Bash Cheat Sheet

A cheat sheet for bash commands.

Command History

```
!!              # Run the last command

touch foo.sh
chmod +x !$     # !$ is the last argument of the last command i.e. foo.sh
```

Navigating Directories

```
pwd                          # Print current directory path
ls                           # List directories
ls -a|--all                  # List directories including hidden
ls -l                        # List directories in long form
ls -l -h|--human-readable # List directories in long form with human readable sizes
ls -t                        # List directories by modification time, newest first
stat foo.txt                 # List size, created and modified timestamps for a file
stat foo                     # List size, created and modified timestamps for a directory
tree                         # List directory and file tree
tree -a                      # List directory and file tree including hidden
tree -d                      # List directory tree
cd foo                       # Go to foo sub-directory
cd                           # Go to home directory
cd ~                         # Go to home directory
cd -                         # Go to last directory
pushd foo                    # Go to foo sub-directory and add previous directory to stack
popd                         # Go back to directory in stack saved by `pushd`
```

Creating Directories

```
mkdir foo                       # Create a directory
mkdir foo bar                   # Create multiple directories
mkdir -p|--parents foo/bar      # Create nested directory
mkdir -p|--parents {foo,bar}/baz # Create multiple nested directories

mktemp -d|--directory           # Create a temporary directory
```

Moving Directories

```
cp -R|--recursive foo bar                                  # Copy directory
mv foo bar                                                 # Move directory

rsync -z|--compress -v|--verbose /foo /bar # Copy directory, overwrites destination
```

```
rsync -a|--archive -z|--compress -v|--verbose /foo /bar # Copy directory, without overwriting destination
rsync -avz /foo username@hostname:/bar                  # Copy local directory to remote destination
rsync -avz username@hostname:/foo /bar                  # Copy remote directory to local destination
```

Deleting Directories

```
rmdir foo                          # Delete empty directory
rm -r|--recursive foo              # Delete directory including contents
rm -r|--recursive -f|--force foo # Delete directory including contents, ignore nonexistent files and never prompt
```

Creating Files

```
touch foo.txt          # Create file or update existing files modified timestamp
touch foo.txt bar.txt  # Create multiple files
touch {foo,bar}.txt    # Create multiple files
touch test{1..3}       # Create test1, test2 and test3 files
touch test{a..c}       # Create testa, testb and testc files

mktemp                 # Create a temporary file
```

Standard Output, Standard Error and Standard Input

```
echo "foo" > bar.txt          # Overwrite file with content
echo "foo" >> bar.txt         # Append to file with content

ls exists 1> stdout.txt     # Redirect the standard output to a file
ls noexist 2> stderror.txt  # Redirect the standard error output to a file
ls 2>&1 > out.txt           # Redirect standard output and error to a file
ls > /dev/null              # Discard standard output and error

read foo                    # Read from standard input and write to the variable foo
```

Moving Files

```
cp foo.txt bar.txt                                  # Copy file
mv foo.txt bar.txt                                  # Move file

rsync -z|--compress -v|--verbose /foo.txt /bar      # Copy file quickly if not changed
rsync z|--compress -v|--verbose /foo.txt /bar.txt # Copy and rename file quickly if not changed
```

Deleting Files

```
rm foo.txt                # Delete file
rm -f|--force foo.txt # Delete file, ignore nonexistent files and never prompt
```

Reading Files

```
cat foo.txt               # Print all contents
less foo.txt              # Print some contents at a time (g - go to top of file, SHIFT+g, go
head foo.txt              # Print top 10 lines of file
tail foo.txt              # Print bottom 10 lines of file
open foo.txt              # Open file in the default editor
wc foo.txt                # List number of lines words and characters in the file
```

File Permissions

#	Permission	rwx	Binary
7	read, write and execute	rwx	111
6	read and write	rw-	110
5	read and execute	r-x	101
4	read only	r–	100
3	write and execute	-wx	011
2	write only	-w-	010
1	execute only	–x	001
0	none	—	000

For a directory, execute means you can enter a directory.

