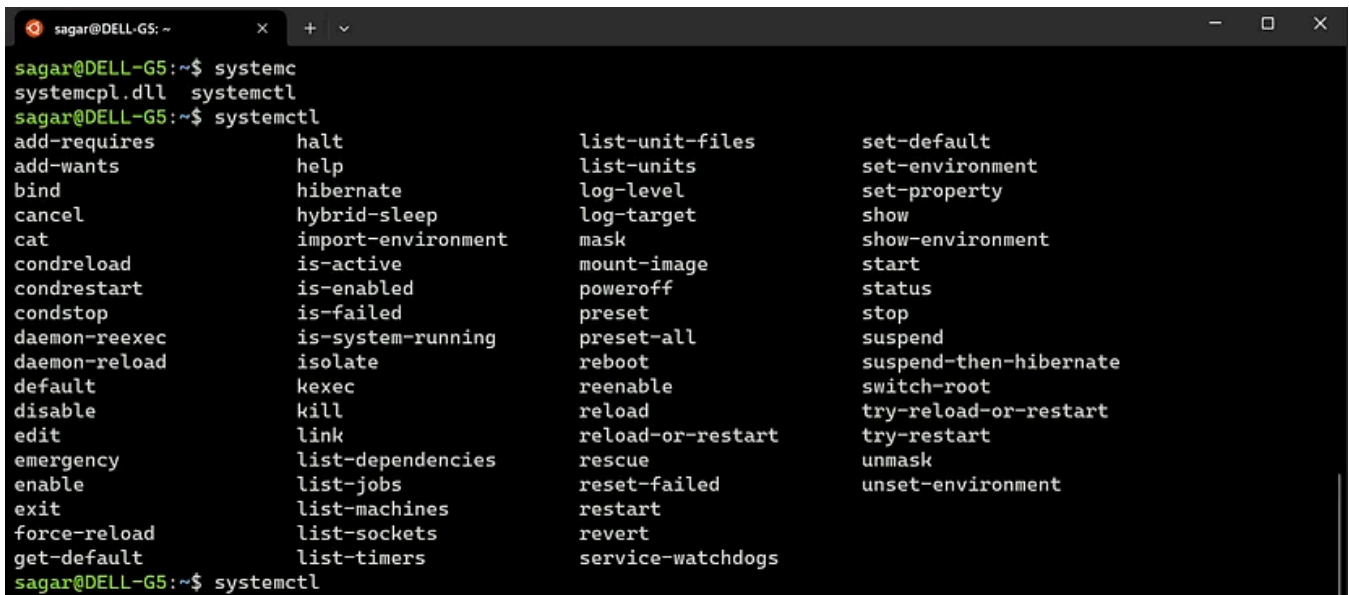


2. Tab auto complete cmds:

Most of us are aware of tab completion for folders and files, but the same works for commands as well.



```
sagar@DELL-G5: ~$ systemctl
systemctl
sagar@DELL-G5: ~$ systemctl
add-requirements      halt                  list-unit-files      set-default
add-wants              help                 list-units            set-environment
bind                  hibernate            log-level             set-property
cancel                hybrid-sleep          log-target            show
cat                   import-environment   mask                  show-environment
condrestart            is-active             mount-image            start
condrestart            is-enabled            poweroff               status
condstop              is-failed             preset                 stop
daemon-reexec         is-system-running    preset-all             suspend
daemon-reload         isolate              reboot                 suspend-then-hibernate
default               kexec                reenable               switch-root
disable               kill                  reload                 try-reload-or-restart
edit                  link                  reload-or-restart      try-restart
emergency              list-dependencies    rescue                unmask
enable                 list-jobs             reset-failed           unset-environment
exit                   list-machines         restart
force-reload           list-sockets          revert
get-default            list-timers           service-watchdogs
sagar@DELL-G5: ~$ systemctl
```

3. Alias:

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

[Open in app ↗](#)

