



What does the
!!
do?



Bash



What statement reuses
the last command?



Bash



What does the command
\$_
do?



Bash



What statement represents
the last parameter
of the last command?



Bash



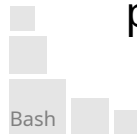
What does
 \$#
do?



Bash



What expression represents
the number of arguments
passed into a script?



Bash



What does the statement
 \$\$
result in?



Bash



What statement is the
value of the shell's
Process ID (PID)?



Bash



What value does
 \$?
represent?



Bash



What statement
is the value of the
last command's result?



Bash



!!

Reuses the last line.

Example:
sudo !!

\$_

Represents the last argument

Example:

```
> echo hello jello man
hello jello man
> echo $_
man
```

Example:

```
> echo hello jello man
hello jello man
> echo $_
man
```

\$#

Represents the number
of arguments
passed into a script.

\$\$

The Process ID (PID)
of the current shell.

\$?

The result of the
last command

Example:

```
> true
> echo $?
0
```

Example:

```
> true
> echo $?
0
```

What does the
cat log >> bklog
do?

Bash

How do you append
the contents of one file
to another?

Bash

What does the
break
keyword do in a for loop?

Bash

What does
cat A.txt B.txt C.txt > D.txt
do?

Bash

What is the
usage pattern
for cat?

Bash

What does
cat -n manual.txt
do?

Bash

What does the
cat
command do?

Bash

What does the
chmod
command do?

Bash

What command
changes a file's
permission settings?

Bash

What does
&&
do?

Bash

Use the >> symbol.

Example:

```
cat log >> bklog
```

Appends the contents of the file log to file backlog.

Create the file D.txt that has the context of A.txt, B.txt and C.txt, in that order.

Break out of the loop.

Sends manual.txt through the std out stream, but numbers the start of each line.

```
cat [OPTION]... [FILE]...
```

Changes a file's permission settings.

Send a file or input to the terminal's std out.

Runs the next command, but only if the previous returned **true**.

Example:

```
> true && echo "hi"  
hi
```

chmod

Example:

```
chmod 777 *
```

What symbol combines two statements, and only runs the second if the first returns **true**?

Bash

What does `||` do?

Bash

What symbol combines two statements, and only runs the second if the first returns **false**?

Bash

What does the `cut` command do?

Bash

What command prints selected parts of lines to standard output?

Bash

What does the `cut` parameter `-c` do?

Example:

```
Bash cut -c 10-20 file.txt
```

What `cut` parameter cuts by character range?

Bash

What does the `cut` parameter `-z` do?

Example:

```
Bash cut -z -c 10-20 file.txt
```

What `cut` parameter cuts terminating with EOF?

Bash

What does the `disown` command do?

Bash

Runs the next command,
but only if
the previous returned **false**.

Example:

```
> false || echo "hi"  
hi
```

&&

Example:

```
> true && echo "hi"  
hi
```

Prints selected parts of
lines to standard output.

||

Cuts between a specified
character range.

cut

The example cuts between the
tenth and twentieth characters.

Example:

```
cut -c 10-20 file.txt
```

Terminates a cut range
using EOF
instead of newlines.

-c

Example:

```
cut -c 10-20 file.txt
```

Removes a job
from the shell.

-z

Example:

```
cut -z -c 10-20 file.txt
```

What command detaches a job from the shell?

Bash

What does the false command do?

Bash

What shell command simply returns with a value of 1?

Bash

What does the help's option -d do?

Bash

Using [[]], how do you check if a file is writable by you?

Bash

What command lists all built-in commands?

Bash

What does the history command do?

Bash

What command shows past shell commands?

Bash

For the history command, what does the -c parameter do?

Example:

Bash history -c

For the history command, what parameter clears the entire history?

Bash

Return with a value
of 1

disown

Example:
disown <pid>

Outputs a short
help description for a
command.

false

Example:
help -d *CMD*

Example:
false

help

(without parameters)

Use the
-w
option.

Example:
[[-w *FILE*]]

history

Show past entered
shell commands.

Example:
history

-c

Clears the history.

Example:
history -c

What does the command
kill
do?

Bash

For the command
kill -9 <pid>

What does the -9 do?

Bash

What does the
ls -a
command do?

Bash

What does the
ls -A
command do?

Bash

What command shows
all files in a directory?

Bash

What is the difference
between
ls -a
and
ls -A
?

Bash

What does the
ls
command do?

Bash

What command
lists all files in a directory?

Bash

For the ls command,
what does the
-F1 parameter do?

Examples:

```
ls -F1
```

```
ls -F1 ./dir
```

Bash

Example:

```
> ls ??  
Bearings/  
Bolts/  
CNCs/
```

Bash

Sends a SIGKILL interrupt to the process at pid.

A SIGKILL forces the process to exit

Sends a signal to a job.

A *job* is either a PID or JOBSPEC.
(The signal doesn't have to be a SIGKILL)

Lists files in a directory, **excluding** . and ..

-a shows . and .. while -A does not.

