



Module 2 Cheat Sheet - Introduction to Linux Commands

Getting information

Return your user name:

1. 1

1. whoami

Copied!

Return your user and group id:

1. 1

1. id

Copied!

Return operating system name, username, and other info:

1. 1

1. uname -a

Copied!

Display reference manual for a command:

1. 1

1. man top

Copied!

List available man pages, including a brief description for each command:

1. 1

1. man -k .

Copied!

Get help on a command:

1. 1

1. curl --help

Copied!

Return the current date and time:

1. 1

1. date

Copied!

Navigating and working with directories

List files and directories by date, newest to last:

1. 1

1. ls -lrt

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Find files in directory tree that end in .sh:

1. 1

1. find -name \'*.sh\'

Copied!

Return path to present working directory:

1. 1

1. pwd

Copied!

Make a new directory:

1. 1

1. mkdir new_folder

Copied!

Change the current directory:

Up one level:

1. 1

1. cd ../

Copied!

To home:

1. 1

1. `cd ~`` or ``cd`

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To some other directory: `cd path_to_directory`

Remove directory verbosely:

1. 1

1. `rmdir temp_directory -v`

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Monitoring system performance and status

List selection of/all running processes and their PIDs:

1. 1

1. `ps`

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1. 1

1. `ps -e`

Copied!

Display resource usage:

1. 1

1. `top`

Copied!

List mounted file systems and usage:

1. 1

1. `df`

Copied!

Creating, copying, moving, and deleting files:

Create an empty file or update existing file's timestamp:

- 1
1. touch a_new_file.txt

Copied!

Copy a file:

- 1
1. cp file.txt new_path/new_name.txt

Copied!

Change file name or path:

- 1
1. mv this_file.txt that_path/that_file.txt

Copied!

Remove a file verbosely:

- 1
1. rm this_old_file.txt -v

Copied!

Working with file permissions

Change/modify file permissions to 'execute' for all users:

- 1
1. chmod +x my_script.sh

Copied!

Change/modify file permissions to 'execute' only for you, the current user:

- 1
1. chmod u+x my_file.txt

Copied!

Remove 'read' permissions from group and other users:

- 1
1. chmod go-r

Copied!

Displaying file and string contents

Display file contents:

```
1. 1
```

```
1. cat my_shell_script.sh
```

Copied!

Display file contents page-by-page:

```
1. 1
```

```
1. more ReadMe.txt
```

Copied!

Display first 10 lines of file:

```
1. 1
```

```
1. head -10 data_table.csv
```

Copied!

Display last 10 lines of file:

```
1. 1
```

```
1. tail -10 data_table.csv
```

Copied!

Display string or variable value:

```
1. 1
```

```
2. 2
```

```
1. echo "I am not a robot"
```

```
2. echo "I am $USERNAME"
```

Copied!

Basic text wrangling

Sorting lines and dropping duplicates:

Sort and display lines of file alphanumerically:

```
1. 1
```

```
1. sort text_file.txt
```

Copied!

In reverse order:

```
1. 1
```

```
1. sort -r text_file.txt
```

Copied!

Drop consecutive duplicated lines and display result:

```
1. 1
```

```
1. uniq list_with_duplicated_lines.txt
```

Copied!

Displaying basic stats:

Display the count of lines, words, or characters in a file:

Lines:

```
1. 1
```

```
1. wc -l table_of_data.csv
```

Copied!

Words:

```
1. 1
```

```
1. wc -w my_essay.txt
```

Copied!

Characters:

```
1. 1
```

```
1. wc -m some_document.txt
```

Copied!

Extracting lines of text containing a pattern:

Some frequently used options for grep:

Option	Description
-n	Print line numbers along with matching lines
-c	Get the count of matching lines
-i	Ignore the case of the text while matching

Option	Description
-v	Print all lines which do not contain the pattern
-w	Match only if the pattern matches whole words

Extract lines containing the word "hello", case insensitive and whole words only:

```
1. 1
1. grep -iw hello a_bunch_of_hellos.txt
```

Copied!

Extract lines containing the pattern "hello" from all files in the current directory ending in .txt:

```
1. 1
1. grep -l hello *.txt
```

Copied!

Merge two or more files line-by-line, aligned as columns:

Suppose you have three files containing the first and last names of your customers, plus their phone numbers.

Use paste to align file contents into a Tab-delimited table, one row for each customer:

```
1. 1
1. paste first_name.txt last_name.txt phone_number.txt
```

Copied!

Use a comma as a delimiter instead of the default Tab delimiter:

```
1. 1
1. paste -d "," first_name.txt last_name.txt phone_number.txt
```

Copied!

Use the cut command to extract a column from a table-like file:

Suppose you have a text file whos rows consist of first and last names of customers, delimited by a comma.

Extract first names, line-by-line:

```
1. 1
1. cut -d "," -f 1 names.csv
```

Copied!

Extract the second to fifth characters (bytes) from each line of a file:

1. 1

1. `cut -b 2-5 my_text_file.txt`

Copied!

Extract the characters (bytes) from each line of a file, starting from the 10th byte to the end of the line:

1. 1

1. `cut -b 10- my_text_file.txt`

Copied!

Compression and archiving

Archive a set of files:

1. 1

1. `tar -cvf my_archive.tar.gz file1 file2 file3`

Copied!

Compress a set of files:

1. 1

2. 2

1. `zip my_zipped_files.zip file1 file2`

2. `zip my_zipped_folders.zip directory1 directory2`

Copied!

Extract files from a compressed zip archive:

1. 1

2. 2

1. `unzip my_zipped_file.zip`

2. `unzip my_zipped_file.zip -d extract_to_this_directory`

Copied!

Working with networking commands

Print hostname:

1. 1

1. `hostname`

Copied!

Send packets to URL and print response:

- 1. 1
- 1. ping www.google.com

Copied!

Display or configure system network interfaces:

- 1. 1
- 2. 2
- 1. ifconfig
- 2. ip

Copied!

Display contents of file at a URL:

- 1. 1
- 1. curl <url>

Copied!

Download file from a URL:

- 1. 1
- 1. wget <url>

Copied!

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Change Log

Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	Version	Changed By	Change Description
2023-05-04	1.4	Benny Li	Added code blocks
2023-04-26	1.3	Nick Yi	QA Pass
2023-04-10	1.2	Nick Yi	ID Review
2023-02-14	1.1	Jeff Grossman	Update to reflect module content
2022-12-23	1.0	Jeff Grossman	Split from existing reading and added new content

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