

LINUX COMMANDS CHEATSHEET



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0. Listing Files



ls

>> 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

4.Directory Manipulations

mkdir directoryname

>>Creates a new directory in the present working directory or 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 command

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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