User	Group	Others	Description
6	4	4	User can read and write, everyone else can read (Default file permissions)
7	5	5	User can read, write and execute, everyone else can read and execute (Default directory permissions)

- u - User
- g - Group
- o - Others
- a - All of the above

```
ls -l /foo.sh                # List file permissions
chmod +100 foo.sh            # Add 1 to the user permission
chmod -100 foo.sh            # Subtract 1 from the user permission
chmod u+x foo.sh             # Give the user execute permission
chmod g+x foo.sh             # Give the group execute permission
chmod u-x,g-x foo.sh         # Take away the user and group execute permission
chmod u+x,g+x,o+x foo.sh     # Give everybody execute permission
chmod a+x foo.sh             # Give everybody execute permission
chmod +x foo.sh              # Give everybody execute permission
```

Finding Files

Find binary files for a command.

```
type wget                    # Find the binary
which wget                   # Find the binary
whereis wget                 # Find the binary, source, and manual page files
```

locate uses an index and is fast.

```
updatedb                     # Update the index

locate foo.txt               # Find a file
locate --ignore-case         # Find a file and ignore case
locate f*.txt                # Find a text file starting with 'f'
```

find doesn't use an index and is slow.

```
find /path -name foo.txt                # Find a file
find /path -iname foo.txt               # Find a file with case insensitive search
find /path -name "*.txt"                # Find all text files
find /path -name foo.txt -delete        # Find a file and delete it
find /path -name "*.png" -exec pngquant {} # Find all .png files and execute pngquant on it
find /path -type f -name foo.txt        # Find a file
find /path -type d -name foo            # Find a directory
find /path -type l -name foo.txt        # Find a symbolic link
find /path -type f -mtime +30           # Find files that haven't been modified in 30
                                          days
find /path -type f -mtime +30 -delete   # Delete files that haven't been modified in 30
                                          days
```

Find in Files

```
grep 'foo' /bar.txt                          # Search for 'foo' in file 'bar.txt'
grep 'foo' /bar -r|--recursive               # Search for 'foo' in directory 'bar'
grep 'foo' /bar -R|--dereference-recursive   # Search for 'foo' in directory 'bar' and
                                             follows symbolic links
grep 'foo' /bar -l|--files-with-matches      # Show only files that match
grep 'foo' /bar -L|--files-without-match     # Show only files that don't match
grep 'Foo' /bar -i|--ignore-case             # Case insensitive search
grep 'foo' /bar -x|--line-regexp             # Match the entire line
grep 'foo' /bar -C|--context 1               # Add N line of context above and below each
                                               search result
grep 'foo' /bar -v|--invert-match            # Show only lines that don't match
grep 'foo' /bar -c|--count                   # Count the number lines that match
grep 'foo' /bar -n|--line-number             # Add line numbers
grep 'foo' /bar --colour                     # Add colour to output
grep 'foo\|bar' /baz -R                      # Search for 'foo' or 'bar' in directory 'baz'
grep --extended-regexp|-E 'foo|bar' /baz -R # Use regular expressions
egrep 'foo|bar' /baz -R                      # Use regular expressions
```

Replace in Files

```
sed 's/fox/bear/g' foo.txt          # Replace fox with bear in foo.txt and output to console
sed 's/fox/bear/gi' foo.txt         # Replace fox (case insensitive) with bear in foo.txt and
output to console
sed 's/red fox/blue bear/g' foo.txt     # Replace red with blue and fox with bear in foo.txt
and output to console
sed 's/fox/bear/g' foo.txt > bar.txt    # Replace fox with bear in foo.txt and save in bar.txt
sed 's/fox/bear/g' foo.txt -i|--in-place # Replace fox with bear and overwrite foo.txt
```

Symbolic Links

```
ln -s|--symbolic foo bar             # Create a link 'bar' to the 'foo' folder
ln -s|--symbolic -f|--force foo bar # Overwrite an existing symbolic link 'bar'
ls -l                                # Show where symbolic links are pointing
```

