Useful Linux commands

Use the 'man' command to get help about any other command

echo   (Echo message to the console) (e, n)
clear   (clear terminal output)

man   (print the manual of a function) (-k)

pwd   (print present working directory)
ls   (list directory content) (a, A, l, h)
cd   (change directory)
mkdir   (make directory)
rmdir   (remove directory) (must be empty)

touch   (update timestamp or create file)
mv   (rename or move file)
cp   (copy file)
rm   (remove file !!!NO WARNING BEFORE DELETION!!!) (r)

cat   (concatenation, and much more!)
head   (display head of file) (n)
tail   (display tail of file) (n)

less   (display a file in a scrollable way)
wc   (word count) (l, w, c)
grep   (search for regular expressions) (c, l)

sed   (string editing, including search/replace)
    eg: replace 'to' by '*TO*' in file.txt
    -->   sed 's/to/*TO*/g' file.txt

awk   (text file editing, eg: getting columns)
    eg: get only columns 1 and 3 from file.txt (space or tab separated)
    -->   awk '{print $1, $3}' file.txt

Ctrl-C (Cancel current command in terminal)
history (display command history)
Ctrl-r (search command history)

sudo   (become super user 'or admin' for the time of a command)
chmod   (change modes, or permissions, of files)
passwd (change user password)
sudo apt-get install <program> (Installer un programme)

who   (display all logged users)
id   (display user name + his group names + IDs)
su   (switch user)

input/output redirection:
<   (input)
>   (write to output file)
>>   (add to outpout file)

| (pipes!!!)

ssh   (connect to remote location)
scp   (copy files to/from remote location)
rsync   (copy files to/from remote location)
screen, lancer commande, Ctrl-a Ctrl-d to detach, screen -r to return to terminal
nohup   (no hang up, faire presenter par Luca)

1) To copy a file from hostB to hostA, while logged in to hostB:

    scp filename username@hostA.com:.
    (copies file to user's home dir on hostA machine, because of the period after the colon)

2) To copy a folder from hostB to hostA, while logged in to hostB first cd to the directory on HostB
which contains the folder you want to copy:

```
    scp -r folder username@hostA.com:.(creates new folder if the folder does not exist, again in user's
home directory)
```

3) To copy a file from hostA to hostB, while logged in to hostB:

```
    scp username@hostA.com:filename .
    (copies into current directory on hostB)

    scp -r username@hostA.com:folder .
    (copies whole folder into current directory on hostB)
```

4) To copy a file or folder within a folder from hostA to hostB, while logged in to hostB:

```
    scp username@hostA.com:/folder/dir/filename .
    (copies into current directory on hostB)

    scp -r username@hostA.com:/folder/dir .
    (copies whole folder into current directory on hostB)
```

5) Instead of using the '.' to designate files to be copied to a home directory or the current working
directory you can give scp an actual path (assuming you have write permissions):

```
    scp -r folder username@hostA:/home/httpd/

    scp username@hostA.com:/folder/dir/filename /home/tmp/
```