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[WGET] Download an entire website with a single command line.
`wget --random-wait -r -p -e robots=off -U mozilla http://www.example.com`
https://www.commandlinefu.com/commands/view/901/download-an-entire-website

[KILL] printer jobs.
Find jobs and the targeted device: `lpstat -o` Kill all jobs: `cancel -a {printer}`
Kill 1 job: `cancel {printerjobid}`
[alternative] https://steemit.com/linux/@oneshot/delete-a-pending-printing-job-in-linux

[DATE] The GNU version of date lets you do things like the following.
`date -d "today +90 days"` **or** `date -d "+90 days"`

[SED] commands to delete blank lines.
strictly empty: `sed '/^$/d'`; with spaces & tabs: `sed '/^\s*$/d'`
https://stackoverflow.com/questions/16414410/delete-empty-lines-using-sed

Search [MAN] pages for a given string: `man -k string`

[SETTERM] Change (and keep it) *VT* background and foreground.
`$ setterm -store -background blue -foreground cyan`

[PLAY] local microphone on remote machine's speakers. fun for pranks. uses sox package
`rec -t wav - | ssh user@remotehost play -t wav -`

[CHVT] Go to *VT* number 3: `sudo chvt 3`

[ARECORD] Register an .mp3 audio from microphone input with command line.
`arecord -f cd -t raw | lame -r - out.mp3`

[MUTT] Send email with two attachs from command line.
`mutt -s "Subject" -a doc.pdf -a img.jpg -- remote@mail.com < body.txt`
`echo “this is the body” | mutt -s "Subject" -a doc.pdf -a img.jpg -- remote@mail.com`

Get your *ip address* from command line: `curl icanhazip.com`

Remove last 6 lines of a file: `tac file.txt | sed '1,6 d' | tac > file.txt`

Pick 5 random lines from a file called `test.txt`: `shuf -n5 test.txt`

Convert from lower to uppercase in bash: `echo test | tr [:lower:] [:upper:]`

Turn terminal into blackboard
[From thread: https://unix.stackexchange.com/questions/232235/use-terminal-as-blackboard]
If you do `stty cbreak -echo; cat`, you can move around with arrows and clear the screen by typing *`ESC [ 2 J`*, set colors by typing other ANSI escape sequences, etc. Exit with *`Ctrl-C`*. You may need to run `reset` or `stty sane` afterwards, it might be worthwhile to set up a script to do this if you need it often.

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Set as random the *Firefox* homepage
Set a list of urls in **`urls.txt`** and then put the follow code at the very begin of **`/usr/lib/firefox/firefox.sh`**:
```
ddrs=$(shuf-n1~/.mozilla/firefox/*.default/urls.txt)
nwli="user_pref(\"browser.startup.homepage\",\"$ddrs");"
sed-i"/browser.startup.homepage/c\\$nwli"~/.mozilla/firefox/*.default/prefs.js
```
[From thread: https://unix.stackexchange.com/questions/249885/helponeditasedstatement]

Activate mouse gestures on keypad with ***`Shift+numLock`***: `# setxkbmap -option keypad:pointerkeys`

syntax to redirect error and output messages to */dev/null*
```
$ command > /dev/null 2>&1          $ command &>/dev/null
$ ./script.sh > /dev/null 2>&1      $ ./script.sh &>/dev/null
```

command line to completely dark out the brightness of the *ASUS* keyboard backlights
```
# echo 0 > /sys/class/leds/asus::kbd_backlight/brightness
```

audio hardware check
```
$ lspci -v | grep -A6 -i audio | grep -v 'Flags\|Memory\|Capabi'
00:1f.3 Audio device: Intel Corporation Device a170 (rev 31)
        Subsystem: ASUSTeK Computer Inc. Device 158f
        Kernel driver in use: snd_hda_intel
```

TARrring and UNTARring in *.bz2*
`tar -jcvf` *archive_name*`.tar.bz2` *directory_to_compress*
`tar -jxvf` *archive_name*`.tar.bz2 -C /tmp/`*extract_here/*

change font on terminal
```
setfont /usr/share/consolefonts/Lat15-Terminus32x16.psf.gz
```

masterizing from command line
Find the device: `cdrdao scanbus` Burn an iso: `growisofs -Z /dev/cdrom=my.iso`

bash one-line to view the most 10 used commands
```
history | awk '{print $2}' | awk 'BEGIN {FS="|"}{print $1}' | sort | uniq -c | sort -n | tail | sort -nr
```

your laptop says *ESSID* names while you drive around
```
while true; do iwlist wlan0 scan | awk -F\" '/ESSID/{print $2}' | espeak; done
```

recording audio from the command line: `arecord -vv -fdat test.wav`

create the directoty recursively: `mkdir dir1/{dir2,dir3,dir4}/nstdir -p`

remove duplicate characters: `echo "Thhiisss iisss mmyyy nameeee" | tr -s 'a-z'`
https://unix.stackexchange.com/questions/187052/how-to-remove-duplicate-characters?newsletter=1&nlcode=360914%7C610d

repeat latter command, replacing the first instance of '*foo*' with '*bar*': `^foo^bar`

pause execution of any process called *render* as if you pressed *ctrl-z* in shell
`killall -STOP render` **resume it with:** `killall -CONT render`

Portable Document Format.

