

BEGINNER'S

LINUX CHEATSHEET

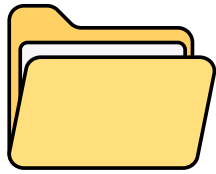
TO LAND YOUR NEXT ROLE!



BROADUS PALMER

Basic Navigation Commands

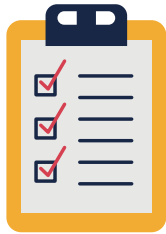
pwd



(Print Working Directory)

What it does: Shows you the folder you're currently in.

ls



(list)

What it does:

Lists the files and folders in the current location.

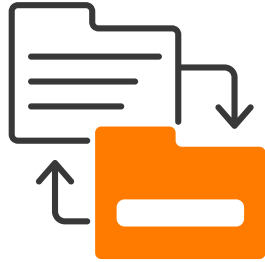
Options:

- **ls -a:** Shows hidden files (those that start with `.`).
- **ls -l:** Shows detailed information like permissions, size, and date.



Basic Navigation Commands

cd



(Change Directories)

What it does:

Moves you to a different folder.

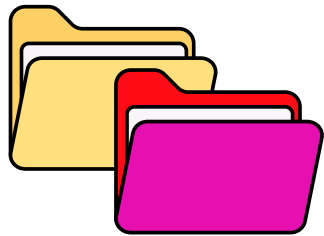
Examples:

- **cd Documents:** Go to the "Documents" folder.
- **cd .. :** Move up one folder level.



File and Folder Management

mkdir



(Make Directory)

What it does:

Creates a new folder.

- Example: **mkdir my_folder**

touch



(Touch)

What it does:

Makes a new, empty file.

- Example: **touch myfile.txt**

cp



(Copy)

What it does:

Copies a file or folder to another location.

Examples:

- **cp file.txt copy_file.txt**: Copies file.txt to copy_file.txt.
- **cp -r folder1/ folder2/**: Copies everything inside folder1 to folder2.

File and Folder Management

mv



(Move/Rename)

What it does:

Moves or renames files and folders.

Examples:

- **mv file.txt /home/user/:** Moves file.txt to the /home/user folder.
- **mv old_name.txt new_name.txt:** Renames old_name.txt to new_name.txt.

rm



(Remove)

- **What it does:**
- Deletes files or folders.
- Examples:
 - **rm file.txt:** Deletes file.txt.
 - **rm -r folder/:** Deletes the folder and everything inside it.

⚠ Warning: Deleted files are gone for good when using this command. No "trash" to restore from.

Viewing Content and Permissions

cat



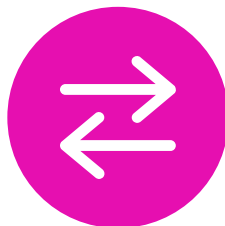
(Concatenate and Display)

What it does:

Shows the contents of a file.

- Example: **cat file.txt**

chmod



(Change Mode)

What it does:

Changes the permissions of a file or folder.

- Example: **chmod 755 file.txt**
- **7** = full permissions (read, write, execute)
- **5** = read and execute only



Permissions Breakdown

In Linux, permissions are shown as **rwX (letters)** or as **numbers**. Here's a simple breakdown:

Each letter represents a different type of permission:

- ***r = Read*** (can open and see the contents of a file or folder)
- ***w = Write*** (can edit or delete the file or add/remove files from a folder)
- ***x = Execute*** (can run the file if it's a program or script, or "enter" a folder)

If a letter is missing (like r--), it means that permission is not allowed.



Permissions Breakdown

Structure of Permissions

The permissions are grouped into three sets:

1. **Owner** (the person who created the file or folder)
2. **Group** (other users in the same group as the owner)
3. **Others** (everyone else)

Example



-rwxr-xr--

- **rwx (Owner):** Read, write, and execute permissions
- **r-x (Group):** Read and execute, but no write permission
- **r-- (Others):** Only read permission



Numbers for Permissions

Numbers for Permissions

Each permission has a number assigned to it:

- ***r (read)*** = 4
- ***w (write)*** = 2
- ***x (execute)*** = 1
- ***- (no permission)*** = 0

To set permissions, you add the numbers for the permissions you want.

Examples of Permission Numbers



0 = --- (no permissions)

1 = --x (only execute)

2 = -w- (only write)

3 = -wx (write and execute: 2 + 1)

4 = r-- (only read)

5 = r-x (read and execute: 4 + 1)

6 = rw- (read and write: 4 + 2)

7 = rwx (read, write, and execute: 4 + 2 + 1)



Numbers for Permissions

*When you use **chmod**, you set permissions for owner, group, and others in that order.*

Example



chmod 755 file.txt

What it means:

7 (Owner) = rwx (full permission: 4 + 2 + 1)

5 (Group) = r-x (read and execute: 4 + 1)

5 (Others) = r-x (read and execute: 4 + 1)

Common Permission Numbers 📱

777 = **rw-rw-rw-** (everyone has full permission)

755 = **rw-r-x-r-x** (owner has full permission, others can only read and execute)

700 = **rw-r--r--** (only the owner has full permission)

644 = **rw-r--r--** (owner can read and write, others can only read)

600 = **rw-r--r--** (only the owner can read and write, no one else can access)



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