

<BLANKSPACE>COMMAND

<blank-space>- by having a leading space before a command, it will not show up in history.

If you were to have a leading space then this command echo "Not in history" that will not show up in history.

journalctl

journalctl displays all log entries.

dnf remove "package name"

dnf remove "-package name" by doing dnf remove "-package name" it removes it

systemctl restart

systemctl restart restarts a specific service

example would be systemctl restart httpd where httpd is the name of the service to be restarted.

dnf search "program name here"

dnf search "-program name here" this finds a program and gives the code to install with dnf install.

systemctl reload-or-restart

systemctl reload-or-restart best of both worlds, if you are unsure whether a program supports reload use this command to first try reload and if it fails it will restart.

systemctl reload-or-restart httpd will first try to reload the program and if that is not doable it will restart.

chown <userid> /home/userid/

chown <userid> /home/userid/ changes the owner of the directory.

dig <hostname or ip>

dig <hostname or ip> queries DNS servers and returns information about a domain.

TAIL -N5 FILENAME

tail -n5 <filename> gives the last 5 lines of the file.

du -a /dir/ | sort -n -r | head -n 20

du -a /dir/ | sort -n -r | head -n 20 shows file sizes in reverse order by biggest first in a specific directory.

crontab -a <filename>

crontab -a <filename> Installs the specified filename as your crontab file.

This crontab file can be used to automate and schedule tasks.

alias name "command here"

alias name "-command here" creates an alias for a command that can be called.

Extremely useful for long commands.

ECHO "TEXTHERE" > .hiddenfile

echo "texthere" > .hiddenfile will write the string textthere to a new .hiddenfile

Easy way to write one line into a file or directory without much fuss.

PS AUX

ps aux shows all processes being run by everybody (most are being run by root)

MAN PS

man ps gives you the man page for ps

PS

ps shows all running processes

ssh username@ipaddresshere

ssh username@ipaddresshere Allows you to remotely access another machine or server.

env

env lists all the current environment variables

cmp <file 1> <file 2>

cmp <file 1> <file 2> performs a byte by byte comparison of two files.

locate <filename here>

locate <filename here> Finds a all indexed instances of a file.

Much faster than find!

SUDO !!

sudo !! redoes the last command as root

Convenient if you always forget to make yourself root!

bg

bg runs a process in the background.

You can also add the <&> symbol to the end of a file name or command to accomplish the same thing.

/usr/sbin/traceroute <hostname or ip here>

/usr/sbin/traceroute tells you the route
<hostname or ip that packets take.
here>

Very similar to ping, but goes into a little more detail.

HISTORY

history prints the last 500 - 1000
commands

ip route del <ip here>

ip route del Deletes a created ip route,
<ip here> opposite of ip route add.

ifconfig

ifconfig The "ifconfig" will display all the active
interfaces details. The ifconfig
command also used to check the
assigned IP address of an server.

reminds me of ipconfig on windows, a little different.

systemctl reload

systemctl similar to restart, however
reload program will reload and reread
config files without restarting.

systemctl reload httpd will reload and reread
httpd's config files without a restart.

Downside is not all programs support
reload!

tree

tree displays files and directories in their
proper parent -> child relationship.

Gives an easy to read format for directories
and the files or directories underneath.
Think of the first assignment we did in class.

touch <filename>

touch <fi- creates or edits a file by
lename> specified name.

If file doesn't exist it will create it!

systemctl enable

systemctl allows or enables a process to
enable start on startup

pip install <desired program>

pip install <desired uses pip to install a
program> program.

In our case we use pip install jupyterhub.

LS

LS lists files in the current directory

CD ..

cd go to the above or parent directory of
.. the present directory

If directories were like this Tree --> Branch
--> Leaf and you were working in the "-
Branch directory" by executing cd .. it would
take you to the Tree directory.

CD

cd change directory used as cd <director-
yname>

DISOWN -A && EXIT

disown -a closes the terminal, but keeps
&& exit all processes running.

Normally, when you close a terminal, all
processes terminate due to a "hang-up"
signal. Disown -a states to ignore the hang
up signal and keep everything running while
closing the terminal.

cp -r <directoryname> <newdirectoryname>

cp -r <director- copies the directory
yname> <newdi- recursively with all files
rectoryname> to the new name

pwd

pwd gives the present working directory
will spit out the present working directory
which will look like this Dylan/Desktop/
p/Class

LS -A

ls shows everything in the working
- directory! Even hidden files!
a

hidden files look like this .hiddenfile

dnf upgrade

dnf dnf package manager to update
upgrade software on fedora

su

su the same thing as sudo, makes you
root.

efibootmgr -v

efibootmgr shows the summary of the
-v boot configuration

efibootmgr can be used to change boot
order, usually has to be run as root.

hwclock

hwclock used to manage
system clock.

hwclock --set --date sets clock date to
10/02/2019 10/02/2019

Has to be run as sudo.

SUDO SHUTDOWN NOW

sudo shutdown properly shuts down the
now machine

tac <filenamehere>

tac <filename- prints out the last line of a
here> file first.

Useful if you are looking for something
recently added to a file (such as a new
user.)

MKDIR

mkdir stands for make directory, creates a folder

RM

rm stands for remove (as in delete) a file or folder depending on user choice

arch

arch displays machine architecture and system information (hardware)

RM -R <DIRECTORYNAMEHERE>

rm -r allows one to properly delete a directory even if it has child directories.

<directoryname>

grep pattern files

grep pattern files searches for patterns in files.

grep -r pattern dir searches for patterns in files recursively thru directories.

gzip <filename>

gzip <filename> compresses a file.

For example if file was named file and command **gzip file** was run it would make file.gz

HISTORY

history shows the history of commands executed.

So if you typed **cd Desktop**, then **ls**, then **cd Class**, if you typed **history** it would show you executing **cd Class**, **ls**, **cd Desktop**.

systemctl get-default

systemctl get-default To see the target the system boots into by default.

FC

fc Opens the last command entered in editor (such as nano)

Useful for long commands that are messed up, opens last command in a text editor to fix.

ip route add <ip here> via <gateway router here>

ip route add <ip here> via <gateway router here> These commands add a route to a specified network through the gateway router of choice.

find . -name *.pdf

find . -name *.pdf finds all files in the current directory with a name that ends in the .pdf extension.

You can do **find <name of directory>** with a -name

ping <hostname or ip here>

ping <hostname or ip here> pings a website and returns if the packets were sent

grep -r "Find this line"

grep -r "Find this line" searches the contents of files themselves for find this line.

systemctl edit httpd --full

systemctl edit httpd --full allows you to edit the httpd system files, can change description etc.

systemctl status

systemctl status give an overview of all the processes running within a program, some of the log files, etc.

Provides a nice overview with a bit of everything.

dnf install "code here"

dnf install "code here" After doing a dnf search it will give you a code such as mc, you then do **dnf install mc** to get that program

systemctl is-active

systemctl is-active see if a process is running or not.