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.