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 1s command:

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:

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List files and directories in a directory:

ls path_to_directory

Return path to present working directory:

pwd

Change the current directory to a subdirectory:

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:

Upgrade to the latest supported version of nano:

sudo apt upgrade nano

Install Vim:

sudo apt install vim

Creating and editing files

Create a new text file and open it with nano:

nano file_name.txt

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

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