

linux CheatSheet

Basic Commands

ls

- lists content of a directory
`ls [/aDirectoryName]`
- lists content with the long flag `-l` and human-readable flag `h` displays file permissions and size information
`$ ls -lh /users/max/documents`
- lists with the recursive flag `-R` everything in and under a directory
`$ ls -R /users/max/documents`

pwd (present working directory)

- print name of current/working directory
- using flag Logical `-L` to include symlinks

cd (change directory)

- ex. : moving to root directory :
`$ cd \`

rm (remove)

- removing a file :
`$ rm myFile`
- removing an empty directory:
`$ rmdir myEmptyDirectory`
- removing a non-empty directory and its contents recursively :
`rm -r myDirectory`

cp (copy)

- copy a file to a specified directory
`$ cp myFile /home/max/anotherDirectory`

mv (move)

- move a file to a specified directory
`$ cp myFile /home/max/anotherDirectory`

Other Commands

cat (concatenate)

- prints file content to output

less

- quickly display less than a complete file contents
- scroll document's content with arrows
- quit by typing 'q'

man

- brings up a one-page interface to reference manuals about a linux command
ex. : `$ man ls`
- type `\` (backslash) followed by keywords to search into document
move forward to next keyword by typing 'n'
- quit by typing 'q'

touch

- updates file timestamps
- if file doesn't exist it will create it

stat (status)

- displays file or file system status
displays file's inode (metadata) information

| (pipe)

- creates a unidirectional data channel
- takes the output of a command to feed it as the input of another
`$ journalctl | grep myFile.php`
- you can chain as many pipes as you wish
`texttt$ journalctl | grep myFile.php | grep error`

info

- reading documentation in Info format
- useful, when you don't know the name of a command you want to use
- click Enter on underlined text to follow links
'u' will bring you back one level
'q' to exit

journalctl

- tool to query the contents of the systemd journal
ideally do filter query with grep
`$ journalctl | grep myPage.php`

Keyboard Shortcuts

TAB (completion)

- press TAB to complete a command
`$ touch myNewFile`
`$ rm my<TAB>`

Special Characters

* (gobbling)

- wildcard used to designate all files in a directory
`$ mv * /home/max/archive`
- wildcard used to designate any characters
`$ git add linux*.tex, linux*.pdf`

? (question mark)

- represents or matches a single occurrence of any character
there are files named 'file1', 'file2', 'file3'
`$ rm file? /home/max/documents`

References

David Clinton (2018), Linux in Action derni re compilation : (October 5, 2019)