Module 1 Cheat Sheet - Introduction to Linux

Linux terminal tips

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

Display the reference manual for the ls command:

1 man ls

Browsing and navigating directories

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:

1 ls

List files and directories in a directory:

1 ls path_to_directory

Return path to present working directory:

1 pwd

Change the current directory to a subdirectory:

1 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

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

1 sudo apt update

Upgrade to the latest supported version of nano:

1 sudo apt upgrade nano

Install Vim:

1 sudo apt install vim

Creating and editing files

Create a new text file and open it with nano:

1 nano file_name.txt

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

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