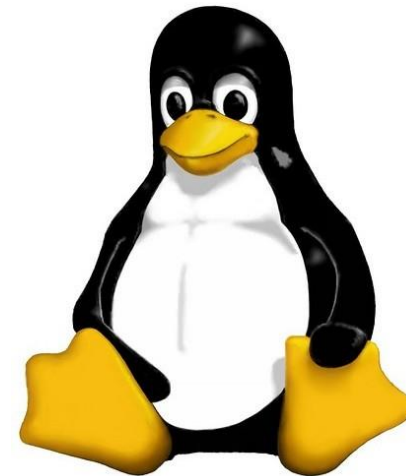


Original source: [https://oit.ua.edu/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/Linux\\_bash\\_cheat\\_sheet-1.pdf](https://oit.ua.edu/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/Linux_bash_cheat_sheet-1.pdf) [freeworld.posterous.com](https://freeworld.posterous.com)

# Linux Bash Shell Cheat Sheet



(works with about every distribution, except for apt-get which is Ubuntu/Debian exclusive)

## Legend:

Everything in "<>" is to be replaced, ex: <fileName> --> iLovePeanuts.txt

Don't include the '=' in your commands

'..' means that more than one file can be affected with only one command ex: rm  
file.txt file2.txt movie.mov .. ..

# Linux Bash Shell Cheat Sheet

## Basic Commands

### Basic Terminal Shortcuts

CTRL L = Clear the terminal  
CTRL D = Logout  
SHIFT Page Up/Down = Go up/down the terminal  
CTRL A = Cursor to start of line  
CTRL E = Cursor the end of line  
CTRL U = Delete left of the cursor  
CTRL K = Delete right of the cursor  
CTRL W = Delete word on the left  
CTRL Y = Paste (after CTRL U,K or W)  
TAB = auto completion of file or command  
CTRL R = reverse search history  
!! = repeat last command  
CTRL Z = stops the current command (resume with fg in foreground or bg in background)

### Basic Terminal Navigation

ls -a = list all files and folders  
ls <folderName> = list files in folder  
ls -lh = Detailed list, Human readable  
ls -l \*.jpg = list jpeg files only  
ls -lh <fileName> = Result for file only  
  
cd <folderName> = change directory  
    if folder name has spaces use " "  
cd / = go to root  
cd .. = go up one folder, tip: ../../../  
  
du -h: Disk usage of folders, human readable  
du -ah: " " " files & folders, Human readable  
du -sh: only show disc usage of folders  
  
pwd = print working directory  
  
man <command> = shows manual (RTFM)

### Basic file manipulation

cat <fileName> = show content of file  
                    (less, more)  
head = from the top  
      -n <#oflines> <fileName>  
  
tail = from the bottom  
      -n <#oflines> <fileName>  
  
mkdir = create new folder  
mkdir myStuff ..  
mkdir myStuff/pictures/ ..  
  
cp image.jpg newimage.jpg = copy and rename a file  
cp image.jpg <folderName>/ = copy to folder  
cp image.jpg folder/sameImageNewName.jpg  
cp -R stuff otherStuff = copy and rename a folder  
cp \*.txt stuff/ = copy all of \*<file type> to folder  
  
mv file.txt Documents/ = move file to a folder  
mv <folderName> <folderName2> = move folder in folder  
mv filename.txt filename2.txt = rename file  
mv <fileName> stuff/newfileName  
mv <folderName>/ .. = move folder up in hierarchy  
  
rm <fileName> .. = delete file (s)  
rm -i <fileName> .. = ask for confirmation each file  
rm -f <fileName> = force deletion of a file  
rm -r <foldername>/ = delete folder  
  
touch <fileName> = create or update a file  
  
ln file1 file2 = physical link  
ln -s file1 file2 = symbolic link

# Linux Bash Shell Cheat Sheet

## Basic Commands

### Researching Files

The slow method (sometimes very slow):

locate <text> = search the content of all the files  
locate <fileName> = search for a file  
sudo updatedb = update database of files

find = the best file search tool (fast)  
find -name "<fileName>"  
find -name "text" = search for files who start with the word text  
find -name "\*text" = " " " " end " " " "

### Advanced Search:

Search from file Size (in ~)

find ~ -size +10M = search files bigger than.. (M,K,G)

Search from last access

find -name "<filetype>" -atime -5  
( '-' = less than, '+' = more than and nothing = exactly)

