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## **Module 1 Cheat Sheet - Introduction to Linux**

## Linux terminal tips

Use tab completion to autocomplete pathnames and command names.

Scroll through your command history with the Up Arrow and Down Arrow keys to find and re-run a command you already used. **Getting information** 

Display the reference manual for the 1s command:

man ls

Browsing and navigating directories

Special paths

Symbol	Represents path to
~	home directory
/	root directory
•	present working directory
••	parent of present working directory

about:blank

List files and directories in the current directory:

List files and directories in a directory:

ls path\_to\_directory Return path to present working directory:

Change the current directory to a subdirectory:

cd child\_directory\_name

Tip: Because cd looks in the current directory for child\_directory\_name, you don't need to type the entire path.

Change the current directory:

Up one level: cd ../

To home: cd ~ or cd

To some other directory: cd path\_to\_directory

Change the current directory to another one at the same level:

Suppose you have two sibling directories within the same directory, dir\_1 and dir\_2, and your present working directory is dir\_1. To switch to dir\_2, enter: cd ../dir\_2

Tip: Using ..., you don't need to know the path to the parent directory to switch to a sibling.

Change the current directory back to the directory you were in previously:

Upgrading and installing packages

Fetch and display up-to-date information about all upgradable packages:

sudo apt update

Upgrade to the latest supported version of nano:

sudo apt upgrade nano

Install Vim:

sudo apt install vim

Creating and editing files

Create a new text file and open it with nano:

nano file\_name.txt

Tip: If the file already exists, nano simply opens it for editing.

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