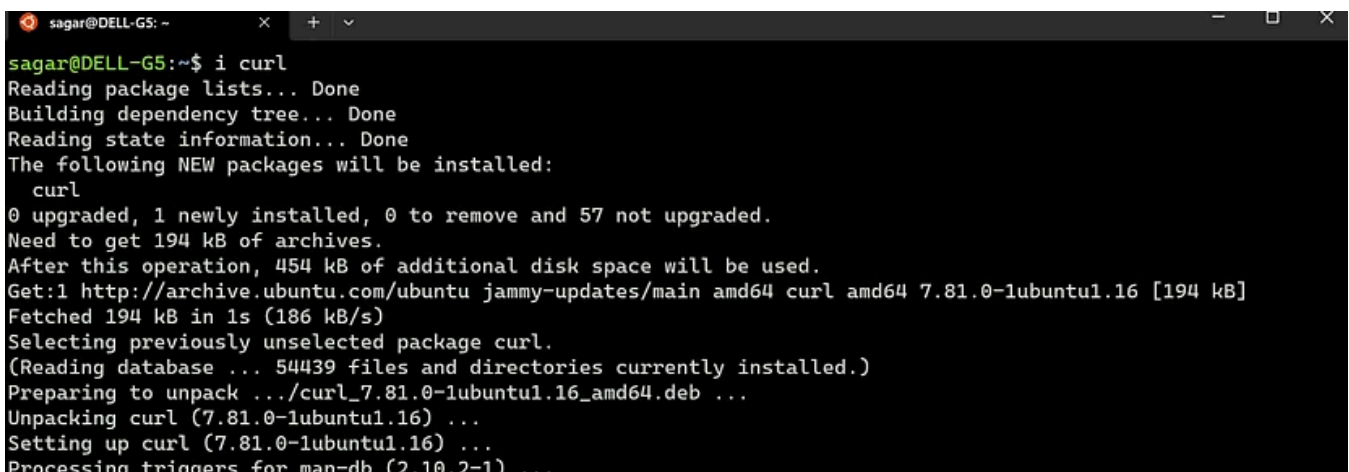


Search



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

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



```
sagar@DELL-G5: ~$ i curl
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  curl
0 upgraded, 1 newly installed, 0 to remove and 57 not upgraded.
Need to get 194 kB of archives.
After this operation, 454 kB of additional disk space will be used.
Get:1 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/main amd64 curl amd64 7.81.0-1ubuntu1.16 [194 kB]
Fetched 194 kB in 1s (186 kB/s)
Selecting previously unselected package curl.
(Reading database ... 54439 files and directories currently installed.)
Preparing to unpack .../curl_7.81.0-1ubuntu1.16_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking curl (7.81.0-1ubuntu1.16) ...
Setting up curl (7.81.0-1ubuntu1.16) ...
Processing triggers for man-db (2.10.2-1) ...
```

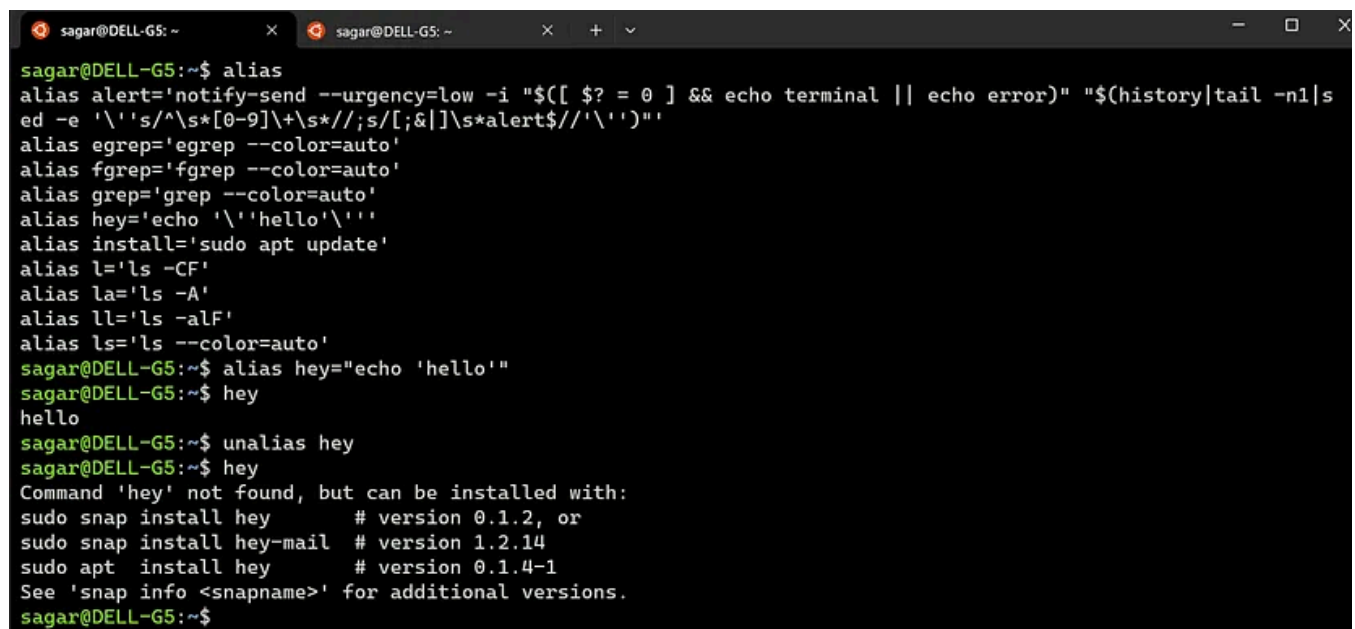
Note: To set aliases permanently add them in .bashrc.

