Module 1 Cheat Sheet - Introduction to Linux

Linux terminal tips

Use **tab completion** to autocomplete pathnames and command names.

Scroll through your **command history** with the `Up Arrow` and `Down Arrow` keys to find and re-run a command you already used.

Getting information

Display the reference manual for the `ls` command:

```
man ls
```

Browsing and navigating directories

Special paths

Symbol	Represents path to
~	home directory
/	root directory
.	present working directory
..	parent of present working directory

List files and directories in the current directory:

```
ls
```

List files and directories in a directory:

```
ls path_to_directory
```

Return path to present working directory:

```
pwd
```

Change the current directory to a subdirectory:

```
cd child_directory_name
```

Tip: Because `cd` looks in the current directory for `child_directory_name`, you don't need to type the entire path.

Change the current directory:

Up one level: `cd ../`

To home: `cd ~` or `cd`

To some other directory: `cd path_to_directory`

Change the current directory to another one at the same level:

Suppose you have two sibling directories within the same directory, `dir_1` and `dir_2`, and your present working directory is `dir_1`. To switch to `dir_2`, enter:

```
cd ../dir_2
```

Tip: Using `..`, you don't need to know the path to the parent directory to switch to a sibling.

Change the current directory back to the directory you were in previously:

```
cd -
```

Upgrading and installing packages

Fetch and display up-to-date information about all upgradable packages:

```
sudo apt update
```

Upgrade to the latest supported version of nano:

```
sudo apt upgrade nano
```

Install Vim:

```
sudo apt install vim
```

Creating and editing files

Create a new text file and open it with nano:
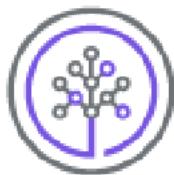
```
nano file_name.txt
```

Tip: If the file already exists, nano simply opens it for editing.

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