Compressing Files

zip

Compresses one or more files into *.zip files.

```
zip foo.zip /bar.txt                 # Compress bar.txt into foo.zip
zip foo.zip /bar.txt /baz.txt        # Compress bar.txt and baz.txt into foo.zip
zip foo.zip /{bar,baz}.txt           # Compress bar.txt and baz.txt into foo.zip
zip -r|--recurse-paths foo.zip /bar # Compress directory bar into foo.zip
```

gzip

Compresses a single file into *.gz files.

```
gzip /bar.txt foo.gz              # Compress bar.txt into foo.gz and then delete bar.txt
gzip -k|--keep /bar.txt foo.gz # Compress bar.txt into foo.gz
```

tar -c

Compresses (optionally) and combines one or more files into a single *.tar*, .tar.gz, *.tpz or* .tgz file.

```
tar -c|--create -z|--gzip -f|--file=foo.tgz /bar.txt /baz.txt # Compress bar.txt and
                                                              baz.txt into foo.tgz
tar -c|--create -z|--gzip -f|--file=foo.tgz /{bar,baz}.txt  # Compress bar.txt and
                                                            baz.txt into foo.tgz
tar -c|--create -z|--gzip -f|--file=foo.tgz /bar # Compress directory bar into foo.tgz
```

Decompressing Files

unzip

```
unzip foo.zip             # Unzip foo.zip into current directory
```

gunzip

```
gunzip foo.gz              # Unzip foo.gz into current directory and delete foo.gz
gunzip -k|--keep foo.gz # Unzip foo.gz into current directory
```

tar -x

```
tar -x|--extract -z|--gzip -f|--file=foo.tar.gz # Un-compress foo.tar.gz into current direc
tar -x|--extract -f|--file=foo.tar                 # Un-combine foo.tar into current directory
```

Disk Usage

```
df                        # List disks, size, used and available space
df -h|--human-readable # List disks, size, used and available space in a human readable for

du                        # List current directory, subdirectories and file sizes
du /foo/bar               # List specified directory, subdirectories and file sizes
du -h|--human-readable # List current directory, subdirectories and file sizes in a human r
du -d|--max-depth       # List current directory, subdirectories and file sizes within the m
du -d 0                   # List current directory size
```

Memory Usage

```
free                      # Show memory usage
free -h|--human           # Show human readable memory usage
```

```
free -h|--human --si     # Show human readable memory usage in power of 1000 instead of 1024
free  -s|--seconds  5     # Show memory usage and update continuously every five seconds
```

Packages

```
apt update                      #  Refreshes repository index
apt search wget                 # Search for a package
apt show wget                   # List information about the wget package
apt list --all-versions wget # List all versions of the package
apt install wget                # Install the latest version of the wget package
apt install wget=1.2.3          # Install a specific version of the wget package
apt remove wget                 # Removes the wget package
apt upgrade                     # Upgrades all upgradable packages
```

Shutdown and Reboot

```
shutdown                        # Shutdown in 1 minute
shutdown now "Cya later"        # Immediately shut down
shutdown +5 "Cya later"         # Shutdown in 5 minutes

shutdown --reboot               # Reboot in 1 minute
shutdown -r now "Cya later"  # Immediately reboot
shutdown -r +5 "Cya later"    # Reboot in 5 minutes

shutdown -c                     # Cancel a shutdown or reboot

reboot                          # Reboot now
reboot  -f                      # Force a reboot
```

Identifying Processes

```
top                     # List all processes interactively
htop                    # List all processes interactively
ps all                  # List all processes
pidof foo               # Return the PID of all foo processes

CTRL+Z                  # Suspend a process running in the foreground
bg                      # Resume a suspended process and run in the background
fg                      # Bring the last background process to the foreground
fg  1                   # Bring the background process with the PID to the foreground

sleep 30 &              # Sleep for 30 seconds and move the process into the background
jobs                    # List all background jobs
jobs -p                 # List all background jobs with their PID

lsof                    # List all open files and the process using them
lsof -itcp:4000         # Return the process listening on port 4000
```

Process Priority

Process priorities go from -20 (highest) to 19 (lowest).

```
nice -n -20 foo         # Change process priority by name
renice 20 PID           # Change process priority by PID
ps -o ni PID            # Return the process priority of PID
```

