user – display information about user
- uname -a – show kernel information
- cat /proc/cpuinfo – cpu information
- cat /proc/meminfo – memory information
- man command – show the manual for command
- df – show disk usage
- du – show directory space usage
- free – show memory and swap usage
- whereis app – show possible locations of app
- which app – show which app will be run by default

##Compression:

- tar cf file.tar files – create a tar named file.tar containing files
- tar xf file.tar – extract the files from file.tar
- tar czf file.tar.gz files – create a tar with Gzip compression
- tar xzf file.tar.gz – extract a tar using Gzip
- tar cjf file.tar.bz2 – create a tar with Bzip2 compression
- tar xjf file.tar.bz2 – extract a tar using Bzip2
- gzip file – compresses file and renames it to file.gz
- gzip -d file.gz – decompresses file.gz back to file

##Network:

- ping host – ping host and output results
- whois domain – get whois information for domain
- dig domain – get DNS information for domain
- dig -x host – reverse lookup host
- wget file – download file
- wget -c file – continue a stopped download

##Installation:

- dpkg -i pkg.deb – install a package (Debian)
- rpm -Uvh pkg.rpm – install a package (RPM)

##Install from source:

- ./configure
- make
- make install

##Shortcuts:

- Ctrl+C – halts the current command
- Ctrl+Z – stops the current command, resume with
- fg in the foreground or bg in the background
- Ctrl+D – log out of current session, similar to exit
- Ctrl+W – erases one word in the current line
- Ctrl+U – erases the whole line
- Ctrl+R – type to bring up a recent command
- !! - repeats the last command
- exit – log out of current session

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