BASIC COMMAND LINE – SEARCHES, FILE CONTENTS AND REDIRECTION CHEAT SHEET			
COMMAND	OPTIONS	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLES
find		search for files and directories	find .
	-name	specify pattern for search	findname '*txt'
	-iname	ignore case in search pattern	find ~ -iname '*FILE*'
	-type d	search for directories	find /usr/bin -name '*sh' -type f
	-type f	search for regular files	find ~ -type d
locate		search for all files in indexed data base	locate '*txt'
			locate '/Some_dir/*jpg'
			locate '*txt' less
less		view file page by page	less file.txt
head		view ten first lines in file	head file.txt
	- <n></n>	view <n> first lines in file</n>	head -50 file.txt
tail		view last ten lines in file	tail file.txt
	- <n></n>	view <n> last lines in file</n>	tail -50 file.txt
	-f	show last ten lines of file in real time	tail -f active_output.out
cat		concatenate and print file contents	cat tiny_file.txt
	-T	display tabs ad '^I'	cat *out > combined_output.txt
	-n	number lines	cat -T tab_separated_file.txt
grep		print lines matching a pattern	grep 'some_TEXT' file1.txt
	-C	print only count of matches	grep -o '[A-Z]\s[a-z]\+' file1.txt
	-0	print only matching pattern	grep -c '[A-Z]\s[a-z]\+' file1.txt
	-i	ignore case in patter	grep -i 'MaTcHing' file1.txt
	-f	get pattern from file	grep -f
	-E	interpret pattern as regex	grep -E '^([A-Z]+ [a-z]+)' *.txt
	-F	interpret pattern as literal string	grep -F 'my.email@ucdavis.edu' *.txt
	-P	interpret pattern as Perl-style regex	grep -P '\t'
history		print your command history	history grep 'mkdir -p'
wc		count lines, words, bytes in file	wc file1.txt
	-1	count lines in file	ls *txt wc -l
cut	-f	extract field(s) from each tab- separated line	cut -f 1-4 file.txt
	-d	specify delimiter other than tab	cut -f 1,4 file.txt
			history cut -f 4 -d ' '