2. Tab auto complete cmds:
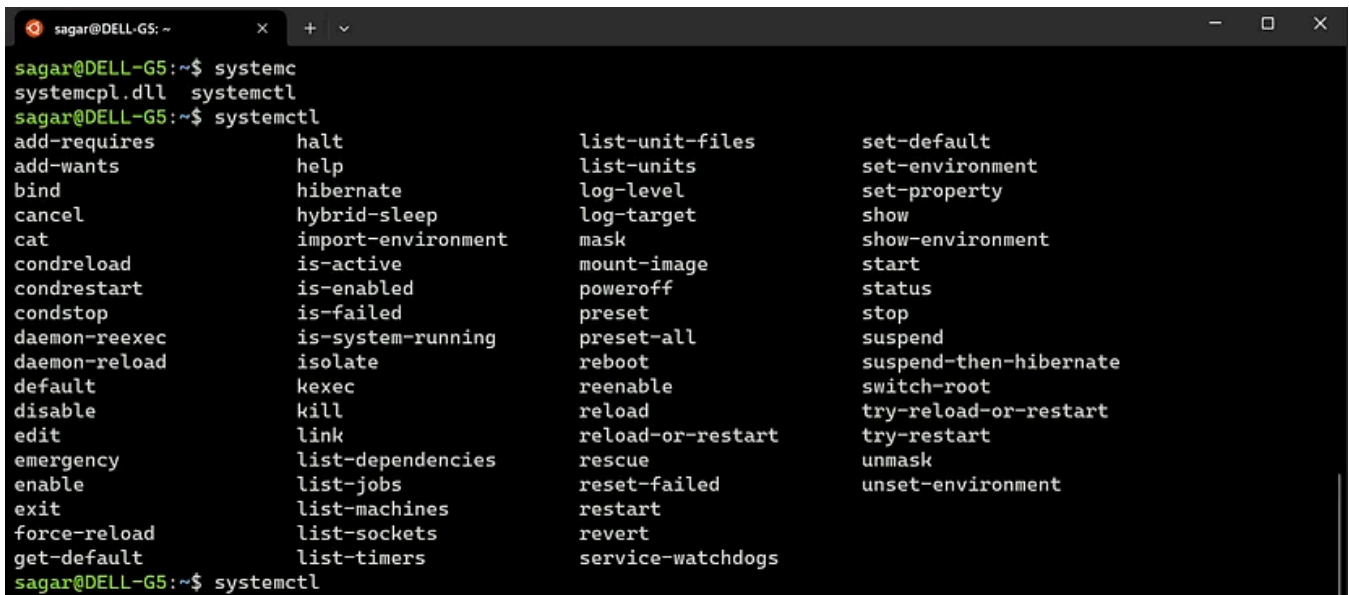
Most of us are aware of tab completion for folders and files, but the same works for commands as well.

3. Alias:

Alias is a short command that we can set (a few are set by default).

Open in app ↗
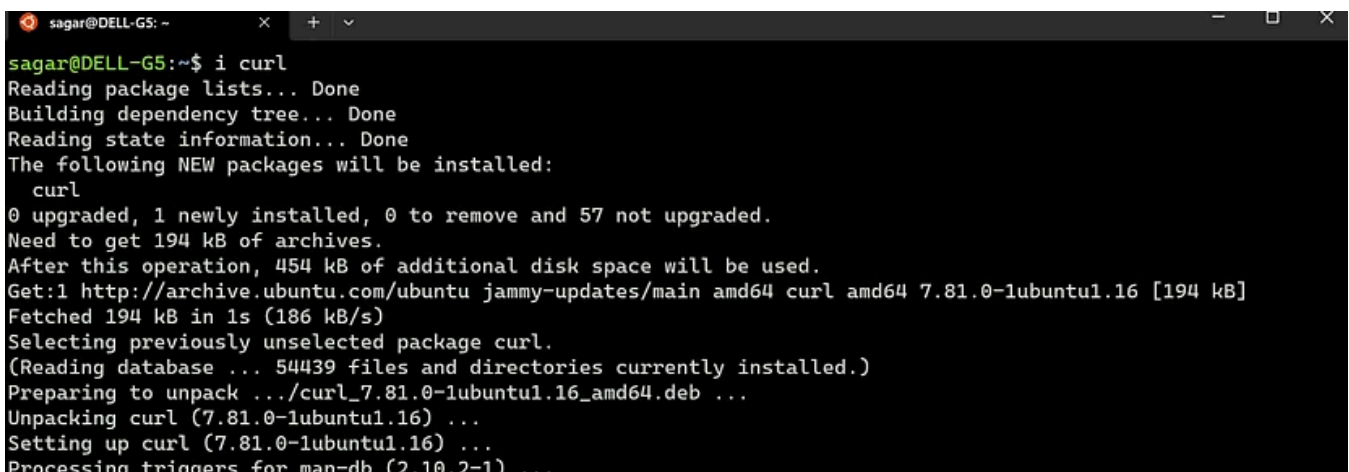


```
alias u="sudo apt update"
alias i='sudo apt install"
```

