

Useful Unix Commands Cheat Sheet

FILE AND DIRECTORY

pwd	Return path to current directory.
ls	List directories and <i>files</i> here.
ls dir	List directories and <i>files</i> in a directory.
ls -d */	List the name of all subdirectory.
ls -a	List all <i>files</i> including hidden <i>files</i> .
ls -lh	List including more data in readable format.
cd dir	Change directory.
cd	Go to home directory.
pushd dir	Save current directory (push onto stack) and go to <i>dir</i> .
popd dir	Return (pop from the stack) to last saved directory.
dirs	List all saved directories (the stack).
touch file	Create an empty <i>file</i> .
mkdir dir	Create an empty directory.
ln -s file	Create a soft link here to <i>file/dir</i>
mv dir1 dir2	Move or renames a <i>file</i> .
cp file1 file2	Copy <i>file1</i> to <i>file2</i> .
cp -r dir1 dir2	Copy <i>dir1</i> to <i>dir2</i> including subdirectories.
rmdir dir	Remove an empty directory.
rm file	Remove a <i>file</i> .
rm -r dir	Remove a directory and its subdirectories and <i>files</i> .
rm -f file	Remove a <i>file</i> , suppress all warning.
find dir -name pattern	Search for <i>file</i> name matching pattern in <i>dir</i> .
md5sum file	Calculate MD5 checksum of <i>file</i> , there are other algorithms too, e.g. various SHA.

READ MANUAL

help	Display bash help.
help cmd	Show usage of built-in commands.
man cmd	Show usage of most commands.
info cmd	Show more info about command.

FILE ATTRIBUTES

chmod +x file	Set execute permission to <i>file</i> .
chmod -x file	Unset execute permission to <i>file</i> .
chmod IJK file	Set permission denoted by IJK to <i>file</i> . I, J, K = 0 to 7, to calculate, sum all permissions, read=4, write=2, execute=1. I is for user, J is for group, K is for everyone.
chmod -R IJK dir	Set permission denoted by IJK to <i>dir</i> and all subdirectories and <i>files</i> .
chown -R user:group dir	Change the ownership of <i>dir</i> and all subdirectories and <i>files</i> .

COMPRESSION

tar -cf file.tar dir	Group <i>files</i> .
tar -xf file.tar	Ungroup <i>files</i> .
tar -zcf file.tar.gz dir	Group and compress <i>files</i>
tar -zxf file.tar.gz	Extract and ungroup <i>files</i> .

TEXT VIEWING	
less <i>file</i>	View a <i>file</i> .
less -N <i>file</i>	View <i>file</i> with line numbers.
less -S <i>file</i>	View <i>file</i> , wrap long lines.
cat <i>file</i>	Print <i>file</i> to STDOUT.
	Print <i>file</i> to STDOUT in reverse
tac <i>file</i>	line order.
head <i>file</i>	Print first lines from a <i>file</i> .
head -n 5 <i>file</i>	Print first 5 lines from a <i>file</i> .
tail <i>file</i>	Print last lines from a <i>file</i> .
tail -n 5 <i>file</i>	Print last 5 lines from a <i>file</i> .
grep <i>str file</i>	Display lines containing <i>str</i> in <i>file</i> .
grep -c ' <i>pattern</i> ' <i>file</i>	Count lines matching a pattern.
sort <i>file</i>	Sort lines from a <i>file</i> .
sort -u <i>file</i>	Sort and return unique lines.
uniq -c <i>file</i>	Filter adjacent repeated lines.
wc <i>file</i>	Count <i>file</i> for line, word and characters.
wc -l <i>file</i>	Count number of line for <i>file</i> .
diff <i>file1 file2</i>	Show difference between <i>file1</i> and <i>file2</i> .
cut -f 1,3 <i>file</i>	Retrieve data from 1,3 columns in a tab-delimited <i>file</i> .

REMOTE ACCESS	
wget <i>url</i>	Download <i>url</i> .
ssh <i>user@server</i>	SSH to a server.
scp -r <i>local_dir user@server: remote_dir</i>	Copy <i>file</i> from local to remote computer.
scp -r <i>user@server: remote_dir local_dir</i>	Copy <i>file</i> from remote to local computer.

TEXT EDITING	
paste <i>file1 file2</i>	Join <i>file1</i> and <i>file2</i> line by line.
truncate -s <i>size file</i>	Remove contents in file.
nano -S <i>file</i>	Nano editor with smooth scrolling.

JOB CONTROL	
ps <i>aux</i>	Show running processes.
pkill -u <i>user</i>	Terminate all process for user.
pkill <i>cmd</i>	Terminate a process with SIGTERM.
pkill -9 <i>cmd</i>	Terminate <i>cmd</i> with SIGKILL.
top	View top CPU using processes.
nohup <i>cmd</i>	Run <i>cmd</i> disregarding the hangup signal.
<i>cmd</i> &	Run <i>cmd</i> in background.
jobs	Show running jobs.
fg <i>N</i>	Bring job <i>N</i> to foreground.
bg	Bring job <i>N</i> to background.

