?????

????

???????? SHELL

```
ps -p $$
echo $0
echo $SHELL
```

?? SHELL ???

```
sh file
. file
source file
```

??????????

```
ls -l /home/alang/test.py
vi !$
□
vi <alt> + .
```

???????

```
!!
```

???????????

```
<ctrl> + r
(reverse-i-search): □□□□□□□□□□□□
```

????????????

```
$> history | grep "keyword"
```

Alias

???????? ~/.bashrc
????

```
# User specific aliases and functions
alias date-time='date && cal'
```

?? Aliases

```
# Custom specified aliases
alias lastmod="find . -type f -exec stat --format '%Y :%y %n' \"{}\" \; | sort -nr | cut -d: -f2-"
alias vi="vim"
alias grep="grep --color"
```

?? functions

```
date-time () {
    date && cal
    return
}


export -f date-time
```

???? crontab ????

```
# Avoid crontab deleted by mistake with the command 'crontab -r'.
# shift 1: get rid of the first one argument
crontab() {
    case $* in
     -r* ) shift 1; echo -n "Really delete your crontab? (y/n)? "; read ans; if [ "$ans" = "y" ]; then command
crontab -r; else echo "Canceled."; fi;;
        * ) command crontab "$@";;
    esac
}
```

??????

```
# List All Functions
declare -F
```

```
# View a specific function
declare -F function-name


# Delete a specific function
unset -f function-name
```

Custom Prompt

- [Customizing Your Bash Prompt](#)
- [PS1 Customization](#)

.bashrc:

```
# Kali-like Prompt
if $(__git_ps1 2>/dev/null);then

PS1="\[\033[38;5;209m\]┌──[\[\033[38;5;141m\]\u\[\033[38;5;209m\]@\[\033[38;5;105m\]\h\[\033[38;5;231m\]:\
w\[\033[38;5;209m\]]\[\033[33m\]\$(GIT_PS1_SHOWUNTRACKEDFILES=1 GIT_PS1_SHOWDIRTYSTATE=1
__git_ps1)\[\033[00m\]\n\[\033[38;5;209m\]└─\\[\033[38;5;209m\]\\$\[\033[37m\] "
else
    source /usr/share/git-core/contrib/completion/git-prompt.sh

PS1="\[\033[38;5;209m\]┌──[\[\033[38;5;141m\]\u\[\033[38;5;209m\]@\[\033[38;5;105m\]\h\[\033[38;5;231m\]:\
w\[\033[38;5;209m\]]\[\033[33m\]\$(GIT_PS1_SHOWUNTRACKEDFILES=1 GIT_PS1_SHOWDIRTYSTATE=1
__git_ps1)\[\033[00m\]\n\[\033[38;5;209m\]└─\\[\033[38;5;209m\]\\$\[\033[37m\] "
fi
```

```
┌──[alang@mint-HX90:~]
└─$
```

??

Formatting Scripts

```
# Install shfmt
## On Ubuntu
sudo snap install shfmt
## On Alpine Linux
```

```
sudo apk add shfmt
## On FreeBSD
sudo pkg install devel/shfmt


# Format shell programs using Shfmt
## -i flag is the amount of spaces that will be used to intend.
shfmt -i 4 myscript.sh
## With Diff style output
shfmt -d -i 4 myscript.sh
```

?????????????

- [How to Save the Terminal Output to a File in Linux - Make Tech Easier](#)

```
# 1. script
# Once you are done with the session, type the 'exit'.
script my.out


# 2. tee
myprogram | tee my.out
```

???????

Key	Operation
Ctrl + a	Go to the **beginning** of the line.
Ctrl + e	Go to the **end** of the line.
Alt + b	Go left(**back**) one word.
Alt + f	Go right(**forward**) one word.
Alt + .	Use the **last word** of the previous command.
Ctrl + r	**Search** through the command's history
Ctrl + u	Cut the part of the line **before** the cursor, adding it to the clipboard.
Ctrl + k	Cut the part of the line **after** the cursor, adding it to the clipboard.
Ctrl + l	Clear the screen
Ctrl + w	????????
Ctrl+x,Ctrl+e	Edit the current command in your **$EDITOR**.

