**YUM commands:**

Yum search <pkg name> : To search for a particular software or application

yum info <pkg name> : To get info about a package or software

yum install <pkg name> : Install a package from a repository to your system

yum update <pkg name>: Update one or all packages on your system

yum reinstall<pkg name> : Reinstall the current version of a package

remove: remove a package (and possibly dependencies) from your system

swap: Remove one package and install another

**APT Commands:**

apt-get

sudo apt-get update : updates package list

sudo apt-get upgrade : installs new updated packages

sudo apt-get dist-upgrade : smart upgrade to new packages

sudo apt-get install <package name> : installs package

sudo apt-get check : check for broken packages

sudo apt-get autoremove : remove any orphaned packages

sudo apt-get install apt-file : needs to be installed

sudo apt-file update : sync with all repositories

apt-file search <string> : searches for string, local and remote

apt-file list <package> : list contents of package even if not installed

**File Commands:**

ls : directory listing

ls –l: shows along with directory ownership, permissions and sizes

ls <dir> : lists the contents of specific directory

ls –R <dir>: lists along with contents of subdirectories under a specific directory

ls -al : formatted listing with hidden files

ls –Sl : sorts with file size being largest at the top

ls –t : sort by last time modified displaying the newest first

**Basic:**

cd dir : change directory to dir

cd : change to home

cd - : return to last directory you were in

cd ~ : change to home dir of currently logged in user

pwd : show present working directory

mkdir dir : create a directory dir -p makes parent dir along with sub dir

rm file : delete file

rm -r dir : delete directory dir

rm -f file : force remove file

rm -rf dir : force remove directory dir \*

cp file1 file2 : copy file1 to file2

cp -r dir1 dir2 : copy dir1 to dir2; create dir2 if it doesn't exist

mv file1 file2 : rename or move file1 to file2, if file2 is an existing directory, moves file1 into directory file2

ln -s file link : create symbolic link link to file

touch file : create or update file

cat > file : places standard input into file

more file : output the contents of file

head file : output the first 10 lines of file

-n : gives n lines with head or tail

tail file : output the last 10 lines of file

tail -f file : output the contents of file as it grows, as new data is being written in the file, starting with the last 10 lines

sort : sort content of file alphabetically based on first character in file

-n: sorts contents of file numerically

wc- word count, prints number of lines, words, characters in file

-l: print number of lines in file

-w : prints number of words in file

whoami : display your currently logged in user

exit : leave a shell env that you are logged in

uname or uname –s: displays the name of system kernel

uname –r: display the kernel release umber

uname –v: display the kernel build version

uname –m : display the machine type

uname –o : display the name of OS

uname –a : display all info uname can show

grep <pattern> <filename>: show the lines in a file that match a given pattern

-i : perform a case –insensitive search

-v: return lines that do not contains the pattern

-r: perform a recursive search

| : pipe to sed output of one command as input to another command

Command1 | command 2

nano <filename> uses ctrl + o to save file

ctrl + x to save and exit

ctrl + g to view help menu

ctrl + w to search for text in the file

Alt + 6 to copy a line of text

Ctrl + u to paste

Ctrl +t to spell check

Ctrl + \ to search and replace text

VI commands

Vi <filename> : will create a file and open it for eaditing

:qa close all files

:qa! Close file without saving the changes

:w save changes to the file

:q close file

:q! close file, abandon changes