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: ~$ alias
alias alert='notify-send --urgency=low -i "${[ $? = 0 ] && echo terminal || echo error}" "${history|tail -n1|sed -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: /etc/systemd/system$  
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:

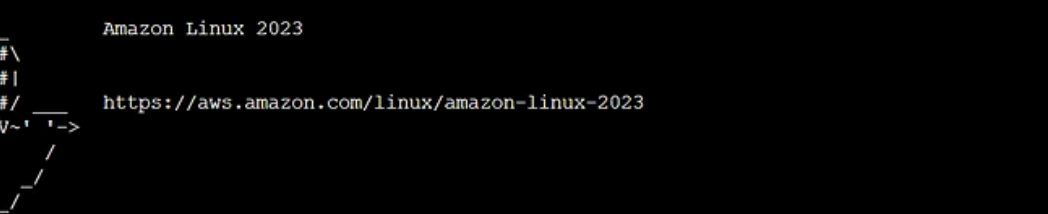
When you use "pushd /path/" , you switch the current directory to " /path/" , while also saving the previous directory onto the directory stack. Then, when you use popd , it removes the top directory from the stack and changes the current directory back to it."

```
sagar@DELL-G5: /var/www/html$  
sagar@DELL-G5:/var/www/html$ pushd ~  
~ /var/www/html  
sagar@DELL-G5:~$ pwd  
/home/sagar  
sagar@DELL-G5:~$ ls  
audio      date.sh    if.sh      kubect1.sha256  var.sh  
check.sh   filecheck.sh install.sh  num.sh  
check2.sh  hello     kubect1    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.

```
hostnamectl set-hostname <name>
```



```
aws Services Search [Alt+S]

#
#####
#####\
\###|
\#/ 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
```

[illegible]

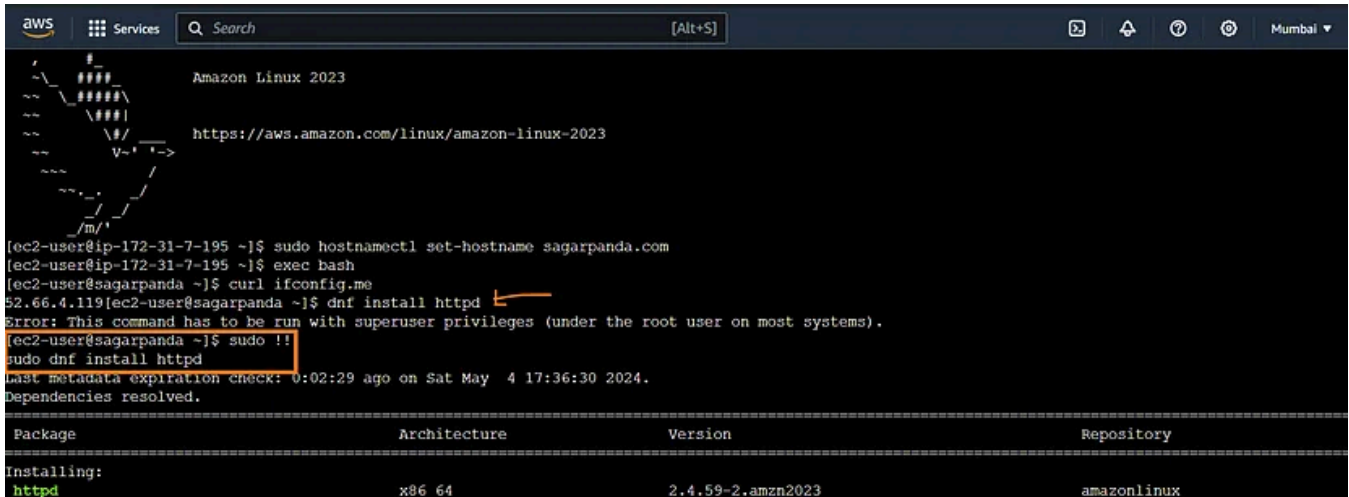
9. Re run the previous command:

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 !!
```



```

aws Services Search [Alt+S] Mumbai
Amazon Linux 2023
https://aws.amazon.com/linux/amazon-linux-2023

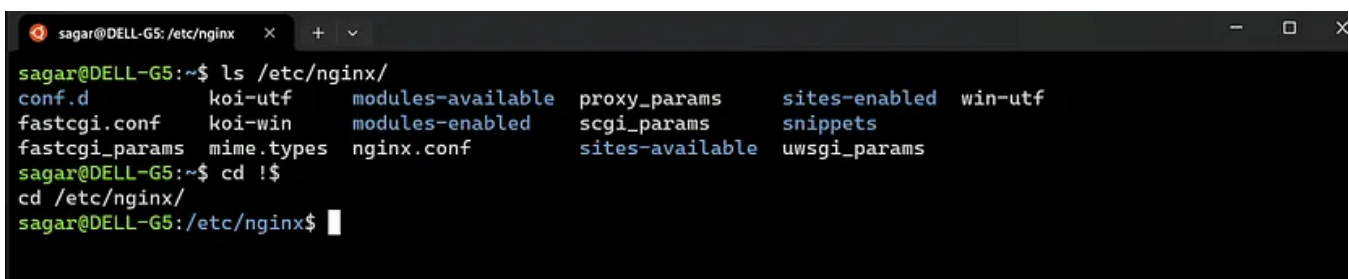
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-7-195 ~]$ sudo hostnamectl set-hostname sagarpanda.com
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-7-195 ~]$ exec bash
[ec2-user@sagarpanda ~]$ curl ifconfig.me
52.66.4.119[ec2-user@sagarpanda ~]$ dnf install httpd
Error: This command has to be run with superuser privileges (under the root user on most systems).
[ec2-user@sagarpanda ~]$ sudo !!
sudo dnf install httpd
Last metadata expiration check: 0:02:29 ago on Sat May 4 17:36:30 2024.
Dependencies resolved.
=====
Package                                Architecture  Version                Repository
=====
Installing:
httpd                                   x86_64        2.4.59-2.amzn2023     amazonlinux

