Terminal Commands - Quick cheat-sheet for the *Practical Linux Command Line 2.0* course

Here is a list of commands to keep on the side when you work with the Linux terminal.

Navigate & search

ls	Print the content of a directory
ls -a	Same as ls, also shows hidden files
pwd	Print the directory where you are now
cd <dir_name>	Navigate to directory
cd (no parameter)	Navigate to home directory (/user/user_name, or ~)
find <path>	List all the files for the path, recursively
find <path> -name "<pattern>"	List all the files which correspond to the given pattern
grep <regular_expr> <file_name>	Print all lines matching the regular expression
cat <file_name>	Print the content of a file
less <file_name>	Visualize the content of a file with scrolling capabilities
wc <file_name>	Print number of lines, words, and bytes for a file

Manipulate files

touch <file_name>	Create a new file
mkdir <dir_name>	Create a new directory
mkdir -p <dir1>/<dir2>/<dir3>	Create multiple nested directories
mv <file_path> <new_file_path>	Move a file/directory and/or rename it
cp <file_path> <new_file_path>	Copy a file to a new file
rm <file_name>	Remove a file
rm -r <dir_name>	Remove a directory and everything inside, recursively

chmod +x <file_name>	Make a file executable
./<file_name>	Execute a file (if the file is marked as "executable")
echo "text"	Print given text in the terminal
echo "text **>** <file_name>	Truncate file and add given text to it
echo "text" **>>** <file_name>	Add given text at the end of the file
nano <file_name>	Open the file in nano editor, also create the file if doesn't exist
vim <file_name>	Open the file in Vim editor, also create the file if doesn't exist
vimtutor	Start the Vim tutorial

Permissions

sudo <cmd>	Run command with admin privileges
ls -l	Same as ls, also shows permissions for files
chown <user_name> <file_name>	Change a file's owner
chmod <mode> <file_name>	Change a file's permissions

Monitor processes & resources

ps	List processes running inside the current terminal
ps aux	List all processes running on the OS
kill -9 <pid>	Kill process with given pid (process ID)
df -h	Print currently used and available space on disk
htop	Monitor CPU and RAM usage, also list processes

Network

wget <url>	Download a file from a URL
hostname	Print name of computer/host

Hostname -I	Print IP address
ifconfig	Print info about available network interfaces
ping <hostname or IP>	Check if the hostname/IP is reachable on the network
ssh <user>@<ip>	Remotely connect to a machine with SSH
exit	Close terminal or SSH connection

Scheduling and automation

crontab -l	Display current crontab
crontab -e	Edit crontab
crontab -r	Remove your crontab
sudo systemctl list-unit-files	List all services and see if they are enabled
sudo systemctl enable <service>	Enable the service, so it will be run on next boot
sudo systemctl disable <service>	Disable the service
sudo systemctl start <service>	Start immediately the command in the service
sudo systemctl stop <service>	Stop a currently running service

Terminal utils

clear	Empty the terminal to have a clear view
history	Display previously executed commands
history -c	Clear the history
man <command>	Display manual for a given command
<command> --help	Print a quick help to get started with the command
tree	Show files and folders with a tree view
sudo shutdown now	Shutdown the OS/computer
sudo reboot	Reboot the OS/computer
<cmd1> | <cmd2>	Chain 2 commands: pass the output of cmd1 to the input of cmd2

Install software (Debian, Ubuntu)

sudo apt update	Update sources to latest
sudo apt install <package_name>	Install a package
sudo apt remove <package_name>	Remove a package
sudo apt upgrade	Upgrade already installed packages to latest version
sudo apt autoremove	Automatically remove unneeded packages
sudo snap install <pkg>	Install a package with snap (Ubuntu only)
snap list	Print all installed packages with snap (Ubuntu only)
sudo snap refresh	Update sources + upgrade packages installed with snap (Ubuntu only)
sudo snap remove <pkg>	Remove a package installed with snap (Ubuntu only)

Install software (CentOS - Fedora)

sudo yum check-update	Update sources to latest
sudo yum install <package_name>	Install a package
sudo yum remove <package_name>	Remove a package
sudo yum update	Upgrade already installed packages to latest version
sudo yum autoremove	Automatically remove unneeded packages

Install software (MacOS)

brew update	Update sources to latest
brew install <package_name>	Install a package
brew remove <package_name>	Remove a package
brew upgrade	Upgrade already installed packages to latest version
brew autoremove	Automatically remove unneeded packages

Terminal Shortcuts (some shortcuts are specific to a Linux distribution)

TAB	Autocompletion
Ctrl + a	Go to beginning of the line
Ctrl + e	Go to end of the line
Ctrl + u	Remove beginning of the line (before cursor)
Ctrl + k	Remove end of the line (after cursor)
Ctrl + r	Reverse search in the command line history
Ctrl + Alt + t	(Ubuntu) Open terminal
Ctrl + Shift + q	(Ubuntu) Close terminal
Ctrl + Shift + t	Open new tab in current terminal window
Ctrl + Shift + c	Copy from the terminal
Ctrl + Shift + v	Paste inside the terminal
Ctrl + c	Stop a currently running program in the terminal
Ctrl + s	(Nano) Save the file
Ctrl + x	(Nano) Quit the file and come back to the terminal
Ctrl + Shift + o	(Terminator) Split horizontally
Ctrl + Shift + e	(Terminator) Split vertically
Ctrl + Shift + x	(Terminator) Put selected terminal in full screen
Alt + L	(Terminator) Choose a layout from saved ones