Search only files or directory's

find -type d --> ex: find /var/log -name "syslog" -type d  
find -type f = files

More info: man find, man locate

### Extract, sort and filter data

grep <someText> <fileName> = search for text in file  
-i = Doesn't consider uppercase words  
-I = exclude binary files  
grep -r <text> <folderName>/ = search for file names  
with occurrence of the text

### With regular expressions:

grep -E ^<text> <fileName> = search start of lines  
with the word text  
grep -E <0-4> <fileName> = shows lines containing numbers 0-4  
grep -E <a-zA-Z> <fileName> = retrieve all lines  
with alphabetical letters

sort = sort the content of files  
sort <fileName> = sort alphabetically  
sort -o <file> <outputFile> = write result to a file  
sort -r <fileName> = sort in reverse  
sort -R <fileName> = sort randomly  
sort -n <fileName> = sort numbers

wc = word count

wc <fileName> = nbr of line, nbr of words, byte size  
-l (lines), -w (words), -c (byte size), -m  
(number of characters)

cut = cut a part of a file

-c --> ex: cut -c 2-5 names.txt  
(cut the characters 2 to 5 of each line)  
-d (delimiter) (-d & -f good for .csv files)  
-f (# of field to cut)

more info: man cut, man sort, man grep

# Linux Bash Shell Cheat Sheet

## Basic Commands

### Time settings

date = view & modify time (on your computer)

View:

date "+%H" --> If it's 9 am, then it will show 09

date "+%H:%M:%S" = (hours, minutes, seconds)

%Y = years

Modify:

MMDDhhmmYYYY

Month | Day | Hours | Minutes | Year

sudo date 031423421997 = March 14<sup>th</sup> 1997, 23:42

### Execute programs at another time

use 'at' to execute programs in the future

Step 1, write in the terminal: at <timeOfExecution> ENTER

ex --> at 16:45 or at 13:43 7/23/11 (to be more precise)

or after a certain delay:

at now +5 minutes (hours, days, weeks, months, years)

Step 2: <ENTER COMMAND> ENTER

repeat step 2 as many times you need

Step 3: CTRL D to close input

atq = show a list of jobs waiting to be executed

atrm = delete a job n°<x>

ex (delete job #42) --> atrm 42

sleep = pause between commands

with ';' you can chain commands, ex: touch file; rm file

you can make a pause between commands (minutes, hours, days)

ex --> touch file; sleep 10; rm file <-- 10 seconds

### (continued)

crontab = execute a command regularly

-e = modify the crontab

-l = view current crontab

-r = delete you crontab

In crontab the syntax is

<Minutes> <Hours> <Day of month> <Day of week (0-6, 0 = Sunday)> <COMMAND>

ex, create the file movies.txt every day at 15:47:

47 15 \* \* \* touch /home/bob/movies.txt

\* \* \* \* \* --> every minute

at 5:30 in the morning, from the 1<sup>st</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> each month:

30 5 1-15 \* \*

at midnight on Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays:

0 0 \* \* 1,3,4

every two hours:

0 \*/2 \* \* \*

every 10 minutes Monday to Friday:

\*/10 \* \* \* 1-5

### Execute programs in the background

Add a '&' at the end of a command

ex --> cp bigMovieFile.mp4 &

nohup: ignores the HUP signal when closing the console (process will still run if the terminal is closed)

ex --> nohup cp bigMovieFile.mp4

jobs = know what is running in the background

fg = put a background process to foreground

ex: fg (process 1), f%2 (process 2) f%3, ...

# Linux Bash Shell Cheat Sheet

## Basic Commands

### Process Management

w = who is logged on and what they are doing

htop = graphic representation of system load average  
(quit with CTRL C)

ps = Static process list  
-ef --> ex: ps -ef | less  
-ejH --> show process hierarchy  
-u --> process's from current user

top = Dynamic process list

While in top:

- q to close top
- h to show the help
- k to kill a process

CTRL C to top a current terminal process

kill = kill a process

You need the PID # of the process

ps -u <AccountName> | grep <Application>

Then

kill <PID> .. .. .

kill -9 <PID> = violent kill

killall = kill multiple process's

ex --> killall locate

extras:

sudo halt <-- to close computer

sudo reboot <-- to reboot

### Create and modify user accounts

sudo adduser bob = root creates new user

sudo passwd <AccountName> = change a user's password

sudo deluser <AccountName> = delete an account

addgroup friends = create a new user group

delgroup friends = delete a user group

usermod -g friends <Account> = add user to a group

usermod -g bob boby = change account name

usermod -aG friends bob = add groups to a user without losing the ones he's already in

