

Linux Command Line Cheat Sheet by Dave Child (DaveChild) via cheatography.com/1/cs/49/

Bash Commands	
uname -a	Show system and kernel
head -n1 /etc/issue	Show distribution
mount	Show mounted filesystems
date	Show system date
uptime	Show uptime
whoami	Show your username
man command	Show manual for command

	<u> </u>		
Bash Shortcuts			
CTRL-c	Stop current command		
CTRL-z	Sleep program		
CTRL-a	Go to start of line		
CTRL-e	Go to end of line		
CTRL-u	Cut from start of line		
CTRL-k	Cut to end of line		
CTRL-r	Search history		
!!	Repeat last command		
!abc	Run last command starting with abc		
!abc:p	Print last command starting with abc		
!\$	Last argument of previous command		
ALT	Last argument of previous command		
!*	All arguments of previous command		
^abc^123	Run previous command, replacing abc with 123		

Bash Variables	
env	Show environment variables
echo <i>\$NAME</i>	Output value of <i>\$NAME</i> variable
export NAME=value	Set \$NAME to value
\$PATH	Executable search path
\$HOME	Home directory
\$SHELL	Current shell

IO Redirection
cmd < file Input of cmd from file
cmd1 <(cmd2) Output of cmd2 as file input to cmd1
cmd > file Standard output (stdout) of cmd to file
cmd > /dev/null Discard stdout of cmd
cmd >> file Append stdout to file
cmd 2> file Error output (stderr) of cmd to file
cmd 1>&2 stdout to same place as stderr
cmd 2>&1 stderr to same place as stdout
cmd &> file Every output of cmd to file
cmd refers to a command.

F	Pipes
C	emd1 cmd2 stdout of cmd1 to cmd2
C	cmd1 & cmd2
	stderr of cmd1 to cmd2

Command Lists
cmd1 ; cmd2 Run cmd1 then cmd2
cmd1 && cmd2 Run cmd2 if cmd1 is successful
cmd1 cmd2 Run cmd2 if cmd1 is not successful
cmd & Run cmd in a subshell

Directory Operations			
pwd	Show current directory		
mkdir <i>dir</i>	Make directory dir		
cd dir	Change directory to dir		
cd	Go up a directory		
ls	List files		

Is Options		
-a	Show all (including hidden)	
-R	Recursive list	
-r	Reverse order	
-t	Sort by last modified	
-S	Sort by file size	
-1	Long listing format	
-1	One file per line	
-m	Comma-separated output	
-Q	Quoted output	

Search Files	
grep pattern files	Search for pattern in files
grep -i	Case insensitive search
grep -r	Recursive search
grep -v	Inverted search
grep -o	Show matched part of file only
find /dir/-name name*	Find files starting with name in dir



By **Dave Child** (DaveChild) cheatography.com/davechild/ www.addedbytes.com

Published 28th October, 2011. Last updated 30th June, 2014. Page 1 of 2. Sponsored by **Readability-Score.com**Measure your website readability!
https://readability-score.com



Linux Command Line Cheat Sheet

by Dave Child (DaveChild) via cheatography.com/1/cs/49/

Search Files (cont)	
find /dir/-user name	Find files owned by name in dir
find /dir/-mmin num	Find files modifed less than <i>num</i> minutes ago in <i>dir</i>
whereis command	Find binary / source / manual for <i>command</i>
locate file	Find file (quick search of

system index)

touch file1

Create file1

cat file1 file2

Concatenate files and output

View and paginate file1

file file1

Get type of file1

cp file1 file2

Copy file1 to file2

my file1 file2

Move file1 to file2

Delete file1

head file1

Show first 10 lines of file1

Show last 10 lines of file1

Output last lines of file1 as it changes

watch -n 5 'ntpq -p'

Issue the 'ntpq -p' command every 5 seconds and display output

Process	Manaa	i a ma a mit
Process		

Show snapshot of processes Show real time processes kill pid Kill process with id pid Kill process with name name pkill name killall *name* Kill all processes with names beginning name

Ctrl-R Read file Ctrl-O Save file Ctrl-X Close file

Cut and Paste

ALT-A Start marking text CTRL-K Cut marked text or line CTRL-U Paste text **Navigate File**

ALT-/ End of file CTRL-A Beginning of line CTRL-E End of line

CTRL-C Show line number

Go to line number

Search File

CTRL-_

CTRL-W Find ALT-W Find next CTRL-\ Search and replace

More nano info at:

http://www.nano-editor.org/docs.php

Start a screen session.

screen -r

Resume a screen session.

Show your current screen sessions.

Published 28th October, 2011. Last updated 30th June, 2014.

Page 2 of 2.

CTRL-A

Activate commands for screen.

CTRL-A c

Create a new instance of terminal.

Go to the next instance of terminal.

CTRL-Ap

Go to the previous instance of terminal.

CTRL-A "

Show current instances of terminals.

CTRL-A A

Rename the current instance.

More screen info at:

http://www.gnu.org/software/screen/

chmod 775 file

Change mode of file to 775

chmod -R 600 folder

Recursively chmod folder to 600

chown user:group file

Change file owner to user and group to group

First digit is owner permission, second is group and third is everyone.

Calculate permission digits by adding numbers below.

4 read (r) 2 write (w)

1 execute (x)



By Dave Child (DaveChild) cheatography.com/davechild/ www.addedbytes.com

Sponsored by Readability-Score.com Measure your website readability!

https://readability-score.com