

# Module 1 Cheat Sheet - Introduction to Linux

## Linux terminal tips

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Use **tab completion** to autocomplete pathnames and command names.

Scroll through your **command history** with the Up Arrow and Down Arrow keys to find and re-run a command you already used.

## Getting information

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Display the reference manual for the **ls** command:

```
man ls
```

## Browsing and navigating directories

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### Special paths

| Symbol | Represents path to                  |
|--------|-------------------------------------|
| ~      | home directory                      |
| /      | root directory                      |
| .      | present working directory           |
| ..     | parent of present working directory |

List files and directories in the current directory:

```
ls
```

List files and directories in a directory:

```
ls path_to_directory
```

**Return path to present working directory:**

```
pwd
```

**Change the current directory to a subdirectory:**

```
cd child_directory_name
```

**Tip:** Because `cd` looks in the current directory for `child_directory_name`, you don't need to type the entire path.

**Change the current directory:**

**Up one level:** `cd ..`

**To home:** `cd ~` or `cd`

**To some other directory:** `cd path_to_directory`

**Change the current directory to another one at the same level:**

Suppose you have two sibling directories within the same directory, `dir_1` and `dir_2`, and your present working directory is `dir_1`. To switch to `dir_2`, enter:

```
cd ../dir_2
```

**Tip:** Using `..`, you don't need to know the path to the parent directory to switch to a sibling.

**Change the current directory back to the directory you were in previously:**

```
cd -
```

## Upgrading and installing packages

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Fetch and display up-to-date information about all upgradable packages:

```
sudo apt update
```

Upgrade to the latest supported version of nano:

```
sudo apt upgrade nano
```

Install Vim:

```
sudo apt install vim
```

## Creating and editing files

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Create a new text file and open it with nano:

```
nano file_name.txt
```

**Tip:** If the file already exists, nano simply opens it for editing.

## Authors

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