LINUX TERMINAL SHORTCUTS CHEATSHEET

TEXT MANIPULATION

Keys	Description
CTRL U	Cut the line from the current position to the beginning of the line, adding it to the clipboard. If you are at the end of the line, cut the entire line
CTRL K	Cut the line from the current position to the end of the line, adding it to the clipboard. If you are at the beginning of the line, cut the entire line.
CTRL W	Delete the word before the cursor, adding it to the clipboard.
CTRL Y	Paste the last thing from the clipboard that you cut recently (undo the last delete at the current cursor position).
ALT T	Swap the last two words before the cursor.
ALT L	Make lowercase from cursor to end of word.
ALT U	Make uppercase from cursor to end of word.
ALT C	Capitalize to end of word starting at cursor (whole word if cursor is at the beginning of word).
ALT D	Delete to end of word starting at cursor (whole word if cursor is at the beginning of word).
ALT .	Prints the last word written in previous command.
CTRL T	Swap the last two characters before the cursor.
CTRL SHIFT C	Copy text from terminal.
CTRL SHIFT V	Paste text on terminal.

TERMINAL CONTROL

Keys	Description
CTRL ALT T	Open terminal.
CTRL L	Clears the screen, similar to the clear command.
CTRL SHIFT T	Open terminal tab.
CTRL SHIFT W	Close terminal tab.
CTRL SHIFT +	Zoom in the terminal screen.
CTRL -	Zoom out terminal screen.
⇆	Auto-complete files and directory names.
⇆ ⇆	Shows all possibilities, when typed characters doesn't uniquely match to a file or directory
CTRL SHIFT Q	Close the entire terminal.

SHELL INFORMATION

Keys	Description
ALT ?	Display files or directories in the current path for help.
ALT *	Display files or directories in the current path as parameter.
~ ⇆ ⇆	List all Linux users on the system.

CURSOR MOVEMENT

Keys	Description
CTRL A	Go to the beginning of the line you are currently typing on.
CTRL E	Go to the end of the line you are currently typing on.
CTRL XX	Move between the beginning of the line and the current position of the cursor.
ALT F	Move cursor forward one word on the current line.
ALT B	Move cursor backward one word on the current line.
CTRL →	Move cursor forward one word on the current line.
CTRL ←	Move cursor backward one word on the current line.

PROCESS CONTROL

Keys	Description
CTRL S	Stop all output to the screen. This is useful when running commands with lots of long output. But this doesn't stop the running command.
CTRL Q	Resume output to the screen after stopping it with Ctrl+S.
CTRL C	End currently running process and return the prompt.
CTRL D	Log out of the current shell session, similar to the exit or logout command. In some commands, acts as End of File signal to indicate that a file end has been reached..
CTRL Z	Suspends (pause) currently running foreground process, which returns shell prompt. Use bg cmd to run it in the background and fg command to bring it back.

HISTORY ACCESS

Keys	Description
CTRL R	Lets you search through previously used commands.
CTRL G	Leave history searching mode without running a command.
CTRL J	Lets you copy current matched command to command line without running it, allowing you to make modifications before running the command.
ALT R	Revert any changes to a command you've pulled from your history, if you've edited it.
CTRL P	Shows last executed command, i.e. walk back through the command history (Similar to up arrow).
CTRL N	Shows next executed command, i.e. walk forward through the command history (Similar to down arrow).

SPECIAL CHARACTERS

Keys	Description
CTRL H	Same as Backspace.
CTRL J	Same as Return (historically Line Feed).
CTRL M	Same as Return (historically Carriage Return).
CTRL I	Completes the command like TAB.
CTRL G	Bell Character.
CTRL @	Null Character.

INFOGRAPHIC BY @XTREMEPENTEST

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