

Linux Commands Cheat Sheet

These are not all the commands, but mostly what you'll need to get started. The letters underneath the commands are flags, and they can be combined

Ex). `tar -czvf project1.tgz -T manifest project1`

If you forget about a command's specific flags or usage, you can type '*man*' before the command name and it will pop up with a detailed manual on how to use it. I recommend looking at the man pages of commands at least once so you familiarize yourself with it

Ex). `man [command name]`

ls - list the contents of a directory

- **l** , long format listing, provides detailed file info
- **a** , list all files including hidden ones

pwd - print the current working directory (displays path to your current location in the file system)

cd (**chdir**) - change directory

- **..** , move up on directory
- **-** , return to previous directory

mkdir - make directory

- **p** , create parent directories if they don't exist

touch - create an empty text file or update the timestamp of an existing file

rm - remove file or directory

- **r** , remove a directory recursively, all content inside
- **f** , force removal without confirmation

mv - move or rename files and directories

- **i** , prompt before overwriting files.
- **u** , move only when the source is newer than the destination

cp - copy files or directories

- **r** , recursively copy directories and their contents
- **i** , prompt before overwriting

cat - display the contents of a text file

vi/vim - opens/creates a file in a text editor

grep - search for patterns or RegEx in text files and print

- **i** , perform case insensitive searching
- **r** , recursively search directory
- **l** , display only file names that contain the pattern

wc - word count

- **l** , counts lines
- **m** , counts chars
- **w** , counts words

top - monitor system resource usage and processes

chmod - change file permissions

sudo - execute a command as administrator

apt - package manager, install update or remove software packages

- install
- remove
- update

zip - used to create compressed (zipped) archives.

- **u**, update
- **x**, exclude files
- **e**, encrypt with password
- **r**, recursively include directories and their contents
- **@**, Indicates that a list of file and directory names to be included in the archive will be provided via standard input (stdin).

tar - create and extract tarballs (compressed archives)

- **c**, create new archive
- **x**, extract files from an archive
- **v**, verbose mode
- **z**, compress archive with gzip
- **f**, specify archive file name

wget or **curl** - download files from the internet

gcc - compile your C program

- **o**, specify output executable file
- **c**, compile source files without linking, generating object files

man - display manual pages for a command, program or system function

< / > - Input/Output redirection, The **<** is used for input redirection, allowing you to read input data from a file instead of stdin. The **>** is used for output redirection, allowing you to read output of a command to a file instead of stdout

| - Pipe, Sends the output of one command as input to another command, used to chain multiple commands together