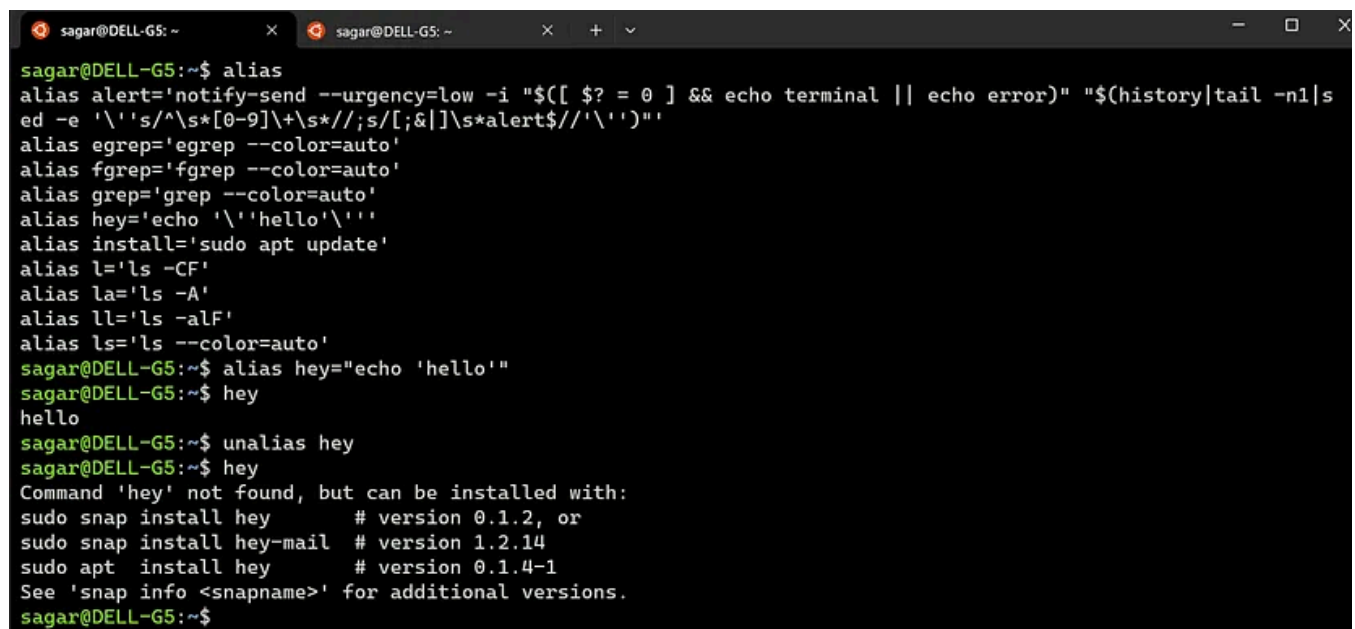Now use i to install a package. or u to update repo cache.

Note: To set aliases permanently add them in .bashrc.

Open .bashrc with any editor, and add them to the last line. Save, exit and reload bash with "source .bashrc".

```
fi
alias i="sudo apt install"
alias u="sudo apt update"
alias r="sudo apt remove"
-- INSERT --
```

In fact there are several built-in aliases, such as ll is alias for ls -la and etc. To list all, just use alias without any other options.

