Linux cheatsheet

uname
who
whois
pwd
date
cal

ls –d /usr/???
[gC]*
{1..10}

alias lh=”ls –lh”

man passwd / man -k SHA1
info passwd
wheris bzip2
which bzip2
type echo / type ls

ls / ls –la / ls –lR / ls –ld
ln / ln -s
du –h
head / head –n-1 / head –n5
tail
cat
less
wc –l
nl
cut –d : -f 2

tr -s “<,>” “[,]”
tr -d “@”
tr -s “[:lower:]” “[:upper:]”
sort
uniq / uniq -D
touch

groupadd
useradd
usermod

grep / grep –vE ‘^ii.*’ / grep –i
grep –E “1[0-9]{2}-[0-9]{3}” file | cut –d : -f 2

free
ps –aux
ps –fax
pstree
top
uptime
jobs

apt-get update / apt-get upgrade
apt-get install appname
dpkg –l / dpkg –search / dpkg –s

ip addr show
env / printenv

chown
chmod / chmod u=rwx,g=rx,o= /home/user /
chmod 750 /home/user

> file.txt
>> file.txt
ls –la /usr/bin &> file.txt
ls –la /usr/bin 2> file.txt
ls –la /usr/bin > file.txt 2>&1
dd if=/dev/zero of=/home/user/f4_4 bs=1024
count=2000

kill –SIGTERM 10492
kill –SIGKILL 10492
killall –SIGKILL processname

lsblk
fdisk –l
mkfs / mkfs.ext4 / mkfs.ntfs
mount
umount
lsof
cat /proc/partitions
df –h
mkswap
swapon
swapoff
cat /proc/swaps
/etc/fstab
dd if=/dev/zero of=/dev/sdb1 bs=1024
count=10
fsck

/dev/zero
/dev/random
/dev/null

```
find . –type d – name “example”
find . –type f –iname “example.*”
find . –not –type f –iname “example.*”
find . –name “abc*” ! –name “*.php”
find . –name “*.php” –o –name “*.txt”
find . –type f –mmin +1 –mmin -5
find . –size +5M
find . –empty
find . –perm 777
find example/ -type d –exec chmod 775 {}  +
find . –maxdepth 1 –type f –name “*.jpg”
–exec rm {} +

tar –cvf example.tar directory/
tar –tf example.tar
tar –xvf example.tar
gzip example.tar
gunzip example.tar
bzip2 example.tar
bunzip2 example.tar
tar –cvzf example.tar.gz directory/
tar –xvzf example.tar.gz
tar –cvjf example.tar.bz2 directory/
tar –xvjf example.tar.bz2
gzip < /directory/example > example.gz
bzip2 < /directory/example > example.bz2

sha1sum file

sed “s/pattern/newpattern/g” file
sed -i “s/pattern/newpattern/g” file
sed “s/\s*#.*//g; /^$/ d; s/^[[:space:]]*//g” file
sed “s/\s*#.*//g; /^$/ p; s/^[[:space:]]*//g” file
sed “s/\s*#.*//g; /^$/ q; s/^[[:space:]]*//g” file
sed “10 q” file

seq 10
```

Regular expressions

Format

^ and $	Start / end of a line
.	Any character
[ ] and [^]	Any character (not) between the brackets
?	Zero or one time previous character / expression
* and +	Zero or more / one time previous character / expression
{x,y}	Minimum x and maximum y previous character / expression
( )	Group

Character classes

\w and \W	“word character” (a-zA-Z_) and inverse
\b and \B	“word boundary” (boundary from a word) and inverse
\s and \S	Whitespace and inverse
[[:alpha:]]	a-zA-Z
[[:digit:]]	0-9
[[:alnum:]]	a-zA-Z0-9
\d and ...	Not in grep: same as [[:digit:]]

Examples

KdG student numbers: [0-9]{7}-[0-9]{2}

Hexadecimal number of 4 numbers: [0-9A-Fa-f]{4}

Each number containing a minimum of 3 zeros, repeated after each other:
[0-9]*0{3}[0-9]*

Word “fix” in a text, different possibilities:
[[:space:]]fix[[:space:]]
fix\W
\<fix\>

Start with <, contains @ and ends with >:
<.+@.+>

Bash shell scripting

#!/usr/bin/env bash

# comments
var=”Hello”
export globalvar=”Hello”
clear
echo -n “Enter your name: ”
read name
echo -e $var,\\n$name
read -p "What is your first name? " firstname
echo “${firstname^}” / echo “${firstname^^}”

Positional parameters
$0 (0-9)
$# (get amount of positional parameters)
$* and $@ (list of all parameters)

Quotes
Single quotes: hard quotes, print what’s between them
Double quotes: soft quotes, $ and `will be handled escape with \
Backquotes: command substitution or use $(..)

Calculate with + - * / %
number=$((2+2))
let number=2+2

chmod +x script.sh
./script.sh
source script.sh
. script.sh

/bin/true (0) - /bin/false (1)
$? (exit status -- exit 113)

[..] or newer version [[..]] (with regular expressions =~)
-n true if next variable has a value
-z true if the string is empty
-d true if it is a directory
-f true if it is a file
-r true if it is a readable file
-w true if there are writing permissions for the file
-x true if it is an executable file
[file1 -nt file2] true if file1 is newer then file2
[file1 -ot file2] true if file1 is older than file2
-ot reversed

[number1 .. number2]
-lt less than
-le less than or equals
-eq equals
-gt greater than
-ge greater than or equals
-ne not equals

[-d "$1"] && echo "It’s a directory"
[-f "$1"] && echo "It’s a file"
[-x "$1"] && { echo "Not allowed with an executable"; exit 1; }
[$EUID -ne 0] && { echo "You are not root"; exit 1; }
[[“$int” =~ ^-?[0-9]+$]]

((int == 0)) / ((int < 0)) / ((((int % 2)) == 0))

[[..]] && [[..]] / [[..]] || [[..]] / ! ((int == 0))

IFS (space / tab / newline) / IFS=$'\n' (only newline)

```
for filename in $(find ~/ -iname '*.txt')
do
   echo $filename
done

for filename in $(ls *.tar.gz)
do
   tar xvf $filename
done

if [ -d /etc/systemd ]; then
     echo “Directory exists”
fi

if ls ~/tmp/*.tar.gz &> /dev/null; then
   cp ~/tmp/*.tar.gz .
else
   echo "Er zijn geen tar.gz-bestanden beschikbaar"
   exit 2
fi

if [ -d ~/Music ] && [ -w ~/Music ] && [ -x ~/Music ]; then
     cd ~/Music
elif [ -d ~/Documents ] && [ -w ~/Documents ] && [ -x ~/Documents ]; then
     cd ~/Documents
else
     echo “No access to a directory”
     exit 1
fi
```

```
teller=$1
[ ! -z “$1” ] && { echo “Expecting one parameter”; exit 1 }
while [ $teller -gt 0 ]; do
     echo $teller
     sleep 1
     $((teller--))
done

case $1 in
  move)
    echo "Move"
    ;;
  copy | kopie)
    echo "Copy"
    ;;
  delete)
    echo "Delete"
    ;;
  *)
    echo "Something else"
esac

function name {
     local foo # local variable for this function
     echo “Do something with $foo”
     return
}

cmd1 && cmd2 (execute cmd2 if cmd1 exit code 0)
cmd1 || cmd2 (execute cmd2 only if cmd1 exit code 1)
```