Lists files in a directory, including . and ..

ls -a
or
ls -A

-A will omit . and ..

ls
Example:
ls
ls ./dir

Lists files in the working directory, or a specified directory.

-F1
Example:
ls -F1
ls -F1 ./dir

Lists directory contents as short results, one item per line.

Example:
> ls -F1
Bearings/
Bolts/
CNCs/

For the `ls` command,
what does the
`-l` parameter do?

Examples:

```
ls -l  
Bash ls -l ./dir
```

What `ls` parameter
displays results as a
long listing?

Example:

```
> ls ??  
drwxr-xr-x 1 Reavenk 197121 0 Jul 24 2021 Bearings/  
drwxr-xr-x 1 Reavenk 197121 0 Aug 7 2021 Bolts/  
drwxr-xr-x 1 Reavenk 197121 0 Aug 27 16:18 CNCs/
```

For the `ls` command,
what does the
`-r` parameter do?

Examples:

```
ls -r  
Bash ls -r ./dir
```

What `ls` parameter
reverses the order
of results?

For the `ls` command,
what does the
`-R` parameter do?

Examples:

```
ls -R  
Bash ls -R ./dir
```

What `ls` parameter
also operates
on all subdirectories
recursively?

For the `ls` command,
what does the
`-t` parameter do?

Examples:

```
ls -t  
Bash ls -t ./dir
```

What `ls` parameter
sorts results by time?

What does the
`mv`
command do?

Bash

What command
moves a
file or directory?

Bash

Lists directory contents
as a
long listing format.

`-l`
Examples:

```
ls -l  
ls -l ./dir
```

Example:

```
> ls -l  
drwxr-xr-x 1 Reavenk 197121    0 Jul 24  2021 Bearings/  
drwxr-xr-x 1 Reavenk 197121    0 Aug  7  2021 Bolts/  
drwxr-xr-x 1 Reavenk 197121    0 Aug 27 16:18 CNCs/
```

Lists results
in reverse order.

`-r`
Example:

```
ls -r  
ls -r ./dir
```

Also lists contents of
all subdirectories
recursively.

`-R`
Example:

```
ls -R  
ls -R ./dir
```

List results
in order of time
(newest first)

`-t`
Example:

```
ls -t  
ls -t ./dir
```

Moves a
file or directory.

`mv`
Example:

```
mv file_src file_dst
```

What command
renames a
file or directory?

Bash

For the command
mv
what does parameter
-f
do?

Bash

For mv
what command parameter
always overwrites
without prompting?

Bash

For the command
mv
what does parameter
-i
do?

Bash

For mv
what command parameter
always prompts before
overwriting?

Bash

For the command
mv
what does parameter
-n
do?

Bash

For mv
what command parameter
never
overwrites?

Bash

For the command
mv
what does parameter
-t
do?

Bash

Describe what's happening
with this command:

mv -t A B C D

Bash

What does the
nl
command do?

Bash

Forces an overwrite without a prompt.

`mv`

Example:

```
mv file_oldnm file_newnm
```

Forces prompts before overwriting.

`-f`

or

`--force`

Example:

```
mv -f file_src file_dst
```

Prevents files from being overwritten.

`-i`

or

`--interactive`

Example:

```
mv -i file_src file_dst
```

Moves (multiple) files to a target directory.

`-n`

or

`--no-clobber`

Example:

```
mv -t A B C D
```

Example:

```
mv -i file_src file_dst
```

Prepends the line number to input.

Example:

```
> cat log.txt | nl
1 First line
2 Second line
3 Third line
```

Moves files/folders B, C and D to directory A

What command numbers lines of input?

```
Bash
```

For permission listings, what does r stand for?

Example:

```
> ls -l
```

```
Bash -rwxrw-r-- 1 Me ... file.zip
```

For permission listings, what does w stand for?

Example:

```
> ls -l
```

```
Bash -rwxrw-r-- 1 Me ... file.zip
```

For permission listings, what does x stand for?

Example:

```
> ls -l
```

```
Bash -rwxrw-r-- 1 Me ... file.zip
```

What does the popd command do?

Example:

```
popd
```

```
Bash
```

What command pops the directory stack and changes to the new top directory?

```
Bash
```

What does the command printenv do?

```
Bash
```

What command prints all environment variables?

```
Bash
```

What does the command ps do?

```
Bash
```

What command lists running processes?

```
Bash
```

Read permissions.

`nl`

Example:

```
cat log.txt | nl
```

Execute permissions

Write permissions

`popd`

Example:
`popd`

Pops the top directory on the directory stack and changes the directory to the new top.

`printenv`

Prints all environment variables

`ps`

Lists running processes.

What does the
pushd
command
with a directory parameter
do?

Example:
Bash pushd dir

What command
changes the directory
AND
adds the old directory
to the directory stack?

Bash

What does the
pushd
command
w/o a directory parameter
do?

Example:
Bash pushd

What does the
pwd
command do?

Bash

What command
prints the shell's
current directory?

Bash

What is
#!
called?