```

10. Re run the previous command arg:

Say you did ls on a directory, but you realised, you wanted to switch to it instead.

```
$ command <args>
$ 2nd command !$
```



```

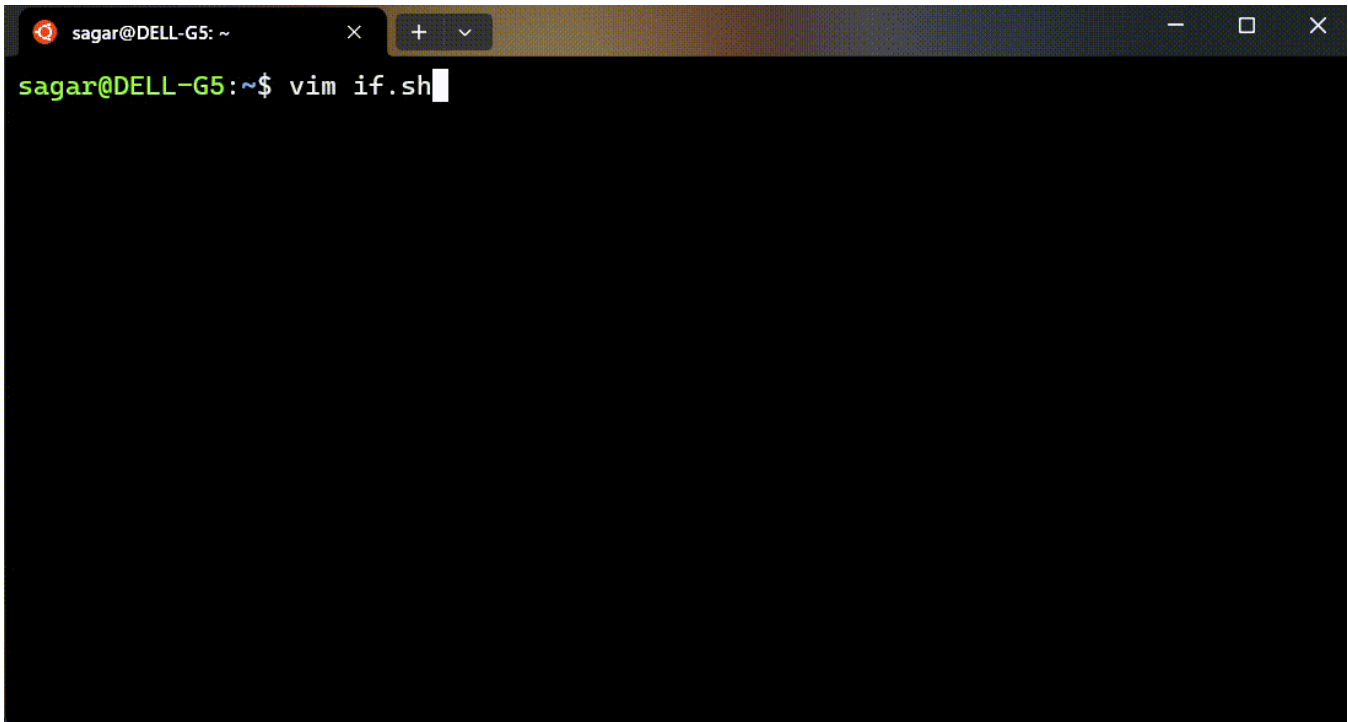
sagar@DELL-G5: /etc/nginx
sagar@DELL-G5:~$ ls /etc/nginx/
conf.d          koi-utf      modules-available  proxy_params    sites-enabled  win-utf
fastcgi.conf    koi-win      modules-enabled    scgi_params     snippets
fastcgi_params  mime.types   nginx.conf         sites-available uwsgi_params
sagar@DELL-G5:~$ cd !$
cd /etc/nginx/
sagar@DELL-G5:/etc/nginx$

