

Bash Commands

<code>uname -a</code>	Show system and kernel
<code>head -n1 /etc/issue</code>	Show distribution
<code>mount</code>	Show mounted filesystems
<code>date</code>	Show system date
<code>uptime</code>	Show uptime
<code>whoami</code>	Show your username
<code>man command</code>	Show manual for <i>command</i>

Bash Shortcuts

<code>CTRL-c</code>	Stop current command
<code>CTRL-z</code>	Sleep program
<code>CTRL-a</code>	Go to start of line
<code>CTRL-e</code>	Go to end of line
<code>CTRL-u</code>	Cut from start of line
<code>CTRL-k</code>	Cut to end of line
<code>CTRL-r</code>	Search history
<code>!!</code>	Repeat last command
<code>!abc</code>	Run last command starting with <i>abc</i>
<code>!abc:p</code>	Print last command starting with <i>abc</i>
<code>!\$</code>	Last argument of previous command
<code>ALT-.</code>	Last argument of previous command
<code>!*</code>	All arguments of previous command
<code>\^abc\^12:</code>	Run previous command, replacing <i>abc</i> with <i>123</i>

Bash Variables

<code>env</code>	Show environment variables
<code>echo \$NAME</code>	Output value of <i>\$NAME</i> variable
<code>export NAME=value</code>	Set <i>\$NAME</i> to <i>value</i>
<code>\$PATH</code>	Executable search path
<code>\$HOME</code>	Home directory
<code>\$SHELL</code>	Current shell

IO Redirection

<code>cmd < file</code>	Input of <i>cmd</i> from <i>file</i>
<code>cmd1 <(cmd2)</code>	Output of <i>cmd2</i> as file input to <i>cmd1</i>
<code>cmd > file</code>	Standard output (stdout) of <i>cmd</i> to <i>file</i>
<code>cmd > /dev/null</code>	Discard stdout of <i>cmd</i>
<code>cmd » file</code>	Append stdout to <i>file</i>
<code>cmd 2> file</code>	Error output (stderr) of <i>cmd</i> to <i>file</i>
<code>cmd 1>&2</code>	stdout to same place as stderr
<code>cmd 2>&1</code>	stderr to same place as stdout
<code>cmd &> file</code>	Every output of <i>cmd</i> to <i>file</i>
<code>cmd</code>	<i>cmd</i> refers to a command.

Pipes

<code>cmd1 cmd2</code>	stdout of <i>cmd1</i> to <i>cmd2</i>
<code>cmd1 & cmd2</code>	stderr of <i>cmd1</i> to <i>cmd2</i>

Command Lists

<code>cmd1 ; cmd2</code>	Run <i>cmd1</i> then <i>cmd2</i>
<code>cmd1 && cmd2</code>	Run <i>cmd2</i> if <i>cmd1</i> is successful
<code>cmd1 cmd2</code>	Run <i>cmd2</i> if <i>cmd1</i> is not successful
<code>cmd &</code>	Run <i>cmd</i> in a subshell

Directory Operations

<code>pwd</code>	Show current directory
<code>mkdir dir</code>	Make directory <i>dir</i>
<code>cd dir</code>	Change directory to <i>dir</i>
<code>cd ..</code>	Go up a directory
<code>ls</code>	List files

ls Options

<code>-a</code>	Show all (including hidden)
<code>-R</code>	Recursive list
<code>-r</code>	Reverse order
<code>-t</code>	Sort by last modified
<code>-S</code>	Sort by file size
<code>-l</code>	Long listing format
<code>-1</code>	One file per line
<code>-m</code>	Comma-separated output
<code>-Q</code>	Quoted output

Cheatographer

Dave Child (DaveChild)
cheatography.com/davechild
www.addedbytes.com

Cheat Sheet

Published 28th October, 2011.
 Updated 12th May, 2013.
 Page 1 of 3.