To remove an alias set using cmd, use unalias <alias-name>

```
sagar@DELL-G5: ~                    ×    sagar@DELL-G5: ~             ×    +   ∨                                        —   □   ×
sagar@DELL-G5:~$ alias
alias alert='notify-send --urgency=low -i "$([ $? = 0 ] && echo terminal || echo error)" "$(history|tail -n1|s
ed -e '\''s/^\s*[0-9]\+\s*//;s/[;&|]\s*alert$//'\'')"'
alias egrep='egrep --color=auto'
alias fgrep='fgrep --color=auto'
alias grep='grep --color=auto'
alias hey='echo '\''hello'\'''
alias install='sudo apt update'
alias l='ls -CF'
alias la='ls -A'
alias ll='ls -alF'
alias ls='ls --color=auto'
sagar@DELL-G5:~$ alias hey="echo 'hello'"
sagar@DELL-G5:~$ hey
hello
sagar@DELL-G5:~$ unalias hey
sagar@DELL-G5:~$ hey
Command 'hey' not found, but can be installed with:
sudo snap install hey        # version 0.1.2, or
sudo snap install hey-mail   # version 1.2.14
sudo apt  install hey        # version 0.1.4-1
See 'snap info <snapname>' for additional versions.
sagar@DELL-G5:~$
```

4. Navigate the commands:

Assume you have typed a long command but forgot to add something at the beginning or at somewhere near to start of the command.

Instead of scrolling all the way, just use Ctrl A. Similarly Ctrl E goes to the end of the line, Ctrl U removes the whole cmd text (alt for press and hold backspace).

5. cd ~ vs cd—:

the cd (even without ~) or cd with ~ (tilde symbol represents home dir) brings you to the home dir from anywhere.

cd—however switches to the previous dir we were in.

```
sagar@DELL-G5:~$ pwd
/home/sagar
sagar@DELL-G5:~$ cd /etc/systemd/system/
sagar@DELL-G5:/etc/systemd/system$ cd ~
sagar@DELL-G5:~$ pwd
/home/sagar
sagar@DELL-G5:~$ cd -
/etc/systemd/system
sagar@DELL-G5:/etc/systemd/system$ pwd
/etc/systemd/system
sagar@DELL-G5:/etc/systemd/system$ cd -
/home/sagar
sagar@DELL-G5:~$ pwd
/home/sagar
sagar@DELL-G5:~$ cd -
/etc/systemd/system
sagar@DELL-G5:/etc/systemd/system$
```
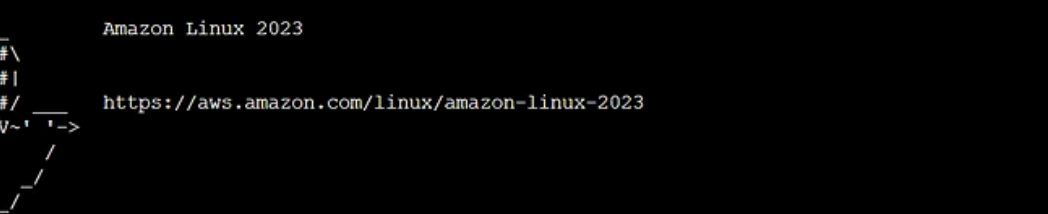
6. pushd and popd:

When you use " `pushd /path/` " , you switch the current directory to " `/path/` " , while also saving the previous directory onto the directory stack. Then, when you use `popd` , it removes the top directory from the stack and changes the current directory back to it."

```
sagar@DELL-G5:/var/www/html$ pushd ~
~ /var/www/html
sagar@DELL-G5:~$ pwd
/home/sagar
sagar@DELL-G5:~$ ls
build        date.sh      if.sh        kubectl.sha256  var.sh
check.sh     filecheck.sh install.sh   num.sh
check2.sh    hello        kubectl      random.txt
sagar@DELL-G5:~$ popd
/var/www/html
sagar@DELL-G5:/var/www/html$ pwd
/var/www/html
sagar@DELL-G5:/var/www/html$
```

7. hostnamectl:

Change hostname for easy identification of machine.

```
hostnamctl set-hostname <name>
```

```
aws    ::: Services    Q Search                              [Alt+S]

   ,        #_
  ~\_   ####_            Amazon Linux 2023
 ~~  \_#####\
 ~~      \###|
 ~~        \#/ ___       https://aws.amazon.com/linux/amazon-linux-2023
  ~~       V~' '->
   ~~~          /
     ~~._.   _/
       _/ _/
      /m/'
[ec2-user@i-0c4e978e5094010c8 ~]$ hostname
i-0c4e978e5094010c8.ap-south-1.compute.internal
[ec2-user@i-0c4e978e5094010c8 ~]$ hostnamectl set-hostname testvm
Could not set static hostname: Access denied
[ec2-user@i-0c4e978e5094010c8 ~]$ sudo !!
sudo hostnamectl set-hostname testvm
[ec2-user@i-0c4e978e5094010c8 ~]$ exec bash
[ec2-user@testvm ~]$ cat /etc/host
host.conf  hostname   hosts
[ec2-user@testvm ~]$ cat /etc/hostname
testvm
[ec2-user@testvm ~]$ █
```

You can also set your domain name as hostname.

8. Get Public IP:

Get public ip using ifconfig.me

```
curl ifconfig.me
```

```
aws    ::: Services    Q Search                              [Alt+S]

   ,        #_
  ~\_   ####_            Amazon Linux 2023
 ~~  \_#####\
 ~~      \###|
 ~~        \#/ ___       https://aws.amazon.com/linux/amazon-linux-2023
  ~~       V~' '->
   ~~~          /
     ~~._.   _/
       _/ _/
      /m/'
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-7-195 ~]$ sudo hostnamectl set-hostname sagarpanda.com
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-7-195 ~]$ exec bash
[ec2-user@sagarpanda ~]$ curl ifconfig.me
52.66.4.119[ec2-user@sagarpanda ~]$ █
```
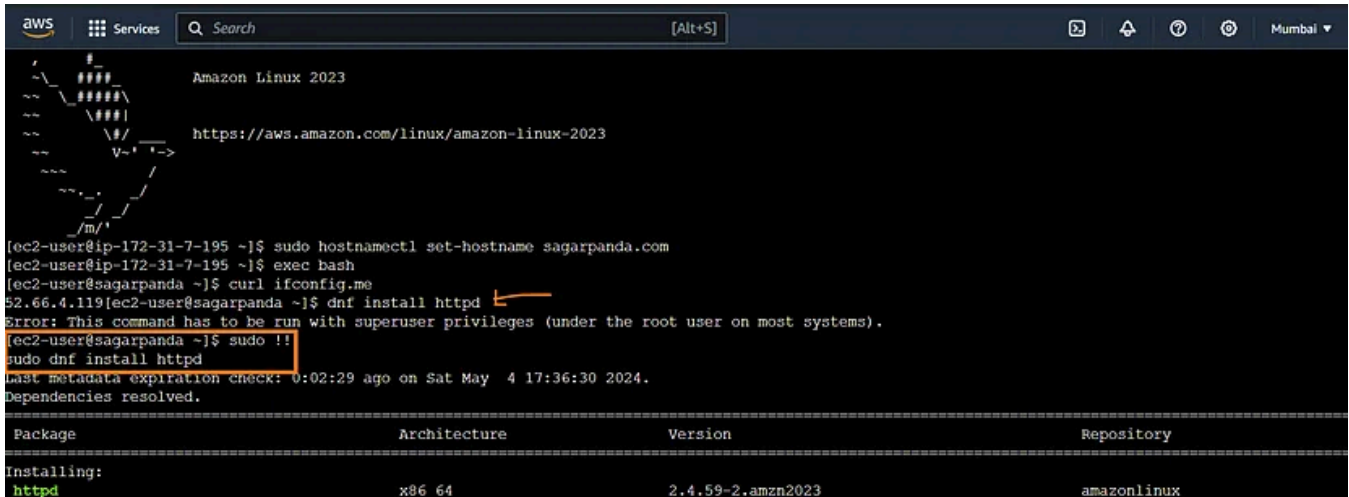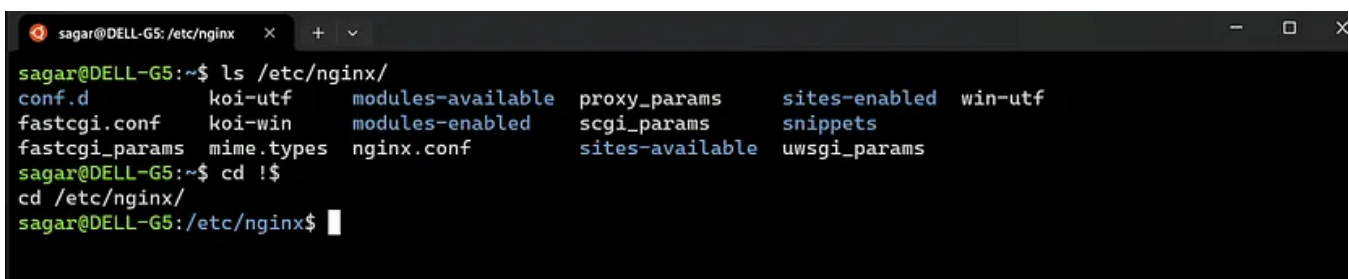
9. Re run the previous command:

