

head show the first lines in file ("head of file")
cat show ("concatenate") files
more show file, paging with space bar to get **more**
less more-or-less the same as **more**, but remembers streaming data
echo print message

rm remove file
cp copy file
mv move or rename file
ln create link to file. (**ln -s** for symbolic link)
sed stream editor: replace matching patterns using regular expressions
awk a kind-of souped-up **sed** (Aho, Weinberger & Kernighan)
sort sort lines in file
uniq remove duplicate adjacent lines in file ("**uniques**")
man mansplain a unix command
cut extract (**cut**) fields from flat file
wc count characters, words, lines ("**word count**")
touch update timestamp on file by **touching** it; create if does not exist

grep find lines in files (globally) with regular expressions and print
find find files with specified properties
xargs construct arguments for command programmatically
. execute script in current shell
sh execute script in new shell
make build ("**make**") something from recipe in **Makefile**

git version control (named after creator, Linus Torvalds)
tar create/extract archives (tape archive)
vi/vim edit file with Visual Interface to editor
 If alarmed, hit escape then **:q!** to exit without saving.

pwd print working directory (where am I)
ls -lrt list files ("list sorted")
cd change directory
mkdir make a directory
chmod change permissions (**mode**) of files & directories
chown change ownership of files & directories
su - set user to a (normally different) user

curl/wget download (**get**) files from internet **URL** on the web
sftp secure file transfer protocol (download/upload files)
rsync (remote) **synchronize** files from/to another system
ssh securely log into another server's shell

python the best programming language for maths, science, and data
R the best programming language for statistics and data
tdda generate constraints and check data (test-driven data analysis)

tail show the last lines in file (**tail** of file)



INPUT AND OUTPUT STREAMS

c > a write output (stdout) from command **c** to file **a**
c 2>&1 > a write all output from command **c** to file **a** (stdout + stderr)
c >> a append output from **c** to file **a**
c < a take input from file **a** (replacing stdin) for command **c**
c1 | c2 pipe output from command **c1** to command **c2**
c & run command **c** in background
[^]D end of file/end of input/log out of shell (control+D key)
[^]Z stop job (suspend job; can be reactivated — control+Z key)
[^]C interrupt program (control+C key)

jobs show jobs (inc stopped jobs)
fg %1 restart stopped job 1 in foreground
bg %1 restart stopped job 1 in background
kill -9 %1 kill job 1 with extreme prejudice (-9 is extreme prejudice)
ps egu show running processes' status

DIRECTORIES

. current directory **\$PWD / \$(pwd)**
.. parent of current directory
/ root of the file system
~ current user's (**whoami**'s) home directory
~user user's home directory

SHELL VARIABLES

\$? exit status of last command (**0** is normal/success; **1-127** are error codes)
\$PATH colon-separated list of directories to search for commands
\$TMPDIR override for temporary directory **/tmp**.

QUOTING & ESCAPING

'star* *filename' single quotes protect arguments strongly
"spacey filename" double quotes protect less (shell variable expansion continues)
spacey\ filename backslash escapes special characters like whitespace, backslash
A=`ls -l` assign output of **ls -l** to variable **A**

GLOBBING

***** matches any file/portion of filename e.g. **ls *.txt** to match **.txt** files
? matches any character in filename e.g. **ls f?.txt** for **f1.txt, f2.txt** etc.
[0-9] matches characters **0** to **9**, e.g. **cat [0-9].txt > a**

RECIPES

tar cvzf foo.tgz foo create compressed archive of **foo** in **foo.tgz**
tar xvd foo.tar extract contents of **foo.tar**
sort a | uniq | wc -l count the number of different lines in file **a**
find . -name '*.tgz' find **.tgz** files in **.** and subdirectories
find . -name '*.py' | grep '40.' search for **40.** in **.py** files in directory tree
ls -a list all files, including hidden files (which start with **.**)
rm -rf dir remove **dir** and all its directories recursively, forcefully