- **reduce doc size:** The option `/screen` defines the most quality degree and size reduction factor. Here the complete list of options from low to high quality: `/screen`, `/default`, `/ebook`, `/printer`, `/prepress`.
  ```
  gs -sDEVICE=pdfwrite -dCompatibilityLevel=1.4 -dPDFSETTINGS=/ebook -dNOPAUSE -dQUIET -dBATCH
                                  -sOutputFile=output.pdf input.pdf
  ```
- **remove pages:** `pdftk old.pdf cat 1-9 15-end output new.pdf`
- **merge many docs:** `pdftk 1.pdf 2.pdf 3.pdf cat output 123.pdf`
- **merge many .jpg files into one pdf:** `convert *.jpg doc.pdf`
- **insert pages:** `pdftk A=bigpdf.pdf B=insert.pdf cat A1-180 B A181-end output output.pdf`
- **set a password:** `pdftk file.pdf output file_pw.pdf userpw PROMPT`
- **un-set a password:**
  - `pdftk file_pw.pdf output file.pdf user_pw MYPASSWD`
  - `qpdf --password=MYPASSWD --decrypt crypt.pdf de_crypt.pdf`

Directories where stuff is temporary stored.

- **`/var/cache/apt/archives`**
- **`/home/username/.local/share/Trash`**
- **`/root/.local/share/Trash`**

Don't lose commands in *`.bash_history`* even swapping among many terminals.

https://unix.stackexchange.com/questions/1288/preserve-bash-history-in-multiple-terminal-windows

avoid duplicates: `export HISTCONTROL=ignoredups:erasedups`; **when the shell exits, append to the history file instead of overwriting it:** `shopt -s histappend`; **after each command, append to the history file and reread it:** `export PROMPT_COMMAND="${PROMPT_COMMAND:+$PROMPT_COMMAND$'\n'}history -a; history -c; history -r"`

AVCONV Audio/Video manipulating

11 'Avconv' Commands to Record, Convert and Extract Videos & Audios from Linux Terminal.

https://www.tecmint.com/avconv-command-examples/

transform mpeg video into an animated gif & a bunch of images into a .mp4 video with 'avconv'.

https://www.unix-ag.uni-kl.de/~guenther/avconv.html

merge a mute video file and an audio one with 'avconv'.

```
avconv -i audio.mp3 -i video.mp4 -c copy NewFile.mp4
```

trim audio/videos:

- `avconv -i input.mp4 -ss 00:00:05 -t 00:00:38 -codec copy output.mp4`
- `avconv -i input.mp3 -ss 00:01:09,5 -t 00:00:01 -c:v copy  output.mp3`

https://dototot.com/how-to-trim-videos-with-the-command-line-using-avconv/

remove the audio track from a video: `avconv -i orig.mp4 -an new.mp4`

Video Rotation https://askubuntu.com/questions/269429/how-can-i-rotate-video-by-180-degrees-with-avconv

- **by 180 degrees**

```
avconv -i input.ext -vf "hflip,vflip" -codec:v libx264 -preset slow -crf 20 -codec:a copy output.ext
```

- **by 90 degrees**

```
avconv -i input.ext -vf transpose=1 -codec:v libx264 -preset slow -crf 20 -codec:a copy output.ext
```

PS1 prompt

root: `PS1="${debian_chroot:+($debian_chroot)}\[\033[01;31m\]\h\[\033[01;36m\] \W \$\[\033[00m\]"`

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user: `PS1="${debian_chroot:+($debian_chroot)}\[\033[01;32m\]\u@\h\[\033[01;36m\] \w \$\[\033[00m\]"`
simple/minimal and high readable PS1 terminal prompt (Green FG & Black BK):
`PS1='\[\033[01;32m\]$`

ImageMagick cli

convert image type of many files: `mogrify -format png *.jpg`
create a border: `convert -border 5x5 -bordercolor "#ff0000" orig.jpg new.jpg`
add borders to many images: `convert -border 5x5 -bordercolor "#ff0000" *.jpg imgs`
add borders to many images: `convert -border 5x5 -bordercolor "#008000" *.png +adjoin NEW_%d.png`
remove border: `convert border.jpg -shave 5x5 no_border.jpg`
resize an image: `convert img.jpg -resize 1500 newimg.jpg`
force exact resize to many images: `convert * -resize 500x300\! new`
merge images: `convert -append img1.jpg img2.jpg join.jpg`
count unique colors in an image. req. *Imagemagick*: `identify -format %k http://i.imgur.com/M4zoxE7.jpg`
show photo filenames where no flash was used. req. *Imagemagick*.
`identify -format "%f F:%[EXIF:Flash]\n" *.jpg | egrep " F:(0|16|24|32)$"`
slow down or speed up a gif: `http://blog.floriancargoet.com/slow-down-or-speed-up-a-gif-with-imagemagick/`

YOUTUBE-DL

download example: `youtube-dl -f 18`*[type mp4]* `--output file.mp4` *[URL]*
download only audio track: `youtube-dl --extract-audio --audio-format mp3` *[URL]*

Some *Vim* commands.

