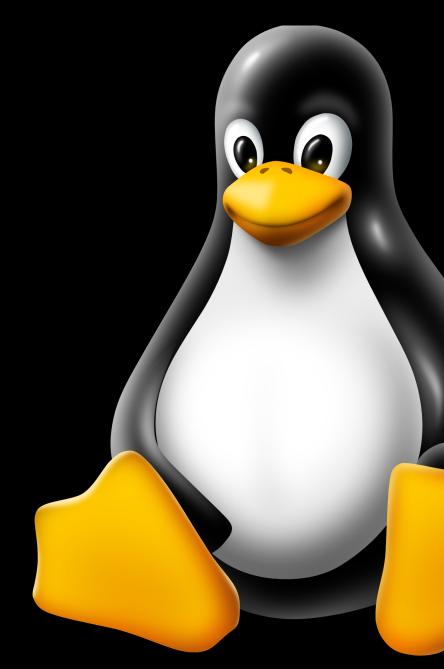
# LINUX COMMANDS CHEATSHEET





# 0. Listing Files



#### Is

>> Lists all files and directories in the present working directory

#### ls - R

>> Lists files in the directory and 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.



# 1.Creating & Viewing files



- i) cat >filename ii) Add content iii) Press Ctrl+ d to return to command prompt
- >> Creates a new file with the added content

#### touch filename.txt

>> Creates a new file with empty content. Can be used when the user doesn't have data to store at the time of file creation

#### cat filename

>>Displays the file content

#### cat file1 file2 > file3

>>Joins two files (file1, file2) and stores the output in a new file (file3)



# 2.Moving and Re-naming files



## mv filename new\_location

>> Moves the files to the new location

#### mv filename newfilename

>> Renames the file to a newfilename

## sudo command\_to\_execute

>>Allows regular users to run programs with the security privileges of the superuser or root. Sudo command will ask for password authentication.

#### cat file1 file2 > file3

>>Joins two files (file1, file2) and stores the output in a new file (file3)



# 3.Deleting Files

#### rm filename

>>Deletes a file from the system without confirmation



# mkdir directoryname

>>Creates a new directory in the present working directory or a at the specified path.

# rmdir mydir

>>Deletes a directory with name 'mydir'

# rm -r mydir

>>Deletes both the directories and files it contains

## mv dir\_name new\_dir\_name

>>Renames a directory with name 'dir\_name' to 'new\_dir\_name'





# Other Mandatory Commands



#### man

>> Gives help information on a command. The terminal will open the manual page for that <a href="command">command</a>

#### clear

>>Clears the terminal and provides a clean workspace

# history

>>Gives a list of all past basic Linux commands list in the current terminal session

#### pr-x

>>Divides the file into x columns



# Secrets

- 0)All commands are case sensitive.
- 1)By default, the password we enter for sudo is retained for 15 minutes per terminal. This eliminates the need of entering the password time and again.
- 2) We only need root/sudo privileges, only if the command involves files or directories that are not owned by the user or group running the commands.
- 3) **Sudo maintains a log of each command run.** System administrators can trackback the person responsible for undesirable changes in the system.
- 4) Bash Shell (Terminal) is **silent type**. This means Shell Commands will never give you a confirmation message like "OK" or "Command Successfully Executed". It will only throw a message when something goes wrong or when an error has occurred.
- 5) **Ctrl+C** can be used to stop any command in terminal safely. If it doesn't stop with that, then Ctrl+Z can be used to force stop it.
- 6) You can power off or reboot the computer by using the command **sudo halt** and **sudo reboot**



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