MISC	
echo <i>string</i>	Print the string to STDOUT
printf <i>format-str args</i>	C like printf
date	Display current date time information.
time <i>cmd</i>	Time the execution of <i>cmd</i>
sleep <i>N</i>	Wait for <i>N</i> secs.
watch <i>cmd</i>	Repeatedly execute <i>cmd</i> every 2s and display result.
which <i>cmd</i>	Display the resolved command directory.
seq <i>a b incr</i>	Generate a list of number starting from <i>a</i> to <i>b</i> incremented by <i>incr</i> .
yes	Keep saying yes
yes <i>str</i>	Keep saying <i>str</i> , usually used to say "no".

USEFUL FILES	
Descriptor 0	STDIN
Descriptor 1	STDOUT
Descriptor 2	STDERR
/dev/null	A file that discard information
/dev/	A file that provides 0x00
/dev/urandom	A file that provide random bytes
~	Home directory
~+	Directory pointed by PWD
~-	Directory pointed by OLDPWD
.	Current directory
..	Parent directory
/	Root directory
	A shell-independent initialization file,
~/.profile	not preferred.
~/.bash_profile	Configure environment and preferences for login shell
~/.bashrc	Configure environment and preferences for interactive shell
~/.bash_login	Bash script to execute on login
~/.bash_logout	Bash script to execute before logout
~/.bash_history	Bash command history

QUOTING	
'string'	Represents a string exactly as is.
"string"	Represents a string exactly, except substitution and escaping
\$var	Replace by value of var
\${var}	Sometimes you need this for replacing by value of var
\$(expr)	Evaluate expr and substitute the result
`expr`	Evaluate expr and substitute the result
[\$arithmetic-expr]	Evaluate arithmetic-expr and substitute value

DATA STRUCTURES	
declare -r var=val	Declare and initialize a read-only var.
readonly var=val	Declare and initialize a read-only var.
declare -x var=val	Declare and initialize an exported var.
export var=val	Declare and initialize an exported var.
declare -i var	Declare a numeric var.
declare -p var	Print the declaration of var.
declare -p	Print all vars.
declare -xp	Print all exported vars.
export	Print all exported vars.
declare -xr	Print all read only vars.
readonly	Print all read only vars.
declare -a arr=(val1 val2)	Declare and initialize an array named arr.
\${arr[idx]}	Access an element by idx.
\${arr[*]}	List all elements.
\${!arr[*]}	List all indexes that are set.
arr[idx]=val	Add or overwrite an element by idx
unset arr[idx]	Delete an element by idx.
unset arr	Delete the array.
declare -A map=([key]=val)	Declare and initialize a hash table named var.
\${map[key]}	Access an element by key.
\${map[*]}	Access all values.
\${!map[*]}	Access all keys.
map[key]=val	Add or overwrite an entry by key.
unset map[key]	Delete an entry by key.
unset map	Delete the map.

IO REDIRECTION	
<i>cmd > file</i>	Write stdout to <i>file</i> .
<i>cmd >> file</i>	Append stdout to <i>file</i> .
<i>cmd tee file</i>	Duplicate and write stdout to <i>file</i> .
<i>cmd tee -a file</i>	Duplicate and append stdout to <i>file</i> .
<i>cmd 2>&1</i>	Redirect stderr to stdout.
<i>cmd1 cmd2</i>	Pipe output of <i>cmd1</i> to <i>cmd2</i> .
<i>cmd < file</i>	Read <i>file</i> as stdin.
<i>cmd << eof-str</i> text <i>eof-str</i>	Use multiline text as stdin, terminated by the specific sequence <i>eof-str</i> .
<i>cmd <<< str</i>	Use string as stdin.

CONDITIONS	
[! <i>expr</i>]	True if <i>expr</i> is false.
[(<i>expr</i>)]	Overriding precedence with bracket.
[<i>expr1</i> -a <i>expr2</i>]	True if both <i>expr1</i> and <i>expr2</i> are true.
[<i>expr1</i> -o <i>expr2</i>]	True if either <i>expr1</i> and <i>expr2</i> are true.

CONDITIONS (LEXICOGRAPHIC)	
[-z <i>str</i>]	<i>str</i> is zero length.
test -z <i>str</i>	<i>str</i> is zero length, test command works for all other <i>conditions</i> too.
[-n <i>str</i>]	<i>str</i> is non-zero length.
[<i>str1</i> = <i>str2</i>]	<i>Str1</i> is the same as <i>str2</i> .
[<i>str1</i> \> <i>str2</i>]	<i>Str1</i> sorts lexicographically after <i>str2</i> .
[<i>str1</i> \< <i>str2</i>]	<i>Str1</i> sorts lexicographically before <i>str2</i> .