```

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.

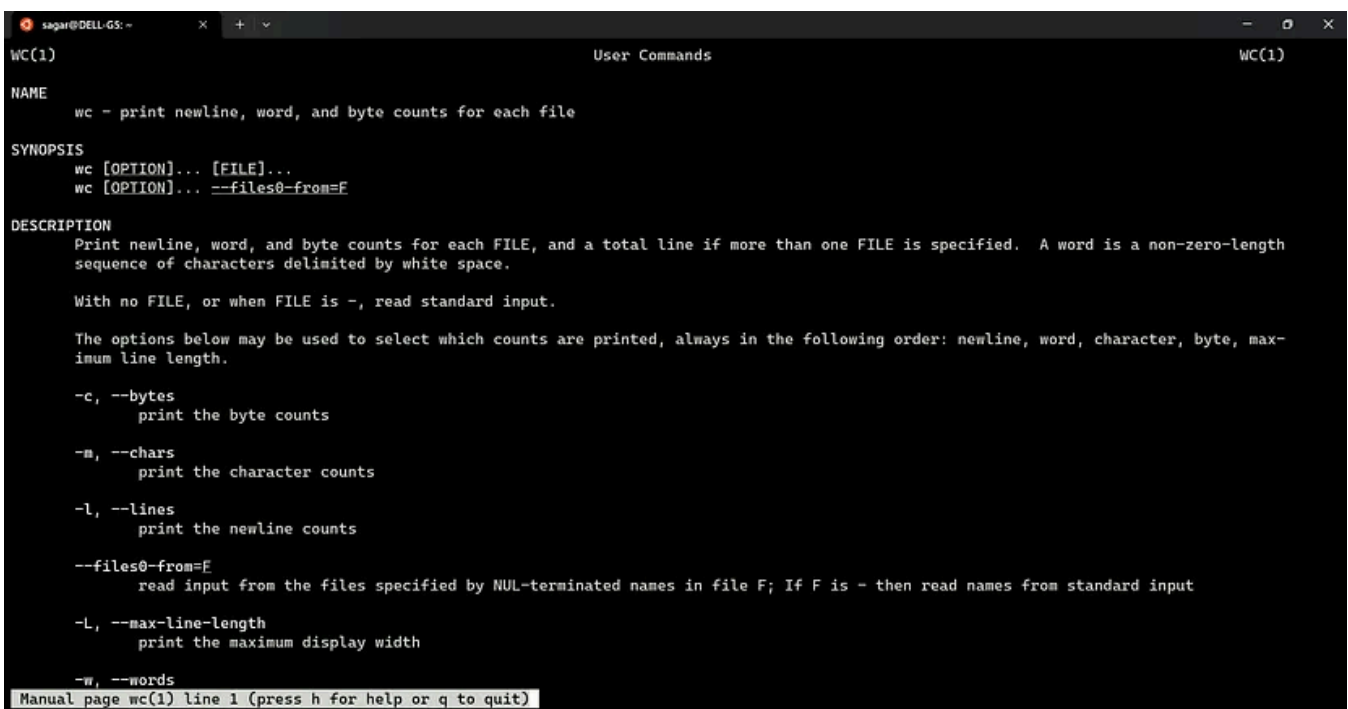


12. Manpage and help:

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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