Killing Processes

```
CTRL+C                  # Kill a process running in the foreground
kill  PID               # Shut down process by PID gracefully. Sends TERM signal.
kill -9  PID            # Force shut down of process by PID. Sends SIGKILL signal.
```

```
pkill foo               # Shut down process by name gracefully. Sends TERM signal.
pkill -9 foo            # force shut down process by name. Sends SIGKILL signal.
killall foo             # Kill all process with the specified name gracefully.
```

Date & Time

```
date                    # Print the date and time
date --iso-8601         # Print the ISO8601 date
date --iso-8601=ns      # Print the ISO8601 date and time

time tree               # Time how long the tree command takes to execute
```

Scheduled Tasks

```
  *       *         *         *           *
Minute, Hour, Day of month, Month, Day of the week

crontab -l                  # List cron tab
crontab -e                  # Edit cron tab in Vim
crontab /path/crontab       # Load cron tab from a file
crontab -l > /path/crontab # Save cron tab to a file

* * * * * foo              # Run foo every minute
*/15 * * * * foo           # Run foo every 15 minutes
0 * * * * foo              # Run foo every hour
15 6 * * * foo             # Run foo daily at 6:15 AM
44 4 * * 5 foo             # Run foo every Friday at 4:44 AM
0 0 1 * * foo              # Run foo at midnight on the first of the month
0 0 1 1 * foo              # Run foo at midnight on the first of the year

at -l                      # List scheduled tasks
at -c 1                    # Show task with ID 1
at -r 1                    # Remove task with ID 1
at now + 2 minutes         # Create a task in Vim to execute in 2 minutes
at 12:34 PM next month     # Create a task in Vim to execute at 12:34 PM next month
at tomorrow                # Create a task in Vim to execute tomorrow
```

HTTP Requests

```
curl https://example.com                                    # Return response body
curl -i|--include https://example.com                       # Include status code and HTTP heade
curl -L|--location https://example.com                      # Follow redirects
curl -o|--remote-name foo.txt https://example.com           # Output to a text file
curl -H|--header "User-Agent: Foo" https://example.com # Add a HTTP header
curl -X|--request POST -H "Content-Type: application/json" -d|--data '{"foo":"bar"}' https:
curl -X POST -H --data-urlencode foo="bar" http://example.com                          # P
```

```
wget https://example.com/file.txt .                                    # Download a file to the cur
wget -O|--output-document foo.txt https://example.com/file.txt # Output to a file with the
```

Network Troubleshooting

```
ping example.com              # Send multiple ping requests using the ICMP protocol
ping -c 10 -i 5 example.com # Make 10 attempts, 5 seconds apart

ip addr                       # List IP addresses on the system
ip route show                 # Show IP addresses to router

netstat -i|--interfaces       # List all network interfaces and in/out usage
netstat -l|--listening        # List all open ports

traceroute example.com        # List all servers the network traffic goes through

mtr -w|--report-wide example.com                                        # Continually list all
mtr -r|--report -w|--report-wide -c|--report-cycles 100 example.com # Output a report that

nmap 0.0.0.0                  # Scan for the 1000 most common open ports on localhost
nmap 0.0.0.0 -p1-65535        # Scan for open ports on localhost between 1 and 65535
nmap 192.168.4.3              # Scan for the 1000 most common open ports on a remote IP addre
nmap -sP 192.168.1.1/24       # Discover all machines on the network by ping'ing them
```

DNS

```
host example.com              # Show the IPv4 and IPv6 addresses

dig example.com               # Show complete DNS information

cat /etc/resolv.conf          # resolv.conf lists nameservers
```

Hardware

```
lsusb                    # List USB devices
lspci                    # List PCI hardware
lshw                     # List all hardware
```

Terminal Multiplexers

Start multiple terminal sessions. Active sessions persist reboots. tmux is more modern than screen.

```
tmux                # Start a new session (CTRL-b + d to detach)
tmux ls             # List all sessions
tmux attach -t 0 # Reattach to a session
```

```
screen              # Start a new session (CTRL-a + d to detach)
screen -ls          # List all sessions
screen -R 31166     # Reattach to a session

exit                # Exit a session
```