Turn off the current search highlighting until the next search: `:noh` **Use** `:set hlsearch` **to turn it on again; Turn-off file encryption:** `:set key=`; **Convert to html & save to file:** `:TOhtml` **&** `:w myfile.html`; **Browse between splits:** `Ctrl+w+w`; **Brute force closing of all splits:** `:qa!`; **Enable/Unable line numbers:** `:set nu` **/** `:set nu!`

Network

- Determine which the active network interface is: `$ route | grep default | grep -o '.....$'`
- Obtain public ip address of my computer: `$ dig +short myip.opendns.com @resolver1.opendns.com`
- Panning view of my current network provider datas: `$ curl ipinfo.io`
- List in decreasing order of bandwidth consuming active services: `# nethogs wlan0`
- Show what processes are using port 80 either locally or remotely. Need to be root for unowned processes: `lsof -i TCP:80`
- [8 Commands To Find Out Wireless Network Speed, Signal Strength And Other Information.]

Two useful Vim related functions to put in the *bash_aliases* file.

Create an *html* duplicate of a text file

Usage: `$ vimhtml file.txt`. You will obtain something like *`file.txt`*.

```
vimhtml() {
   [[ -f "$1" ]] || return 1; vim +'syn on | run! syntax/2html.vim | wq | q' "$1" > /dev/null 2>&1;
   }
```

Create a pre-formated with the *sha-bang* line and the execute flag file ready to be edited as bash script

Usage `$ vix myscript.sh`

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```
vix() {
   [ -e "$1" ] || echo -e '#!/bin/bash\n\n' > "$1";
   chmod +x "$1";
   vi "+normal G" +startinsert "$1"
   }
```

Ubuntu: permanently remove folders from home directory.

[From thread: `https://goo.gl/STvngr`]

`/etc/xdg/user-dirs.conf` (overrided by **`~/.config/user-dirs.conf`**) allows to you to enable or disable the automatic folder (re-)creation. If you set `enabled=False`, either globally (in **`/etc`**) or for your own user only (in **`~`**), special folders will not be re-created at login anymore in case you delete or rename them.

Listing files & directories.

list files & directories in descending order of size: `ls -S`
list only files (no directories) in decreasing size order: `ls -lS | grep -v '^d'`
find the top 6 space-consuming directories: `du -hsx * | sort -rh | head -6`
command at the shell prompt to find out top 10 largest file/directories

```
# du -a /var | sort -n -r | head -n 10
```

https://www.cyberciti.biz/faq/how-do-i-find-the-largest-filesdirectories-on-a-linuxunixbsd-filesystem/

Find & Do Something with files.

add the *.jpg* extension to many files

`find /path -maxdepth 1` *[only current directory]* `-type f -exec mv '{}' '{}'.jpg \;`

delete files older than a year: `find /path -mtime +365 -exec rm -rf {} \;`

delete files older than specific date in linux

```
touch -t 201401010000 /tmp/2014-Jan-01-0000
find /path -type f ! -newer /tmp/2014-Jan-01-0000 | xargs rm -rf
```

Syntax to redirect error and output messages to */dev/null*

Command	Script
`$ command > /dev/null 2>&1`	`$ ./script.sh > /dev/null 2>&1`
`$ command &>/dev/null`	`$ ./script.sh &>/dev/null`

USB Drive Cloning

First find how usb is named with `lsblk`. [Progress Status]

```
# dd if=/dev/sdb of=backup.img bs=4M ; # dd if=backup.img of=/dev/sdb bs=4M
```

Run WGET In background for an unattended download of files

```
$ wget -bqc http://path.com/url.iso
```

-**b**: Go to background immediately after startup. If no output file is specified via the -o, output is redirected to wget-log.

-**q**: Turn off Wget's output (saves some disk space).

-**c**: Resume broken download i.e. continue getting a partially-downloaded file. This is useful when you want to finish up a download started by a previous instance of Wget, or by another program.

FORMATTING STUFF

INTERLINEA: *Singola 1, Punti Spaziatura Paragrafo: 1 Prima; 1 Dopo*
OneLine Descriptor: *Arial, 12px, Char Black, White BK*
Terminal Command: *Consolas, 10px, Char Black, Gray2 BK*