CONDITIONS (ARITHMETIC)	
[<i>arg1</i> -eq <i>arg2</i>]	<i>Arg1</i> is equal to <i>arg2</i> .
[<i>arg1</i> -ne <i>arg2</i>]	<i>Arg1</i> is not equal to <i>arg2</i> .
[<i>arg1</i> -lt <i>arg2</i>]	<i>Arg1</i> is less than to <i>arg2</i> .
[<i>arg1</i> -le <i>arg2</i>]	<i>Arg1</i> is less than or equal to <i>arg2</i> .
[<i>arg1</i> -gt <i>arg2</i>]	<i>Arg1</i> is greater than to <i>arg2</i> .
[<i>arg1</i> -ge <i>arg2</i>]	<i>Arg1</i> is greater than or equal to <i>arg2</i> .

CONDITIONS (FILE ATTRIBUTES)	
[-a <i>file</i>]	<i>File</i> exists.
[-e <i>file</i>]	<i>File</i> exists.
[-d <i>file</i>]	<i>File</i> is directory.
[-f <i>file</i>]	<i>File</i> is regular <i>file</i> .
[-h <i>file</i>]	<i>File</i> is symbolic link.
[-s <i>file</i>]	<i>File</i> size greater than 0.
[-r <i>file</i>]	<i>File</i> can be read.
[-w <i>file</i>]	<i>File</i> can be written.
[-x <i>file</i>]	<i>File</i> can be executed.
[-O <i>file</i>]	<i>File</i> is owned by effective user.
[-G <i>file</i>]	<i>File</i> is owned by effective group.
[<i>file1</i> -nt <i>file2</i>]	<i>File1</i> is newer than <i>file2</i> .
[<i>file1</i> -ot <i>file2</i>]	<i>File1</i> is older than <i>file2</i> .

USEFUL, POWERFUL (NOT NOW)
patch
vi
sed
awk
expect

CONTROL FLOW

if <i>cond</i> ; then <i>cmds</i> ; fi	If-then statement, fi means "end if".
if <i>cond</i> then <i>cmds</i> ; fi	If-then statement, new-line instead of ';' is also a valid syntax.
if <i>cond</i> ; then <i>cmds1</i> ; else <i>cmds2</i> ; fi	If-then-else statement, fi means "end if".
if <i>cond1</i> ; then <i>cmds1</i> ; elif <i>cond2</i> ; then <i>cmds2</i> ; else <i>cmds3</i> ; fi	If-then-elseif-else statement, elif means "else if", more than 1 elif is also valid.
case <i>\$var</i> in 1) <i>cmds1</i> ;; 2) <i>cmds2</i> ;; esac	switch-case statement based on value contained in <i>var</i> .
case <i>`expr`</i> in 1) <i>cmds1</i> ;; 2) <i>cmds2</i> ;; esac	switch-case statement with value evaluated from <i>expr</i> .
case <i>\$var</i> in 1) <i>cmds1</i> ;; *) <i>default-cmd</i> ;; esac	switch-case statement with default case handled by *).
for <i>var</i> in list; do <i>cmds</i> ; done	For every element in list, execute <i>cmds</i> with <i>var</i> set to the element.
for <i>var</i> in <i>`expr`</i> ; do <i>cmds</i> ; done	For loop with list value evaluated from <i>expr</i> .
for <i>var</i> in list; do <i>cmds</i> ; break ; done	For loop with break.
for <i>var</i> in list; do <i>cmds</i> ; continue ; done	For loop with continue.
while <i>cond</i> ; do <i>cmds</i> ; done	Execute <i>cmds</i> while <i>cond</i> is true.
while <i>cond</i> ; do <i>cmds</i> ; continue ; done	While loop with continue.
while <i>cond</i> ; do <i>cmds</i> ; break ; done	While loop with break.
until <i>cond</i> ; do <i>cmds</i> ; done	Execute <i>cmds</i> while <i>cond</i> is false. Break and continue also applies.
while <i>cond1</i> ; do while <i>cond2</i> ; do <i>cmds</i> ; continue 2; done ; done	Continue on outer nested loop
while <i>cond1</i> ; do while <i>cond2</i> ; do <i>cmds</i> ; break 2; done ; done	Break outer nested loop

BASH SCRIPTING

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
#This is comment, below is your script
```

```
foo(){
```

```
    local x=1;
```

Sample bash script

```
    # This function is not implemented
```

```
    return $x;
```

```
}
```

```
exit `foo`
```

exit <i>val</i>	Specify a return code for a bash script, default return 0 if omitted.
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\$?	Return code from last command
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\$0	Script name
------------	-------------

\$N	The N-th argument, only work for N=1-9
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\${N}	The N-th argument, this form must be used for N>9
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\$#	Number of argument
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shift <i>N</i>	Discard the first <i>N</i> arguments and shift the remaining argument, \$0 is not affected.
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function <i>func</i> { <i>cmds</i> ; }	Declare a function named <i>func</i> containing <i>cmds</i> .
---	---

<i>func</i> () { <i>cmds</i> ; }	Function declaration without using keyword function.
----------------------------------	--

local <i>var=val</i>	Declare and initialize function-scoped <i>var</i> .
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return <i>val</i>	Specify a return code for a function, default return 0 if omitted.
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