LINUX CHEAT-SHEET

uname shows the name of the kernel(OS)
mkdir dir_name Create a new directory
pwd shows the present working directory
ls Lists all files and directories in a directory
ls -R Lists files in sub-directories as well
ls -a Lists hidden files as well
ls -al Lists files and directories with detailed information like permissions,size, owner, etc.
cd or cd ~ Navigate to HOME directory
cd .. Move one level up
cd To change to a particular directory
cd / Move to the root directory
cat > filename Creates a new file
cat filename Displays the file content
cat file1 file2 > file3 Joins two files (file1,file2) and stores the output in a new file (file3)
mv [file] [new_path] Moves the files to the new path
mv [filename] [new_file_name] Renames the file to a new filename
sudo Allows regular users to run programs with the security privileges of the superuser or root
rm filename Deletes a file
man command_name Gives help information on a command
history Gives a list of all past commands typed in the current terminal session
clear clears the terminal
rmdir removes a directory
touch filename creates a new file
rm file_name Remove a file
rm -r dir_name Removes a directory
cp [file_name1] [file_name2] Copy the
contents of the first file to a new destination, which can be in a second folder
cp -r [dir_name1] [dir_name2] Recursively copy the contents of the first directory into the second directory
echo "any text to display" used to display any text on command line
echo [text]>>[file_name] echo prints arguments to standard output, '>>' redirects standard output to append to a file [file_name] defines target file name
tar Stands for for tape archive and is used used to create archive and extract archived files
tar -cf Create an archive with a given file name
tar –xvf [file_name] Unarchive an archive.
options :-
-x includes the extended attributes of the files (metadata)
-v is verbose mode
-f tells tar what file/archive you are unarchiving
curl [options] [URL] curl is used to download or upload data
wget [URL] Download a file from a server
diff [file_name_1] [file_name_2] File compare, line by line (note: diff is whitespace sensitive)
ifconfig Get the IP address, MAC address, and MTU of available networks
ssh [IP address] Connect to a host
ssh user@server Connect to a server (default port 22)
useradd [user_name] Create a new user
useradd –r [user_name] Delete a user
passwd Change your password
chown user file/directory_name Change ownership of a file
chown –R user:group /path/to/directory Change the ownership of a directory and files
chmod [permission] [file_name] Change the permissions of a file
Eg. chmod 777 /path/to/file
groups [user-name] Display the groups a user belongs to
chgrp [group-name] file/dir_name Change group ownership
crontab –e Create a new crontab or edit an existing crontab
apt-get update Update package list for Debian based systems.
apt-get upgrade Upgrade all installed packages to their newest version for Debian based systems.
apt-get install package Install package with name package for Debian
based systems.
apt-remove package Remove package with name package for Debian
based systems
locate file_name Locate a file in the file system
find [dir_path] -name [filename] find a file (search for a file)
grep [pattern] [file] finds lines containing [pattern] in [file]
grep -r [pattern] [dir_name] finds lines containing [pattern] in [dir_name]
awk options 'selection _criteria {action }' input-file > output-file
options :-
-f program-file : Reads the AWK program source from the file program-file, instead of from the first command line argument.
-F fs : Use fs for the input field separator
getfacl filename
To show permissions
setfacl -m "u:user:permissions" /path/to/file
To add permission for user
setfacl -m "g:group:permissions" /path/to/file
To add permissions for a group
sudo systemctl start [service]
To start a service
sudo systemctl stop [service]
To stop the service
sudo systemctl status [service]
To check/display status of a service
sudo systemctl restart [service]
To restart a service
sudo systemctl disable [service]
When you disable the service, it doesn't start the next time the system boot up.
sudo systemctl enable [service]
To enable a disabled service.