Similar to point 3, but you don't necessarily need to go back to the start (Use those shortcuts for modification in the middle or towards the end).

We can re run the previous command using !! with the left out commands.

```
$ systemctl stop httpd

$ sudo !!
```


10. Re run the previous command arg:

Say you did ls on a directory, but you realised, you wanted to switch to it instead.
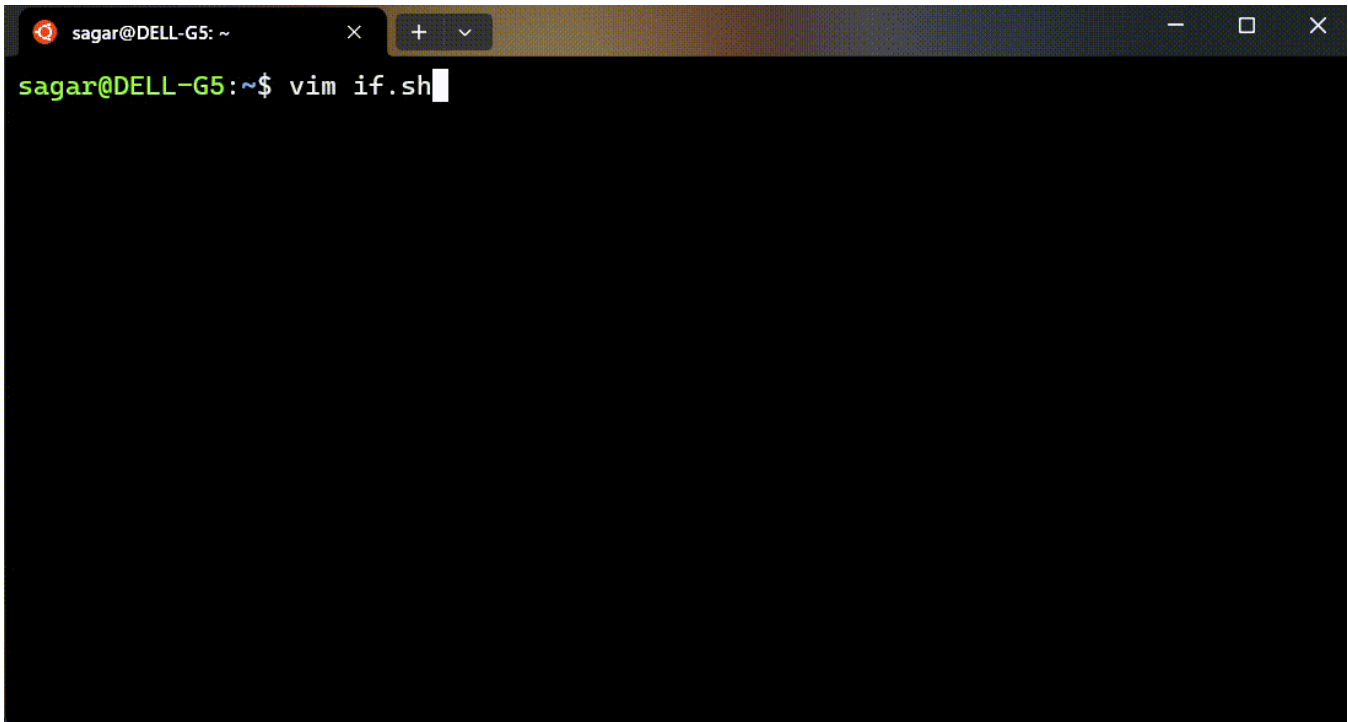
```
$ commad <args>
$ 2nd command !$
```


11. background and foreground task:

Say you are editing a file, while you are at it, you got something else to do on the terminal. maybe check some other script, run a command but you ain't done with this one. So instead of closing it and reopen to edit, just send it to the background with Ctrl Z and once you are done with the other tasks, resume it with a key combination "fg".