Bash

What is
symbols make up
shebang?

Bash

What does
#!
when at the top
of a (bash) shell script do?

Bash

Where does a
shebang
go in a
(bash) shell script?

Bash

What is the
*.sh
file format?

Bash

pushd

Example:
pushd dir

Changes the directory
AND
adds the old directory
to the directory stack.

Prints the shell's
working directory.

Swaps the top two directories
on the directory stack,
and changes the directory.

shebang

pwd

Example:
> pwd
/c/Users/Me

Determines what
program runs the
script.

#!

(bash) shell script

The first line
of the script.

What file extension are (bash) shell scripts?

Bash

What does the keyboard shortcut **Ctrl+C** do?

Bash

What does the keyboard shortcut **Ctrl+D** do?

Bash

What does the keyboard shortcut **Ctrl+Z** do?

Bash

What keyboard shortcut suspends the shell's program?

Bash

What keyboard shortcut sends a SIGTSTP to the shell's program?

Bash

What does SIGTSTP stand for?

Bash

What does the sleep command do?

Bash

What command pauses a shell script or the terminal?

Bash

What is the parameter for the sleep command?

Bash

Sends a SIGINT signal to the shell's program.

`*.sh`

Example:
`filename.sh`

Sends a SIGTSTP signal to the program.

Sends an end of file (EOF) signal to the program.

This will suspend the program.

This will end input for keyboard inputs.

`Ctrl+Z`

`Ctrl+Z`

By sending a SIGTSTP

Pauses for a specified number of seconds

Signal
Terminal
Stop

Example:
`sleep 5`

The number of seconds to pause

`sleep`

Example:
`sleep 5`

What does the
tee
command do?

Bash

What command
redirects the
standard output
to both stdout and file?

Bash

Using `[[]]`,
what does the option
`-b`
do?

Bash

Using `[[]]`,
what does the option
`-c`
do?

Bash

Using `[[]]`,
how do you check if a
file is a character special?

Bash

What is an alternative
to the test command?

Bash

Using `[[]]`,
how do you compare
a string against a
regular expression?

Bash

Using `[[]]`,
how do you check if
two strings are equal?

Bash

Using `[[]]`,
what does the symbol
`<`
do?

Bash

How do you check if a
string is lexicographically less
than another.

Bash

tee

Redirects the standard output to both stdout and file.

Example:
program | tee <filename>

Check if a file is a character special.

Check if a file is a block special.

Example:
[[-c FILE]]

Example:
[[-b FILE]]

[]
or
[[]]

Use the -c option.

Example:
[EXPR] or [[EXPR]]
where EXPR is an expression.

Example:
[[-c FILE]]

Use the == symbol.

Use the =~ symbol.

Example:
[[\$STRING1 == \$STRING2]]
returns true if STRING1 is equal to STRING2

Example:
[[STRING1 =~ REGEX]]
[["abcc" =~ abc+]]

Use the < symbol.

Check if a string is lexicographically less than another.

Example:
[[STRING1 < STRING2]]

Example:
[[STRING1 < STRING2]]

Using `[[]]`,
how do you check if
two strings are **not** equal?

Bash

What is the
command name
`uname`
short for?

Bash

What does
`uname -m`
do?

Bash

What does the
`touch`
command do?

Bash

What command
creates a new blank
file?

Bash

What command
updates a file's
modified time
to the current date-time?

Bash

For the `touch` command
what does the parameter
`-a`
do?

Bash

For the `touch` command
what parameter only
updates the access time?

Bash

For the `touch` command
what does the parameter
`-m`
do?

Bash

For the `touch` command
what parameter only
updates the modification time?

Bash

Unix Name

Use the
!=
symbol.

Example:

```
[[ $STRING1 != $STRING2 ]]  
returns true if STRING1 is not  
equal to STRING2
```

Creates an empty file
(if filename doesn't exist).

Updates the file modified time
(if filename exists).

Example:
touch file.txt

Returns the
machine architecture

Example:

```
>uname -m  
x86_64
```

touch

Example:
touch existing_file.txt

touch

Example:
touch new_file.txt

-a

Example:
touch -a new_file.txt

Only updates the
access time

-m

Example:
touch -m new_file.txt

Only updates the
modification time

For the command touch
what parameter
prevents creating files?

Bash

What does the
true
command do?

Bash

What shell command
simply returns with
a value of
0?

Bash

What does the command
wc
do?

Bash

What command
performs a word count?

Bash

What does the
whoami
command do?

Bash

What does the
yes
command do?

Bash

What command
repeats a string as
standard input?

Bash

Returns with a value
of 0

`--no-create`

Example:

```
touch --no-create file.txt
```

Performs a
word count

`true`

(Command can also do other types of counts)

Example:

```
true
```

Returns the
current shell username.

`wc`

`yes`

(Default string is yes if none is specified)

Example:

```
yes | sudo dosteps
```

Repeats a string
as standard input.

(Default string is yes if none is specified)

Example:

```
sudo dosteps | yes
```