1. Apropos command can be used to search for a program using the description. Also, man –k can be used to achieve the same output.
2. mkdir -p test/{recon,exploit,report} = Create multiple directories using a single command.
3. find . -mtime -1 -type f \! -user root -exec ls -l {} \;

The above command searches for files, which have been modified in the last day, the owner of the file is not root and executes ‘ls -l’ on the found files.

1. “ss –antlp | grep sshd” command can be used to list services listening for connection.
2. “systemctl list-unit-files” can be used to list the name of the services running and not running.
3. “sudo apt remove –purge <package name>” removes all files of it.
4. When you ‘export asd=”sad”’ a command, it becomes an environment variable.
5. $$ can be used to get the current bash PID.
6. HISTSIZE controls the number of commands stored in memory for the current session and HISTFILESIZE configures how many commands are kept in the history file.
7. To redirect STDERR use 2>. For example ls <not-existing-file> 2> file.
8. Cut with multiple character as delimiter. Use awk –F “DELIMITER” ‘{print $1}’
9. Vi shortcuts.
   1. Use I to go to insert mode.
   2. Esc to go back.
   3. dd to delete a line.
   4. yy to copy a line.
   5. p to paste a line.
   6. :wq to save and exit.
   7. J to join two lines.
10. Vimdiff <file1> <file2> difference between two files in interactive mode.
11. “cat error.txt | wc –m” is two process and one job.
    1. Ctrl + z is used to suspend a job.
    2. Fg + enter can be used to get start the suspended job in the foregound.
    3. While bg + enter can be used to start the process in the background.
    4. & can be used to background a process.
    5. Jobs can be used to list all the jobs
    6. Then, fg %1 can be used to get the job started.
    7. %+ refers to current job. %- refers to previous job.
12. Ps is the swiss army knife of process management.
    1. –e : select all process
    2. –f : display full format listing
    3. –C : if you know the name of the application
13. Tail –f for continuous monitoring of a file.
14. Watch can be used to run commands at regular interval of time. For example “watch –n 5 <command to execute>”
15. Axel is a download accelerator.
    1. Axel –n 10 Tell the number of connections to use.
    2. –a for progress indicator.