Module 1 Cheat Sheet - Introduction to Linux

Linux terminal tips

Use tab completion to autocomplete pathnames and command names.

 $Scroll\ through\ your\ \textbf{command}\ \textbf{history}\ with\ the\ \textbf{Up}\ \textit{Arrow}\ and\ \textbf{Down}\ \textit{Arrow}\ keys\ to\ find\ and\ re-run\ a\ command\ you\ already\ used.$

Getting information

Display the reference manual for the 1s command:

man 1s

Browsing and navigating directories

Special paths

Symbol	Represents path to
~	home directory
/	root directory
	present working directory
	parent of present working directory

List files and directories in the current directory:

1 c

List files and directories in a directory:

ls path_to_directory

Return path to present working directory

pwd

Change the current directory to a subdirectory:

cd child_directory_name

 $\textbf{Tip:} \ \ \textbf{Because cd looks in the current directory for \texttt{child_directory_name}, you don't need to type the entire path.}$

Change the current directory:

Up one level: cd ../

To home: cd ~ or cd

To some other directory: cd path_to_directory

Change the current directory to another one at the same level:

Suppose you have two sibling directories within the same directory, dir_1 and dir_2, and your present working directory is dir_1. To switch to dir_2, enter:

cd ../dir 2

Tip: Using ..., you don't need to know the path to the parent directory to switch to a sibling.

Change the current directory back to the directory you were in previously:

cd -

Upgrading and installing packages

Fetch and display up-to-date information about all upgradable packages:

sudo apt update

Upgrade to the latest supported version of nano:

sudo apt upgrade nano

Install Vim:

sudo apt install vim

Creating and editing files

Create a new text file and open it with nano:

nano file_name.txt

Tip: If the file already exists, nano simply opens it for editing.

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