Secure Shell Protocol (SSH)

```
ssh hostname                  # Connect to hostname using your current user name over the de
ssh -i foo.pem hostname       # Connect to hostname using the identity file
ssh user@hostname             # Connect to hostname using the user over the default SSH port
ssh user@hostname -p 8765     # Connect to hostname using the user over a custom port
ssh ssh://user@hostname:8765 # Connect to hostname using the user over a custom port
```

Set default user and port in ~/.ssh/config, so you can just enter the name next time:

```
$ cat ~/.ssh/config
Host name
  User foo
  Hostname 127.0.0.1
  Port 8765
$ ssh name
```

Secure Copy

```
scp foo.txt ubuntu@hostname:/home/ubuntu # Copy foo.txt into the specified remote directory
```

Bash Profile

- bash - .bashrc
- zsh - .zshrc

```
# Always run ls after cd
function cd {
  builtin cd "$@" && ls
}

# Prompt user before overwriting any files
alias cp='cp --interactive'
alias mv='mv --interactive'
alias rm='rm --interactive'

# Always show disk usage in a human readable format
alias df='df -h'
alias du='du -h'
```

Bash Script

Variables

```
#!/bin/bash

foo=123                 # Initialize variable foo with 123
declare -i foo=123      # Initialize an integer foo with 123
declare -r foo=123      # Initialize readonly variable foo with 123
echo $foo               # Print variable foo
echo ${foo}_'bar'       # Print variable foo followed by _bar
echo ${foo:-'default'} # Print variable foo if it exists otherwise print default

export foo              # Make foo available to child processes
unset foo               # Make foo unavailable to child processes
```

Environment Variables

```
#!/bin/bash

env             # List all environment variables
echo $PATH      # Print PATH environment variable
export FOO=Bar # Set an environment variable
```

Functions

```
#!/bin/bash

greet() {
  local world = "World"
  echo "$1 $world"
  return "$1 $world"
}
greet "Hello"
greeting=$(greet "Hello")
```

Exit Codes

```
#!/bin/bash

exit 0    # Exit the script successfully
exit 1    # Exit the script unsuccessfully
echo $?  # Print the last exit code
```

Conditional Statements

Boolean Operators

- $foo - Is true
- !$foo - Is false

Numeric Operators

- -eq - Equals
- -ne - Not equals
- -gt - Greater than
- -ge - Greater than or equal to
- -lt - Less than
- -le - Less than or equal to
- -e foo.txt - Check file exists
- -z foo - Check if variable exists

String Operators

- = - Equals
- == - Equals
- -z - Is null
- -n - Is not null
- < - Is less than in ASCII alphabetical order
- > - Is greater than in ASCII alphabetical order

If Statements

```
#!/bin/bash

if [[$foo = 'bar']]; then
  echo 'one'
elif [[$foo = 'bar']] || [[$foo = 'baz']]; then
  echo 'two'
elif [[$foo = 'ban']] && [[$USER = 'bat']]; then
  echo 'three'
else
  echo 'four'
fi
```

Inline If Statements

```
#!/bin/bash

[[ $USER = 'rehan' ]] && echo 'yes' || echo 'no'
```

While Loops

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
declare -i counter
counter=10
while [$counter -gt 2]; do
  echo The counter is $counter
  counter=counter-1
done
```

For Loops

```
#!/bin/bash

for i in {0..10..2}
  do
    echo "Index: $i"
  done

for filename in file1 file2 file3
  do
    echo "Content: " >> $filename
  done

for filename in *;
  do
    echo "Content: " >> $filename
  done
```

Case Statements

```
#!/bin/bash

echo "What's the weather like tomorrow?"
read weather

case $weather in
  sunny | warm ) echo "Nice weather: " $weather
  ;;
  cloudy | cool ) echo "Not bad weather: " $weather
  ;;
  rainy | cold ) echo "Terrible weather: " $weather
  ;;
  * ) echo "Don't understand"
  ;;
esac
```