Wc --> contador de líneas

-l -> líneas

-c -> bytes

-w -> letras

Echo sand{X,YY,ZZZ}wich -> lo que se hace aquí es imprimir tres palabras con las variantes que están dentro de los corchetes

**DISPLAY The name of your X window display**

**HOME Your home directory, such as /home/smith**

**LOGNAME Your login name, such as smith**

**MAIL Your incoming mailbox, such as /var/spool/mail/smith**

**OLDPWD Your shell’s previous directory, prior to the last cd command**

**PATH Your shell search path: directories separated by colons**

**PWD Your shell’s current directory**

**SHELL The path to your shell (e.g., /bin/bash)**

**TERM The type of your terminal (e.g., xterm or vt100)**

**USER Your login name**

Export MYVAR=3 -> exportamos una variable nueva reciente a printenv y si por ejemplo usamos esa variable, se cogería esa porque es más reciente

**any command > outfile 2> errorfile Separate file**

**Single fil any command >& outfile**

**Single fil any command &> outfile**

**echo ${HOME}**  es para imprimir una variable dentro de una cadena de caracteres

**date **  muestra la fecha y hora actuales

\ permite introducir caracteres reservados **echo a\\*  a\***

**echo Next year is $(expr $(date +%Y) + 1)  Imprime el año siguiente**

Print your history **history**

Print the most recent N commands in your history **history Nº**

Clear (delete) your history **history –c**

Re-run previous command **!!**

**CTRL. Z  suspende trabajo**

**Bg %nºde job  reanudar trabajo parado**

**Screen (es necesario su instalación)  lo que hace es abrir una nueva terminal sin ventana**

**3. SCREEN COMMANDS**

* **Create a screen session:** screen.
* **Detach from the current screen session:** Ctrl + A then D.
* **List the screen session identification strings:** screen -ls.
* **Reattach to a screen session:** screen -r *session\_id\_string*.
* **Terminate the current screen session:** exit, or Ctrl + A then :quit.
* **Scroll up/down during session:** Ctrl + A then Esc then ↑/↓/PgUp/PgDn.

**.bashrc**

**.bash\_profile**

**Cat –n  Muestra texto con el número de línea (todas) al lado**

**Cat –b  Muestra el número de líneas**

**Less  muestra texto**

**-c** Clear the screen before displaying the next page. This avoids scrolling and may be more comfortable on the eyes.

**-m** Print a more verbose prompt, displaying the percentage of the file displayed so far.

**-N** Display line numbers.

**-r** Display control characters literally; normally less converts them to a human-readable format.

**-s** Squeeze multiple, adjacent blank lines into a single blank line.

**nl  muestra texto y número de líneas**

**-b [a|t|n|p *R* ]** Prepend numbers to all lines (a), nonblank lines (t), no

lines (n), or only lines that contain regular expression *R*.

(Default=a)

**-v *N***Begin numbering with integer *N*. (Default=1)

**-i *N***Increment the number by *N* for each line, so for example,

you could use odd numbers only (-i2) or even numbers

only (-v2 -i2). (Default=1)

**-n** [ln|rn|rz] Format numbers as left-justified (ln), right-justified (rn),

or right-justified with leading zeros (rz). (Default=ln)

**-w *N***Force the width of the number to be *N* columns.

(Default=6)

**-s *S***Insert string *S* between the line number and the text.

(Default=Tab)

**Head  Lee el cabecero del fichero**

**Useful options**

**-n N Print the first N lines instead of 10.**

**-N Same as -n N.**

**-c N Print the first N bytes of the file**

**-q Quiet mode: when processing more than one file, don’t print a banner**

**above each file. Normally, head prints a banner containing the filename**

**tail  imprime las últimas líneas**

**od  ver ficheros binarios en octales**

**strings  muestra datos**