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| **Command** | **Purpose** |
| More (Window) / Less (Linux) | Are used to read the deeper the file such as the contain of the text file (notepad). |
| ls | It is to list out the current directory files. |
| Hold Control key + C | To Quit any command. |
| Hold Control key + L | To move to the next page (similarly like clearing). |
| cd .. | To move to the previous directory. |
| cd ..\..(Window) / cd ../..(Linux) | To move to the previous directory but in two times. |
| mkdir | To create a new folder. |
| cd ~ | To move it to the original directory (home directory) |
| LF(Window) / CLF(Linux) | To move the next line but the character can’t be seen because it is hidden character which is called as LineFit. |
| nano (Linux) | It can open a text file and also can used to edit the text file. |

3306 – Mysql

80 – http

443 – https

22 – ssh

< 1024 it’s okay

summary of the commands:

1. `cd -` : back to the last directory we've been to.

2. `ctrl+l`: clear screen

3. `reset`: clear on steroids - resets terminal session

4. `pushd /var` + few other `cd` commands + `popd`: commands that allow you to work with directory stack and change the current working directory

5. `vim /etc/ssh/sshd\_config` + ctrl+fz : isn't closing, but minimizing the window to the back ground `fg` : bring back the window to the front.

6. `apt update`: would fail - cuz we fogot sudo `sudo !!` : would run the last command as sudo

7.. run command that already been run - `history`, choose a number of command and run it `!102` -> the 102 command from the history would run again

8.HISTTIMEFORMAT="%Y-%m-%d %T" `history` would should the history commands by the format. another way to add the format, is add it to the `~/.bashrc` file with `vim` or `nano` commands.

9.cmatrix -> let you look cool + ctrl c to escape

10.adjust font `shift +` or `shift -`, `reset` command would reset the font size

11. `ctrl a` - start of the line `ctrl e` - end of the line

12.chainning commands -> `ls -l; echo "hello" ` or -> `ls -l && echo "hello" ` && - would stop when meets an error ; - would pop up an error and keep on running the second/next command 13. `tail` / `head` commands to see top or bottom of a file.

14. truncate (be cautious while using this one - its risky) it allows to change the size of a very large files (like log files) for example `truncate -s <size\_of\_file> <name\_of\_file>` == truncate -s 0 hello.txt to empty the hello.txt file

15. `mount | column -t` : make sure all the output shows in columns any verbose and messy command output would look better using `| column -t`