UNIX Systems Programming Cheatsheet

Common UNIX Commands:

- **1s**: List directory contents ls - lDetailed listing
- ls -a # List all files, including hidden
- **cd**: Change directory cd /path/to/directory
- **pwd**: Print working directory pwd
- **mkdir**: Create a new directory mkdir new directory
- **rmdir**: Remove an empty directory rmdir directory
- **rm**: Remove files or directories rm file.txt Remove file
- rm -r directory Remove directory and its contents

File Permissions:

- **chmod**: Change file permissions chmod 755 file rwxr-xr-x
- chmod u+x file Add execute permission for user
- **chown**: Change file ownership chown user:group file

Bash Resources

Basic Shell Commands:

- **echo**: Display a line of text echo "Hello, World!"
- cat: Concatenate and display file content cat file.txt

Bash Scripting Basics:

Shebang Line: #!/bin/bash at the top of a script

```
Variables:bash
   name="John"
   echo "Hello, $name"
   Conditionals:
   if [ condition ]; then
       # commands
0
   elif [ condition ]; then
0
       # commands
0
   else
0
       # commands
   fi
0
   Loops:
   for i in \{1...5\}; do
       echo $i
0
0
   done
   while [ condition ]; do
0
       # commands
   done
```

Advanced Bash Scripting

Functions:

function_name() {

- # commands }

Command Substitution:

result=\$(command)

- echo \$result
- **Process Substitution:**

diff <(command1) <(command2)</pre>

File Handling:

Read file line by line

- while IFS= read -r line; do
- echo "\$line"
- done < file.txt</pre>

Pipes and Redirection

Redirect Output:

command > file.txt Overwrite file command >> file.txt #

Redirect Error Output:

Append to file

command 2> error.log

• Pipe Output:

command1 | command2

Regular Expressions and grep

• Basic Usage of grep:

grep 'pattern' file.txt

- grep -i 'pattern' file.txt # Case-insensitive search
- grep -n 'pattern' file.txt# Show line numbers
- grep -v 'pattern' file.txt# Invert match

Regular Expression Patterns:

- : Matches any single character
- *: Matches zero or more characters
- ^: Matches the beginning of a line
- \$: Matches the end of a line
- **[abc]**: Matches any one of the characters inside the brackets
- [a-z]: Matches any one character in the range

• Navigating the Filesystem:

- **1s**: List files and directories
- **cd**: Change directory
- o find: Search for files find /path -name filename.txt

• Filesystem Hierarchy:

- /: Root directory
- **/home**: User home directories
- /etc: Configuration files
- /var: Variable data files (logs, databases)

Introduction to Python

Basic Python Syntax:

• Print Output:

print("Hello, World!")

- Variables:
 - name = "John"
- o print(name)

• Control Structures:

Conditionals:

```
if condition:
        # code
0
    elif condition:
0
        # code
0
0
    else:
        # code
0
   Loops:
    for i in range(5):
        print(i)
0
   while condition:
        # code
0
```

• Functions:

def
function_name(parameters):

- # code
- return value

Permissions are often expressed as octal numbers:

4 readable, 2 writable, 1 executable, 5 readable + executable, 6 readable + writable, 0 nothing, 7 all