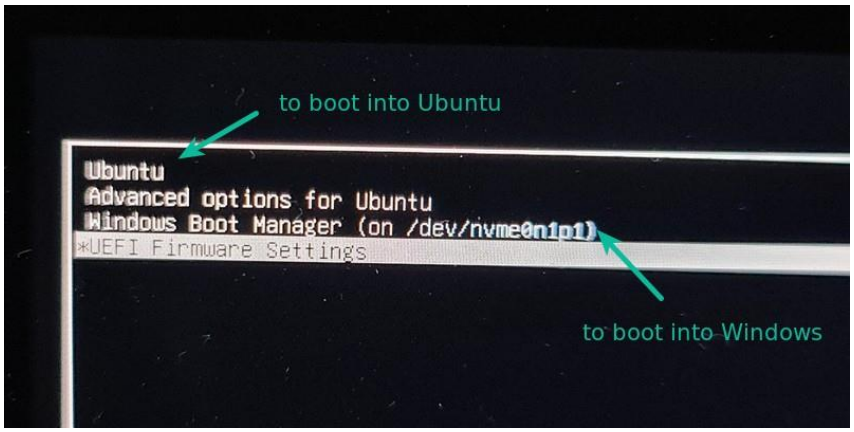
Linux Cheat Sheet

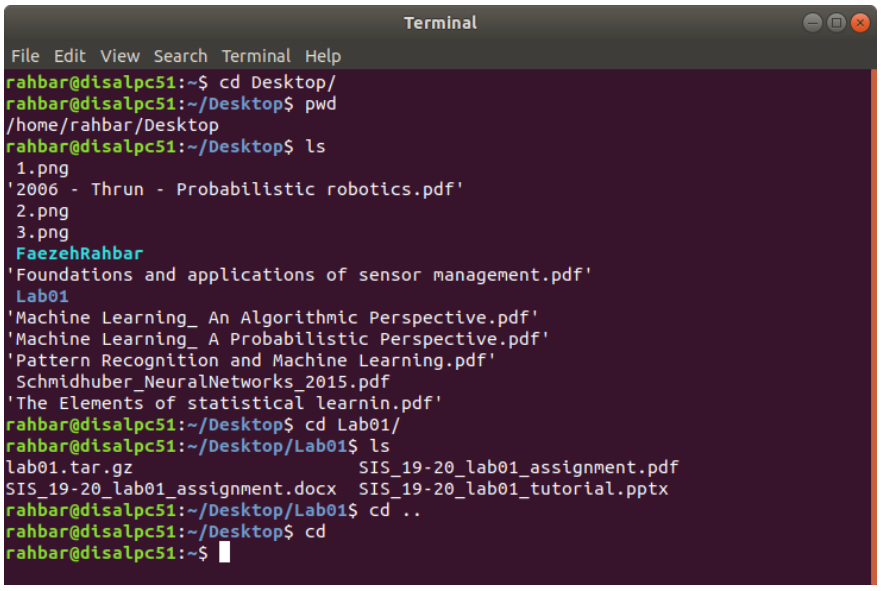
Dual boot

Both Windows 10 and Ubuntu are installed on the machines. During startup we need to select the desired operating system during startup using the arrows (up/down) of your keyboard. If the machine is already booted into windows, you need to restart it.



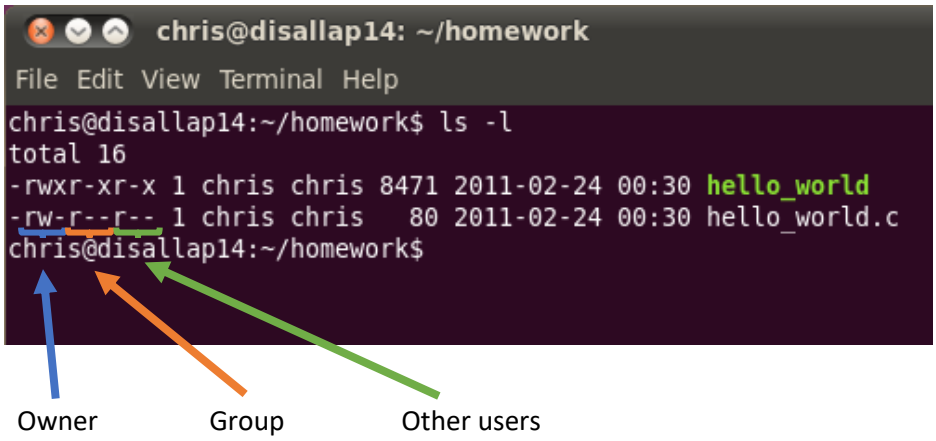
Linux terminal

To quickly open a Terminal window at any time, press Ctrl+Alt+T.



File permissions

r: read
w: write
x: execute



can be changed through chmod <mode> <filename> where <mode> is:

u: file owner
g: file group
o: other users

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r: read
w: write
x: execute

Example: Make file executable for everyone:

```
chmod ugo+x filename.txt
```

Useful linux commands

COMMAND	DESCRIPTION
ps	displays the current programs (processes) that are running (similar to the “task manager” of Windows)
kill <PID>	stop the program with the specified PID (process ID).
<command> | grep <search term>	Searching for text in the output of a given command (e.g., searching in the output of ls -l)
cd <folder name>	‘change directory’ to folder name. can be specified using absolute or relative paths. (e.g., cd /temp/ or cd testfolder). Parent directory is accessed using “..”
pwd	Prints the current path
mkdir <directory name>	Make directory/folder of name <folder name> in the current directory
ls	Lists all files in the current directory. Helpful option: “-l” which lists permissions as well
chmod	File permission changes as explained above
touch <filename>	Creates file with name filename in the current directory