### File Permissions

chown = change the owner of a file

ex --> chown bob hello.txt

chown user:bob report.txt = changes the user owning report.txt to 'user' and the group owning it to 'bob'

-R = recursively affect all the sub folders

ex --> chown -R bob:bob /home/Daniel

chmod = modify user access/permission - simple way

u = user

g = group

o = other

d = directory (if element is a directory)

l = link (if element is a file link)

r = read (read permissions)

w = write (write permissions)

x = eXecute (only useful for scripts and programs)

# Linux Bash Shell Cheat Sheet

## Basic Commands

### File Permissions (continued)

'+' means add a right  
'-' means delete a right  
'=' means affect a right

ex --> chmod g+w someFile.txt  
(add to current group the right to modify someFile.txt)

more info: man chmod

### Flow redirection

Redirect results of commands:

'>' at the end of a command to redirect the result to a file  
ex --> ps -ejH > process.txt  
'>>' to redirect the result to the end of a file

Redirect errors:

'2>' at the end of the command to redirect the result to a file  
ex --> cut -d , -f 1 file.csv > file 2> errors.log  
'2>&1' to redirect the errors the same way as the standard output

Read progressively from the keyboard

<Command> << <wordToTerminateInput>  
ex --> sort << END <-- This can be anything you want  
    > Hello  
    > Alex  
    > Cinema  
    > Game  
    > Code  
    > Ubuntu  
    > END

### Flow Redirection (continued)

terminal output:

Alex  
Cinema  
Code  
Game  
Ubuntu

Another example --> wc -m << END

### Chain commands

'|' at the end of a command to enter another one  
ex --> du | sort -nr | less

### Archive and compress data

Archive and compress data the long way:

Step 1, put all the files you want to compress in the same folder: ex --> mv \*.txt folder/

Step 2, Create the tar file:

tar -cvf my\_archive.tar folder/  
    -c : creates a .tar archive  
    -v : tells you what is happening (verbose)  
    -f : assembles the archive into one file

Step 3.1, create gzip file (most current):  
gzip my\_archive.tar  
    to decompress: gunzip my\_archive.tar.gz

Step 3.2, or create a bzip2 file (more powerful but slow):  
bzip2 my\_archive.tar  
    to decompress: bunzip2 my\_archive.tar.bz2

# Linux Bash Shell Cheat Sheet

## Basic Commands

### Archive and compress data (continued)

step 4, to decompress the .tar file:  
`tar -xvf archive.tar archive.tar`

Archive and compress data the fast way:

gzip: `tar -zcvf my_archive.tar.gz folder/`  
decompress: `tar -zcvf my_archive.tar.gz Documents/`

bzip2: `tar -jcvf my_archive.tar.gz folder/`  
decompress: `tar -jxvf archive.tar.bz2 Documents/`

Show the content of .tar, .gz or .bz2 without decompressing it:

gzip:  
`gzip -ztf archive.tar.gz`  
bzip2:  
`bzip2 -jtf archive.tar.bz2`  
tar:  
`tar -tf archive.tar`

tar extra:  
`tar -rvf archive.tar file.txt` = add a file to the .tar

You can also directly compress a single file and view the file without decompressing:

Step 1, use gzip or bzip2 to compress the file:  
`gzip numbers.txt`

Step 2, view the file without decompressing it:  
zcat = view the entire file in the console (same as cat)  
zmore = view one screen at a time the content of the file (same as more)  
zless = view one line of the file at a time (same as less)

### Installing software

When software is available in the repositories:  
`sudo apt-get install <nameOfSoftware>`  
ex--> `sudo apt-get install aptitude`

If you download it from the Internet in .gz format (or bz2) - "Compiling from source"

Step 1, create a folder to place the file:  
`mkdir /home/username/src` <-- then cd to it

Step 2, with 'ls' verify that the file is there (if not, `mv ../file.tar.gz /home/username/src/`)

Step 3, decompress the file (if .zip: `unzip <file>`)  
<--

Step 4, use 'ls', you should see a new directory

Step 5, cd to the new directory

Step 6.1, use ls to verify you have an INSTALL file, then: `more INSTALL`

If you don't have an INSTALL file:

Step 6.2, execute `./configure` <-- creates a makefile

Step 6.2.1, run `make` <-- builds application binaries

Step 6.2.2 : switch to root --> `su`

Step 6.2.3 : `make install` <-- installs the software

Step 7, read the readme file

