Linux Command Line Reference Tables Patrick Shinn

Linux Command Line Reference Tables

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Linux File System Break Down

Directory	Comments
/	The root directory, contains everything.
/bin	Contains all binaries that must be present for the system to boot and run.
/boot	Contains the Linux Kernel, initial RAM disk image, and the boot loader.
/dev	Special directory that contains the device nodes. Here is where the kernel keeps a list of all the devices that it understands.
/etc	System wide configuration files. Also contains shell scripts that start each of the system services at boot. everything in this directory should be readable text.
/home	Users home folders are stored here.
/lib	Contains shared libraries used by the core system programs.
/lost+found	Used to recover a filesystem. Should remain empty unless something bad happens to your system.
/media	Contains the mount points for removable media such as USB and CD-ROMs.
/mnt	Contains mount points for removable media that is mounted manually.
/opt	Optional software folder. mainly used to hold commercial software that is installed on your system.
/proc	This one is special. It is not a real filesystem in the sense that it holds files that are stored on the hard drive, instead it is maintained by the kernel and writes files that allow you to see how the kernel is performing.
/root	Super User folder.
/sbin	Contains system binaries. These programs perform vital system tasks.
/tmp	Used to store temporary files, usually emptied at shutdown.

/usr	The largest file tree in the system and contains all of the files and programs that are accessed by regular users.
/var	Stores data on directory changes and logs for programs such as apt.

/Usr/ File Tree Break Down

Directory	Comments
/usr/bin	Contains executable programs that were installed by your distribution.
/usr/lib	Shared libraries.
/usr/local	This is where programs that were not included with you distribution are kept that are intended for system-wide use. This folder will remain empty until the system admin puts something in it.
/usr/sbin	Contains more system administration programs.
/usr/share	This will contain all of the icons, files, etc that is used by shared system programs.
/usr/share/doc	Contains documentation on many of the installed programs.

Wild Cards

Term	Definition
*	Any characters
?	Any single character
[characters]	Any character in the list
[!characters]	Any characters not in the list.
[[class]]	Any character that is a member of that class

Classes

Class	Explanation
[:alnum:]	Alphanumeric
[:alpha:]	Alphabetical
[:digit:]	Numeric
[:lower:]	Lowercase
[:upper:]	Uppercase

Examples of Use

Pattern	Matches
*	All files
G*	All files starting with G
B*.txt	All .txt files starting with B
Data???	Any file beginning with Data followed by three characters
[abc]*	Any file starting with a,b, or c
BACKUP.[0-9][0-9][0-9]	Any file starting with BACKUP and ending with three numerals
[[:upper:]]	Any files with an uppercase letter
[![:digit:]]	Any file with no numerals in it
*[[:lower:]123]	Any file ending with a lowercase letter or the numerals 1,2, or 3

Man Page Break Down

- 1. User Commands
- 2. Program Interfaces for Kernel System Call
- 3. Program Interfaces C Library
- 4. Special Files Such as Drivers/Nodes
- 5. File Formats
- 6. Games and Amusement
- 7. Misc
- 8. System Admin

Standard Input/Output/Error

File Descriptor	File Stream
0	stdin
1	stdout
2	stderr

Cursor Movement Commands

Key	Action
CTRL+A	Move cursor to beginning of line
CTRL+E	Move cursor to end of line
CTRL+F	Move cursor forward one space
CTRL+B	Move cursor back one space
ALT+F	Move cursor forward one word
ALT+B	Move cursor back one word
CTRL+L	Clear screen

Text Editing

Key	Action
CTRL+D	Delete character at location
CTRL+T	Transpose character at the cursor with one preceding it
ALT+T	Transpose word at cursor location with one preceding it
ALT-L	Convert characters from cursor location to end of word to lowercase
ALT+U	Convert characters from cursor location to end of word to uppercase

Cut and Paste Commands

Key	Action
CTRL+K	Kill text form cursor to end of line
CTRL+U	Kill text from cursor to begging of
ALT+D	Kill text from cursor to end of word
ALT+BACKSPACE	Kill text from cursor to begging of word
CTRL+Y	Yank text from kill-ring and insert at cursor

History Search

Key	Action
CTRL+P	Same as up arrow
CTRL+N	Same as down arrow
ALT+<	Move to top of history
ALT+>	Move to bottom of history
CTRL+R	Reverse increment search
ALT+P	Reverse search non-incremental
ALT+N	Forward search non-incremental
CTRL+O	Execute current line item in history and advance to next one

History Expansion

Sequence	Action	
ii ii	Currnet command, same as enter	
!number	Executes history list item number	
!string	Executes history that matches string	
!?string	Executes last history item containing string	

File Attributes

Attribute	File Type	
-	A regular file	
d	A directory	
1	A symblic link. (all other attributes will be dummy values)	
С	A character special file. Refers to a devices that handles data as a stream such as the terminal or a modem	
b	A block special file. This file type refers to a device that handles data block such as a CD-ROM or hard drive.	

Permission Attributes

Attribute	File	Directory
r	Allows a file to be opened and read	Allows a directory's contents to be listed if the executable attribute is also set
W	Allows a file to be written to or truncated; however, this attribute does not allow files to be renamed or deleted. The ability to delete or rename a file are based on the directory permissions	Allows files in a directory to be renamed, deleted, and created if the executable attribute is also set
X	Allows a file or program to be treated as a program and executed. Program files written in scripting languages must also be set as readable to be executed	Allows a directory to be entered Ex. cd directory

Octal Permissions

Octal	Binary	File Mode
0	000	
1	001	X
2	010	-W-
3	011	-WX
4	100	r
5	101	r-x
6	110	rw-
7	111	rwx