www.muppix.co linux basic navigation commands in the terminal window

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TIP: the Muppix command is everything before the '##' in this Toolkit document. This is what you cut/paste & fill in ####! ##
pwd                                  ## where am I ? full name of mydir, the directory you're in. use file manager/Explorer to find directories
cd c:                                ## + goto C: (mydrive) on windows. TIP: for linux/Apple ,use mount to show all harddrive names
cd mydir                             ## + goto directory called mydir ie: cd mydir TIP: can type beginning few characters & TAB and it will find the fill d
cd ..                                ## + change directory, goto, up 1 directory level
ls -al                               ## + all filesnames (including socalled hidden files) and time stamps in mydir- this directory only filenames & details, t
ls -altr                             ## filenames , sorted by date - what is the most recent file in this mydir directory only
find . -name "*" -ls                 ## + select all filenames (& all its size/date information) in mydir & all sub directories, also select each subdirector
cal                                  ## calendar , to see when was the directory or file was last saved, amount of days to another date
date                                 ## today's date & system time
date -d "-2 months -2 days"          ## what calendar date was (last) 2 months and 2 days ago
cat myfile.txt                       ## + select all lines of .txt ie: cat muppix.txt
cat myfile.txt | head                ## begin 10 lines of file TIP: try all your commands on just these 20 lines ie: cat muppix.txt | head -20
cat myfile.txt | tail                ## end 10 lines of file TIP: use this subset of the file to try all your commands ie: cat muppix.txt | tail
find . -exec cat {} \;               ## select all lines of all files in every subdirectory
more                                 ## view the results - scroll up/down ie: cat .txt | more
less -I                              ## view & edit the results (see below for less Ctrol keys) ie: cat .txt | less
cut -c-2-88                          ## + delete character(s) before 2, select between character 2 (second) and 88. delete after 88th (fixed)
cut -c-88                            ## + only begin / less than 88 (fixed) characters of each line ie: cat .txt | cut -c-88
wc -lc                               ## + how many lines in the list /  ie: how many mytext found in myfile: cat myfile.txt | fgrep mytext | wc -lc
du .                                 ## + directory (mydir) sizes for this directory & all its subdirectories (ie: what's filling up diskspace ??) ie: du . | sort -n
mount                                ## + names of all hard-drives (mydrive) on this version of linux & size. TIP: goto using these harddrive names
df .                                 ## + current hard-drive name, size & available
fgrep -i 'mytext'                    ## + select lines with 'mytext' anywhere on the line, ignore case. ie: cat .txt | fgrep -i 'mytext'
sed '/./,$!d;s/[ \t]*$//'            ## delete leading/beginning blanklines aswell as ending/trailing blanklines ie: cat .txt | sed '/./,$!d;s/[ \t]*$//'
awk -v OFS=" " '$1=$1'               ## + delete/replace all multiple/duplicate/consecutive spaces with single space/blank, also deletes begin spaces
TIP: String together commands using the character : '|' ####!  ##
sort                                 ## sort lines
sort -u                              ## + sort lines and then delete duplicate lines
sort -k2                             ## + sort on the second column
sort -t":" -k2                       ## + sort text by second column, ":" is mydelimiter
history 100                          ## history of 100 mycommands I recently used in this terminal
>myfile.txt                          ## + save results to .txt in this directory (TIP: pls note there is no "|" ) ie: ls -al >m yfile
>myspreadsheet.csv                   ## + save results to spreadsheet. (result needs column delimiters, such as ';', but best is "|" as delimiter)
u2d                                  ## TIP: may need to run unix2dos or u2d , before looking at the file in Windows say notepad
diff -w myfile mysecondfile          ## + select differences in 2 files, but ignore differences of extra spaces or tabs (white space) TIP: "<" in the o
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tools to help view the output

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TIP: use these commands to temporarily view the output ####!   ##
cat myfile.txt                       ## select all lines in .txt
grep --color=auto -inHR 'mytext' *   ## + select/show in fancy colours/colors and linenumbers, 'mytext'
grep --color mytext *                ## select/show in fancy colours/colors and linenumbers, 'mytext'
head                                 ## select beginning 10 lines of file ie: cat | head | someMuppixcommand
head -2                              ## select beginning (fixed) and second lines
cut -c-2                             ## + only select beginning and second characters of each line. ie: cut -c-77 to quickly view text, beginning 77 character
sort -u                              ## delete duplicates, just the unique list
more                                 ##
less -I                              ## view file of ANY Size & quickly move up and down & search (ignore case) ie: grep 'mytext' | less -I
-- spacebar                          ## next page
-- PageUp, PageDown                  ##
-- <                                 ## top of file
-- >                                 ## bottom of file
-- /mytext                           ## search mytext forwards (ignore case)
-- /^mytext                          ## search lines beginning with 'mytext'
-- /mytext$                          ## search lines ending with 'mytext'
-- /myt[ex]                          ## search 'myte' or 'mytx'
-- ?mytext                           ## search mytext backwards
-- n                                 ## next match Forwards
-- N                                 ## next match backwards
-- 999                               ## goto line 999 line
-- q                                 ## Quit
-- CTRL z                            ## Quit
tail -2                              ## select (fixed) end line and second from end line ie: tail -100 , end 100 lines
tail -f myfile                       ## tails , selects end lines of the file & continues to select new updates if more lines are added . ie: a live log file TIP:
tail -300f myfile                    ## tails, initially select the end 300 lines , then select new updates
tail -f file | grep 'mytext'         ## tail the file, but only select lines with 'mytext' in it. very usefull for tailing changing log files
history 100                          ## history of 100 mycommands I recently used in this terminal
history 100 | grep 'mytext'          ## out of the 100 recent mycommands, select those with 'mytext'
time mycommand                       ## See how long a command takes to execute ie: time fgrep 'mytext'
paste -s -d ' ' | xargs -n 2         ## convert list of words to 2 columns TIP:if its a Windows file, shld run dos2unix
nl -ba                               ## insert linenumbers at the beginning of each line
cat -n                               ## insert linenumbers at beginning of each line ie: find out linenumbers with 'mytext' : cat .txt| cat -n |fgrep 'mytext'
fmt myfile                           ## format/left align all the text into 80 chars wide
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terminal keystrokes in linux window

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UParrow                              ## previous Linux command
DOWNarrow                            ## next Linux command
HOME                                 ## cursor to beginning of line
END                                  ## cursor to end of line
CTRL r                               ## reverse command , enter what to search on , CTRL r again , goes to previous command#
CTRL k                               ## delete rest of line
CTRL u                               ## delete everything to the beginning
CTRL d                               ## delete current character
CTRL c                               ## STOP / Exit ie: cat mymassivefile & then CTRL c or CTRL z
CTRL z                               ## STOP / Exit
CTRL l                               ## clean line/statement. use when the command & cursor get confused
history                              ## mycommands
cut n paste                          ## right click on blue banner of the Unix window, Edit , Paste or Mark
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