Sponsor

Measure your website readability!
www.readability-score.com

Linux Command Line Cheat Sheet

by Dave Child (DaveChild) via cheatography.com/1/cs/49/

Search Files

<code>grep pattern files</code>	Search for <i>pattern</i> in <i>files</i>
<code>grep -i</code>	Case insensitive search
<code>grep -r</code>	Recursive search
<code>grep -v</code>	Inverted search
<code>grep -o</code>	Show matched part of file only
<code>find /dir/ -name name*</code>	Find files starting with <i>name</i> in <i>dir</i>
<code>find /dir/ -user name</code>	Find files owned by <i>name</i> in <i>dir</i>
<code>find /dir/ -mmin num</code>	Find files modified less than <i>num</i> minutes ago in <i>dir</i>
<code>whereis command</code>	Find binary / source / manual for <i>command</i>
<code>locate file</code>	Find <i>file</i> (quick search of system index)

File Operations

<code>touch file1</code>	■ Create <i>file1</i>
<code>cat file1 file2</code>	■ Concatenate files and output
<code>less file1</code>	■ View and paginate <i>file1</i>
<code>file file1</code>	■ Get type of <i>file1</i>
<code>cp file1 file2</code>	■ Copy <i>file1</i> to <i>file2</i>
<code>mv file1 file2</code>	■ Move <i>file1</i> to <i>file2</i>
<code>rm file1</code>	■ Delete <i>file1</i>
<code>head file1</code>	■ Show first 10 lines of <i>file1</i>
<code>tail file1</code>	■ Show last 10 lines of <i>file1</i>
<code>tail -f file1</code>	■ Output last lines of <i>file1</i> as it changes

Process Management

<code>ps</code>	Show snapshot of processes
<code>top</code>	Show real time processes
<code>kill pid</code>	Kill process with id <i>pid</i>
<code>pkill name</code>	Kill process with name <i>name</i>
<code>killall name</code>	Kill all processes with names beginning <i>name</i>

Watch a Command

<code>watch -n 5 'ntpq -p'</code>
■ Issue the 'ntpq -p' command every 5 seconds and display output

Nano Shortcuts

Files	
Ctrl-R	Read file
Ctrl-O	Save file
Ctrl-X	Close file
Cut and Paste	
ALT-A	Start marking text
CTRL-K	Cut marked text or line
CTRL-U	Paste text
Navigate File	
ALT-/	End of file
CTRL-A	Beginning of line
CTRL-E	End of line
CTRL-C	Show line number
CTRL-	Go to line number
—	
Search File	
CTRL-W	Find
ALT-W	Find next
CTRL-\	Search and replace
More nano info at: http://www.nano-editor.org/docs.php	

Cheatographer

Dave Child (DaveChild)
cheatography.com/davechild
www.addedbytes.com

Cheat Sheet

Published 28th October, 2011.
Updated 12th May, 2013.
Page 2 of 3.

Sponsor

Measure your website readability!
www.readability-score.com

Linux Command Line Cheat Sheet

by Dave Child (DaveChild) via cheatography.com/1/cs/49/

Screen Shortcuts

screen

- Start a screen session.

screen -r

- Resume a screen session.

screen -list

- Show your current screen sessions.

CTRL-A

- Activate commands for screen.

CTRL-A c

- Create a new instance of terminal.

CTRL-A n

- Go to the next instance of terminal.

CTRL-A p

- Go to the previous instance of terminal.

CTRL-A "

- Show current instances of terminals.

CTRL-A A

- Rename the current instance.

More screen info at:

<http://www.gnu.org/software/screen/>

File Permissions

chmod 775 *file*

- Change mode of *file* to 775

chmod -R 600 *folder*

- Recursively chmod *folder* to 600

chown *user:group file*

- Change *file* owner to *user* and group to *group*

File Permission Numbers

The first digit is the owner permission, the second the group and the third for everyone.

Calculate each of the three permission digits by adding the numeric values of the permissions below.

4 read (r)

2 write (w)

1 execute (x)

Cheatographer

Dave Child (DaveChild)
cheatography.com/davechild
www.addedbytes.com

Cheat Sheet

Published 28th October, 2011.
Updated 12th May, 2013.
Page 3 of 3.

Sponsor

Measure your website readability!
www.readability-score.com