## **Linux Cheatsheet**

### File Operations:

- ls To list the files and directories present in the current working directory.
- ls -R To list sub-directories as well.
- ls -al To get detailed information about files and directories like file permissions, size etc.
- cd Used to change working directory
- pwd To print the present the current working directory.
- cd.. change directory to one step back.
- cd ../.. change directory to two steps back.
- cat > filename Creates a file.
- cat filename displays the content of a file.
- cat file1 file2 > file3 combines file1 and file2 in to one file3.
- touch filename creates empty file.
- rm filename deletes a file.
- cp to copy files from source to destination path.
- mv to move files from source to destination path.
- find / -name filename finds a file or directory from its name starting from root.
- grep Searches a string within a file
- history To list previous commands that we run.

### file permissions:

- chmod Modifies a file's read, write, and execute permissions
- chown Changes a file, directory, or symbolic link's ownership.

### **Directory Operations:**

- mkdir To create a directory.
- rmdir directoryname deletes a directory.
- find / -type d -name directoryname finds a directory.

### **Process Operations:**

- ps displays the current process status.
- top displays all running processes.

## Archive and compression:

- tar cf file.tar files creates a tar named file.tar containing files.
- tar xf file.tar files extracts the file from file.tar.
- gzip compresses file and renames it to file.gz
- gzip -d file.gz decompresses file.gz back to file
- gzip -r file.gz creates a zip archive named file.zip

• unzip file.zip - extracts the content of a zip file.

### Disk Usage:

- df displays the system's overall disk usage
- du displays the directories space usage
- free displays memory and swap usage

#### System info:

- date displays the current date and time
- uptime displays current uptime
- whomi ho you are logged in as

### Package Installation:

- sudo apt-get update updates all the packages and dependencies
- sudo apt-get install pkgname Install package name
- sudo apt-get remove pkgname removes package name



# Git-GitHub Cheat Sheet

#### Git Basics:

- git init Initialize Git in your Local Repository
- git clone to clone remote repo onto local repo
- git config --global user.name "name" Set your user name which will be associated with your commits.
- git config --global user.email "email" email address, which will be associated with your commits.
- git add <directory> stage all changes in <dir> for the next commit.
- git commit <directory> To commit changes from staging area to repository
- git status to check the status of repo
- git log To check who has committed
- git diff displays un-staged changes b/w index and working dir.

### **Undo changes:**

- git revert Git revert is used to undo the changes introduced by a specific commit by creating a new commit with the opposite changes.
- git reset removes file from staging area, but leaves the working directory unchanged.
- git clean -n displays which file would be removed from working directory.

#### Remote Repository:

- git remote add origin <remote\_repository\_url> creates new connection to remote repo.
- git push -u origin <remote> This command pushes the 'main' branch (or the branch you are currently on) to the 'origin' remote repository.

#### Git Branches:

- git branch lists all the branches in your repo. Add a branch argument to create a new branch with the name <br/> <br/>branch>.
- git checkout -b <br/>branch> create and check a new new branch named <br/>branch>.
- git merge to merge <branch> into current branch.

#### Git Log:

- git log --oneline condense each commit to a single line.
- git log -p display the full diff of each commit.

#### Git diff:

- git diff HEAD displays difference b/w working directory and last commit.
- git diff --cached displays difference b/w staged changes and last commit.