

Unix/Linux "Cheat Sheet"

Version 1.1

Moving around in the file system		<i>Example</i>
<i>Command</i>	<i>Action</i>	
pwd	'Print working directory' – show what dir you are in.	
ls	List the contents of a dir.	
ls -l	List the contents of a dir and show additional info of the files.	
ls -a	List all files, including hidden files.	
more	View the content of a text file	more name
cd	Change directory.	cd subdirectory
cd ..	Go to the parent directory	
Manipulating files and directories		
<i>Command</i>	<i>Action</i>	<i>Example</i>
cp	Copy a file.	cp oldname newname
mv	Move or rename a file.	mv oldname newname
rm	Remove (delete) a file.	rm name
mkdir	Make a directory	mkdir dirname
rmdir	Remove an empty directory	rmdir dirname
Printing and converting		
<i>Command</i>	<i>Action</i>	<i>Example</i>
lp	Print a file.	lp -d printer name.ps
ps2pdf	Convert a ps to a pdf file.	ps2pdf name.ps name.pdf
convert	Convert format1 into format2	convert name.ps name.jpg convert name.pdf name.jpg
Text editing		
<i>Command</i>	<i>Action</i>	<i>Example</i>
emacs	Start emacs editor.	emacs name &

Useful tips:

- You can get information on a command (syntax, description, example) by typing

```
man command
```

- *Up* and *down* on the arrow keys lets you access your previous commands. In that way you don't have to type the same command over and over again.
- You can use the *tab* key to automatically complete file and folder names after typing the first few characters. This can save you from typing long and complicated file names.