

Most Common Commands

		Linux	Windows
Show current location		pwd	cd
List files in current directory	Column format	ls	dir /w
	Long format	ls -l	dir
	Include hidden files	ls -a	dir /a
Show file content		cat [file] cat -n [file]	type [file]
Make a Directory		mkdir [directory]	md [directory]
Delete a Directory		rmdir [directory]	rd [directory]
Change Directory		cd [directory]	cd [directory]
Copy a File		cp [file] [directory]	copy [file] [directory]
Move a File		mv [file] [directory]	move [file] [directory]
Delete a File		rm [file]	del [file]
Rename a File or a Directory		mv [file] [file2]	rename [file] [file2]
Start the GUI		startx	
Leaving the GUI		Alt+Control+Backspace	
Restart (When you have permission problems)		Alt+Control+DEL	
Logout		logout exit	
Clear the screen		clear	

Special Characters

Character	Description
/	Directory separator, used to separate a string of directory names. Example: /usr/src/linux
.	Current directory. Can also "hide" files when it is the first character in a filename.
..	Parent directory.
~	User's home directory.
>	Redirect output of a command into a new file. If the file already exists, over-write it. Example: ls > myfiles.txt
>>	Redirect the output of a command onto the end of an existing file. Example: echo "Mary 555-1234" >> phonenumbers.txt
<	Redirect a file as input to a program. Example: more < phonenumbers.txt

Linux Shortcuts

Shortcut	Description
Up/Down Arrow Keys	Scroll through your most recent commands. You can scroll back to an old command, hit ENTER, and execute the command without having to re-type it.
"history" command	Show your complete command history.
TAB Completion	If you type a partial command or filename that the shell recognizes, you can have it automatically completed for you if you press the TAB key.
Complete recent commands with "!"	Try this: Type "!" followed by the first couple of letters of a recent command and press ENTER! For example, type: find /usr/bin -type f -name m* ...and now type: !fi
Search your command history with CTRL-R	Press CTRL-R and then type any portion of a recent command. It will search the commands for you, and once you find the command you want, just press ENTER.

Using Emacs

Description	Command
Opening/Creating a file in emacs	emacs [file]
Saving a file after editing	Control+X then Control+S
Exiting emacs	Control+X then Control+C

For more information, please check the following links

Operating System	Links
Linux	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Linux Commands - A practical reference• Linux Command-Line Cheat Sheet• Introduction to the Linux Command Shell For Beginners
Windows	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A Beginners Guide To The Windows Command Line• The Internet Glossary of DOS Terminology
Mac OS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mac OS X Command Line Reference• A Mac User's Guide to the Unix Command Line (Part 1) (Part 2)