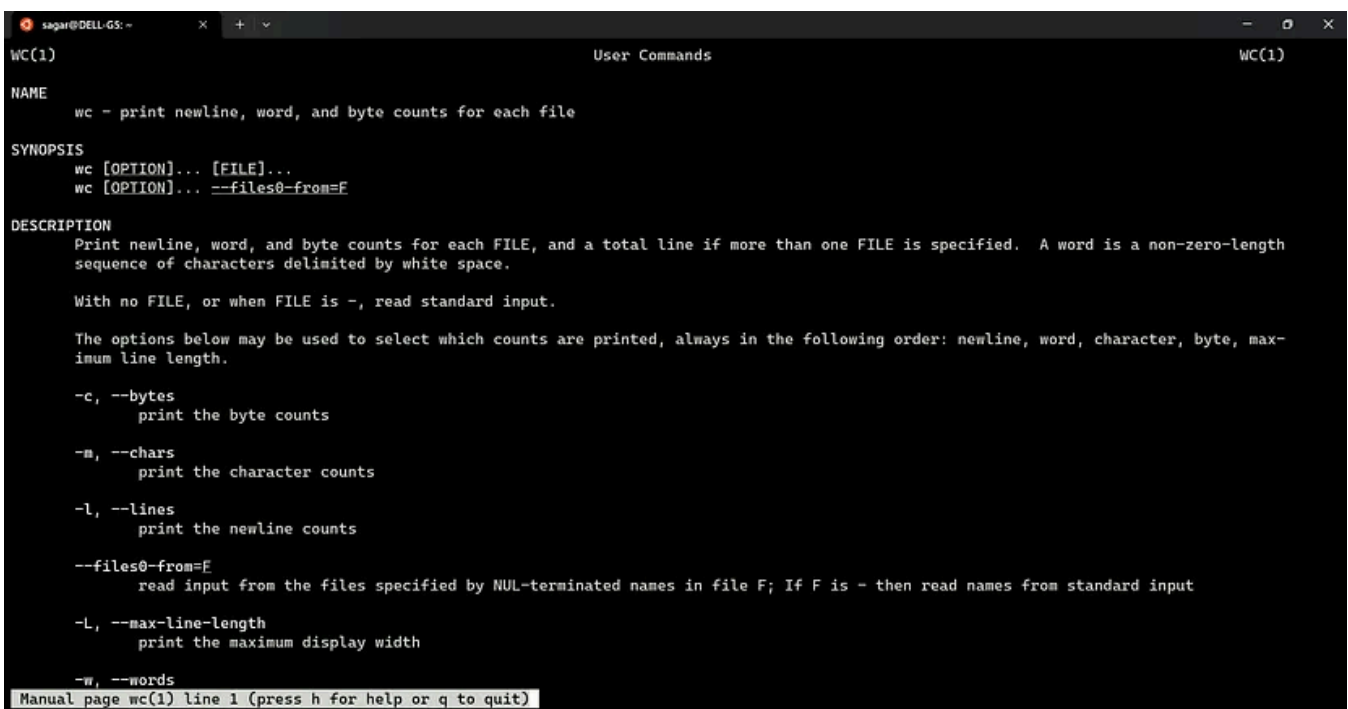*Note: this is not vim or any editor specific shortcut. Works for other apps as well.*

12. Manpage and help:

No need to remember all the flags for a command, just use man <command name> to get em all. Or 'help'.

```
man wc

help cd
```


13. Ctrl Q:

Used Ctrl S to save our changes? In terminal this key combination freezes the terminal. To unfreeze use ctrl q.

14. Font Management

To increase the terminal font size use Ctrl and + button, to reduce it, use Ctrl and — button.

Next up:

Part 2 soon.

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