Basic Bash Commands

| **Command** | **Description** |
| --- | --- |
| **awk** | "Aho, Weinberger and Kernigan", Bell Labs, 1970s. Interpreted programming language for text processing. |
| **awk -F** | (see above) + Set the field separator. |
| **cat** | Display the contents of a file at the command line, is also used to copy and or append text files into a document. Named after its function to con-cat-enate files. |
| **cd** | Change the current working directory. Also known as chdir (change directory). |
| **cd /** | Change the current directory to root directory. |
| **cd ..** | Change the current directory to parent directory. |
| **cd ~** | Change the current directory to your home directory. |
| **cp** | Make copies of files and directories. |
| **cp -r** | Copy directories recursively. |
| **cut** | Drop sections of each line of input by bytes, characters, or fields, separated by a delimiter (the tab character by default). |
| **cut -d -f** | -d is for delimiter instead of tab character, -f select only those fields (ex.: “cut -d “,“ -f1 multilined\_file.txt” - will mean that we select only the first field from each comma-separated line in the file) |
| **du** | Estimate (and display) the file space usage - space used under a particular directory or files on a file system. |
| **df** | Display the amount of available disk space being used by file systems. |
| **df -h** | Use human readable format. |
| **free** | Display the total amount of free and used memory (use vm\_stat instead on MacOS). |
| **free -m** | Display the amount of memory in megabytes. |
| **free -g** | Display the amount of memory in gigabytes. |
| **grep** | Process text and print any lines which match a regular expression ("global regular expression print") **grep ‘data’ *файл*** – найдет все строки содержащие data |
| **head** | Print the beginning of a text file or piped data. By default, outputs the first 10 lines of its input to the command line. |
| **head -n** | Output the first n lines of input data (ex.: “head -5 multilined\_file.txt”). **head -5 *файл*** – покажет первые 5-ть строк |
| **kill** | Send a signal to kill a process. The default signal for kill is TERM (which will terminate the process). |
| **less** | Is similar to more, but has the extended capability of allowing both forward and backward navigation through the file. |
| **ls** | List the contents of a directory. |
| **ls -l** | List the contents of a directory + use a long format, displaying Unix file types, permissions, number of hard links, owner, group, size, last-modified date and filename. |
| **ls -lh** | List the contents of a directory + print sizes in human readable format. (e.g. 1K, 234M, 2G, etc.) |
| **ls -lS** | Sort by file size |
| **man** | Display the manual pages which provide documentation about commands, system calls, library routines and the kernel. |
| **mkdir** | Create a directory on a file system ("make directory") |
| **more** | Display the contents of a text file one screen at a time. |
| **mv** | Rename files or directories or move them to a different directory. |
| **nice** | Run a command with a modified scheduling priority. |
| **ps** | Provide information about the currently running processes, including their process identification numbers (PIDs) ("process status"). |
| **ps a** | Select all processes except both session leaders and processes not associated with a terminal. |
| **pwd** | Abbreviated from "print working directory", pwd writes the full pathname of the current working directory. |
| **rm** | Remove files or directories. |
| **rm -r** | Remove directories and their contents recursively. |
| **sort** | Sort the contents of a text file. |
| **sort -r** | Sort the output in the reverse order. Reverse means - to reverse the result of comparsions |
| **sort -k** | -k or --key=POS1[,POS2] Start a key at POS1 (origin 1), end it at POS2 (default end of the line) (ex.: “sort -k2,2 multilined\_file.txt”). |
| **sort -n** | Compare according to string numerical value. |
| **tail** | Print the tail end of a text file or piped data. Be default, outputs the last 10 lines of its input to the command line. |
| **tail -n** | Output the last n lines of input data (ex.: “tail -2 multilined\_file.txt”). |
| **top** | Produce an ordered list of running processes selected by user-specified criteria, and updates it periodically. |
| **touch** | Update the access date and or modification date of a file or directory or create an empty file. |
| **tr** | Replace or remove specific characters in its input data set ("translate"). |
| **tr -d** | Delete characters, do not translate. |
| **vim** | Is a text editor ("vi improved"). It can be used for editing any kind of text and is especially suited for editing computer programs. |
| **wc** | Print a count of lines, words and bytes for each input file ("word count") |
| **wc -c** | Print only the number of characters. **wc -c** temporary\_logs.txt – кол-во символов |
| **wc -l** | Print only the number of lines. **wc -l** temporary\_logs.txt – кол-во строк |