12/28/23, 12:38 PM about:blank



Module 2 Cheat Sheet - Introduction to Linux Commands

Getting information

Return your user name:	
1. 1	
1. whoami	
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Return your user and group id:	
1. 1	
1. id	
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Return operating system name, username, and other info:	
1. 1	
1. uname -a	
Copied!	
Display reference manual for a command:	
1. 1	
1. man top	
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List available man pages, including a brief description for each command:	
1. 1	
1. man -k .	
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Get help on a command:	
1. 1	
1. curlhelp	
Copiedl	
Return the current date and time:	
1. 1	
1. date	
Copiedl	
Navigating and working with directories	
List files and directories by date, newest to last:	
1. 1	
1. ls -lrt	

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Find files in directory tree that end in .sh:

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Make a new directory:

1. 1

1. pwd Copied!

1. mkdir new_folder

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Change the current directory:

Up one level:

1. 1

1. cd ../

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To home:

1. 1

1. cd ~` or `cd

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To some other directory: cd path_to_directory

Remove directory verbosely:

1. 1

rmdir temp_directory -v

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Monitoring system performance and status

List selection of/all running processes and their PIDs:

1. 1

1. ps

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1. ps -e

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Display resource usage:

1. 1

1. top

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List mounted file systems and usage:

1. 1

1. df

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Creating, copying, moving, and deleting files:

Create an empty file or update existing file's timestamp:	
1. 1	
1. touch a_new_file.txt	
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Copy a file:	
1. 1	
1. cp file.txt new_path/new_name.txt	
Copied!	
Change file name or path:	
1. 1	
1. mv this_file.txt that_path/that_file.txt	
Copied!	
Remove a file verbosely:	
1. 1	
1. rm this_old_file.txt -v	
Copied!	
Working with file permissions	
Change/modify file permissions to 'execute' for all users:	
1. 1	
1. chmod +x my_script.sh	
Copied!	
Change/modify file permissions to 'execute' only for you, the current user:	
1. 1	
1. chmod u+x my_file.txt	
Copied!	
Remove 'read' permissions from group and other users:	
1. 1	
1. chmod go-r	
Copied!	
Displaying file and string contents	
Display file contents:	
1. 1	
1. cat my_shell_script.sh	
Copied!	
Display file contents page-by-page:	
1. 1	
1. more ReadMe.txt	
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Display first 10 lines of file:	

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```
 head -10 data_table.csv
```

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Display last 10 lines of file:

- 1. tail -10 data_table.csv

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Display string or variable value:

- 1. 1 2. 2
- echo "I am not a robot"
 echo "I am \$USERNAME"

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Basic text wrangling

Sorting lines and dropping duplicates:

Sort and display lines of file alphanumerically:

- sort text_file.txt

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In reverse order:

- 1. 1
- 1. sort -r text_file.txt

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Drop consecutive duplicated lines and display result:

- 1. 1
- uniq list_with_duplicated_lines.txt

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Displaying basic stats:

Display the count of lines, words, or characters in a file:

Lines:

- 1. 1
- 1. wc -l table_of_data.csv

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Words:

- 1. 1
- 1. wc -w my_essay.txt

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Characters:

- 1. 1
- 1. wc -m some_document.txt

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Extracting lines of text containing a pattern:

Some frequently used options for grep:

Option Description

-n Print line numbers along with matching lines

- -c Get the count of matching lines
- -i Ignore the case of the text while matching
- -v Print all lines which do not contain the pattern
- -w Match only if the pattern matches whole words

Extract lines containing the word "hello", case insensitive and whole words only:

```
1. 1
```

1. grep -iw hello a_bunch_of_hellos.txt

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Extract lines containing the pattern "hello" from all files in the current directory ending in .txt:

```
1. 1
```

```
1. grep -l hello *.txt
```

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Merge two or more files line-by-line, aligned as columns:

Suppose you have three files containing the first and last names of your customers, plus their phone numbers.

Use paste to align file contents into a Tab-delimited table, one row for each customer:

```
1. 1
```

1. paste first_name.txt last_name.text phone_number.txt

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Use a comma as a delimiter instead of the default Tab delimiter:

1. 1

1. paste -d "," first_name.txt last_name.text phone_number.txt

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Use the cut command to extract a column from a table-like file:

Suppose you have a text file whos rows consist of first and last names of customers, delimited by a comma.

Extract first names, line-by-line:

```
1. 1
```

1. cut -d "," -f 1 names.csv

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Extract the second to fifth characters (bytes) from each line of a file:

```
1.
```

1. cut -b 2-5 my_text_file.txt

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Extract the characters (bytes) from each line of a file, starting from the 10th byte to the end of the line:

```
l. 1
```

1. cut -b 10- my_text_file.txt

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Compression and archiving

Archive a set of files:

1. 1

tar -cvf my_archive.tar.gz file1 file2 file3

```
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```

Compress a set of files:

- 1. 1 2. 2
- zip my_zipped_files.zip file1 file2
 zip my_zipped_folders.zip directory1 directory2

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Extract files from a compressed zip archive:

- 1. 1 2. 2
- unzip my_zipped_file.zip
 unzip my_zipped_file.zip -d extract_to_this_direcory

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Working with networking commands

Print hostname:

- 1. 1
- 1. hostname

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Send packets to URL and print response:

- 1. 1
- 1. ping www.google.com

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Display or configure system network interfaces:

- 2. 2
- 1. ifconfig

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Display contents of file at a URL:

- 1. 1
- 1. curl <url>

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Download file from a URL:

- 1. 1
- 1. wget <url>

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Authors

Jeff Grossman Sam Propupchuk

Other Contributors

Rav Ahuja

Change Log

Date (YYYY-MM-DD) Version Changed By Change Description 2023-05-04 1.4 Benny Li Added code blocks

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12/28/23, 12:38 PM about:blank

Date (YYYY-MM-DI	O) Versio	n Changed By	Change Description
2023-04-26	1.3	Nick Yi	QA Pass
2023-04-10	1.2	Nick Yi	ID Review
2023-02-14	1.1	Jeff Grossman	n Update to reflect module content
2022-12-23	1.0	Jeff Grossman	n Split from existing reading and added new content

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about:blank 7/7