Bash Reference Sheet

File Commands

directory listing	ls
formatted listing with hidden files	ls -al
change directory to dir	cd <i>dir</i>
change to home	cd
show current directory	pwd
create directory dir	mkdir <i>dir</i>
delete <i>file</i>	rm file
delete directory dir	rm -r <i>dir</i>
force remove <i>file</i>	rm -f <i>file</i>
force remove directory dir	rm -rf <i>dir</i>
copy file1 to file2	cp file1 <i>file2</i>
copy dir1 to dir2; create dir2 if it doesn't exist	cp -r <i>dir1 dir2</i>
rename/move <i>file1</i> to <i>file2</i> . If <i>file2</i> is existing directory, moves <i>file1</i> into directory <i>file2</i>	mv file1 file2
create symbolic link <i>link</i> to <i>file</i>	ln -s <i>file link</i>
create or update <i>file</i>	touch <i>file</i>
places standard input into file	cat > <i>file</i>
output contents of <i>file</i>	more <i>file</i>
output the first 10 lines of <i>file</i>	head <i>file</i>
output the last 10 lines of <i>file</i>	tail <i>file</i>
output the contents of file as it grows, starting with the last 10 lines	tail -f <i>file</i>

Process Management

display your currently active processes	ps
display all running processes	top
kill process id <i>pid</i>	kill <i>pid</i>
kill all precesses named proc	kill proc
lists stopped or background jobs; resume a stopped job in the background	bg
brings the most recent job to foreground	fg
brings job <i>n</i> to the foreground	fg n

File Permissions

chmod octal file – change the permissions of *file* to *octal*, which can be found separately for user, group, and world by adding:

- 4 read (r)
- 2 write(w)
- 1 execute(x)

Examples:

chmod 777 – read, write, execute for all

chmod 755 – rwx for owner, rx for group and world For more options, see **man chmod**.

SSH

connect to <i>host</i> as <i>user</i>	connect	to	host	as	user
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ssh user@host

Searching

search for <i>pat</i> in <i>files</i>	grep pat files
search recursively for pat in dir	grep -r <i>pat dir</i>
search for <i>pat</i> in output of <i>com</i>	<i>com</i> grep <i>pat</i>
find all instances of <i>file</i>	locate <i>file</i>

System Info

show the current date and time	date
show kernel information	uname -a
show the manual for <i>command</i>	man command
show disk usage	df
show directory space usage	du
show possible locations of app	whereis app
show which app will be run by default	which app

Compression

create a tar named <i>file.tar</i> containing <i>files</i>	tar cf <i>file.tar files</i>
extract the files from <i>file.tar</i>	tar xf <i>file.tar</i>
create tar named <i>file.tar.gz</i> containing <i>files</i> with Gzip compression	tar czf <i>file.tar.gz files</i>
extract a tar using Gzip	tar xzf <i>file.tar.gz</i>
create a tar with Bzip2 compression	tar cjf <i>file.tar.bz2 files</i>
extract a tar using Bzip2	tar xjf <i>file.tar.bz2</i>
compress <i>file</i> and renames it to <i>file.gz</i>	gzip <i>file</i>
decompress file.gz back to file	gzip -d <i>file.gz</i>

Network

ping host and output results	ping host
download <i>file</i>	wget <i>file</i>
continue a stopped download	wget -c <i>file</i>

Shortcuts

halt the current command	Ctrl+C
Suspends the current command	Ctrl+Z
erase current line	Ctrl+U
show previous commands	Up arrow
repeat the last command	!!
log out of currnet session	exit

Environment (bash)

show all current evironment variables and values	printenv
show current value of environment variable <i>VAR</i>	printenv VAR
set environment variable VAR to value	export VAR=value