

LINUX COMMAND LINE FUNDAMENTALS

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cmd line navigation

next/previous word - *alt-f* or *alt-b* (**f**orward or **b**ackward)

start/end of a line - *ctr-a* or *ctrl-e* (first letter of **a**lphabet, **e**nd of line)

cmd line deletion

delete backwards up to beginning - `ctrl-u` (in `zsh` deletes the whole line)

delete till the end of line - `ctrl-k`

To revert deletion - **`ctrl-y`**

who am I. where am I

pwd - prints current directory

id - prints current user

uname -a - prints Linux distribution info

keep it tidy

ctrl-l or type *clear*

cd is not a compact disk

cd – change disk to home directory

cd - – change disk previous directory

cd \sim – go back to home directory

you will not remember everything

ctrl-r – search for previously typed command, type it again to find more

find a file

```
find . -name "*.log"
```


grep

run a regexp against input data

```
find . -name "*.log" | grep "access"
```

my favorite: `grep -Ril "some text" .` – real find all files which *have some* text inside

top is like htop but simpler

fast check available memory, cpu utilization, disk usage, swap

<https://peteris.rocks/blog/htop/>

vi is not hard

vi is everywhere, you should know some basics

<https://vim-adventures.com/>

<https://www.openvim.com/>

<http://yannesposito.com/Scratch/en/blog/Learn-Vim-Progressively/>

tmux is cool

know some basics of tmux, may be you will like it

found useful cmd, save it

when you've found a useful command, save it in Gist, so next time you won't need to google it again