

Linux Fundamentals – Part 2

The Command cheat sheet

Objective of today's byte

Understand the commands for Linux in order to navigate the CLI

Today's information will be centered around a cheat sheet of commands for you to use

The Why

A significant portion of Linux revolves around CLI (Command Line Interface). Whether this is because not many people use Linux in the general population or just because it takes a long time it is best to have knowledge and appreciation in order to navigate around the system.

As such, today will be a presentation of most used commands and their use. Print it and use it when you need to navigate or refresh your memory.

Commands, commands, commands

(I thought I was done with orders?)

Frequently used Linux commands

<code>ls -al</code>	# List all files in a long listing (detailed) format
<code>pwd</code>	# Display the present working directory
<code>mkdir directory</code>	# Create a directory
<code>rm file</code>	# Remove (delete) file
<code>rm -r directory</code>	# Remove the directory and its contents recursively
<code>rm -f file</code>	# Force removal of file without prompting for confirmation
<code>rm -rf directory</code>	# Forcefully remove directory recursively
<code>cp file1 file2</code>	# Copy file1 to file2
<code>cp -r source_directory destination</code>	# Copy source_directory recursively to destination. If destination exists, copy source_directory into destination, otherwise create destination with the contents of source_directory.
<code>mv file1 file2</code>	# Rename or move file1 to file2. If file2 is an existing directory, move file1 into directory file2
<code>ln -s /path/to/file linkname</code>	# Create symbolic link to linkname
<code>touch file</code>	# Create an empty file or update the access and modification times of file.
<code>cat file</code>	# View the contents of file
<code>less file</code>	# Browse through a text file
<code>head file</code>	# Display the first 10 lines of file
<code>tail file</code>	# Display the last 10 lines of file
<code>tail -f file</code>	# Display the last 10 lines of file and "follow" the file as it grows.

```
cd ..          # To go up one level of the directory tree. (Change into  
              the parent directory.)  
  
cd            # Go to the $HOME directory  
  
cd /etc      # Change to the /etc directory
```

Reference https://www.linuxtrainingacademy.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/LinuxCommandLineCheatSheet.pdf?_s=8kyc0vvyanjc_kb85tgd3