Linux Command Cheat Sheet

Introduction

Welcome to the Linux Command Cheat Sheet!

This repository contains a collection of Linux commands and their descriptions, ranging from basic operations to advanced system management.

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Basic Commands

1. `pwd`: Print the current working directory.

2. `ls`: List files and directories in the current directory.

3. `cd`: Change the current directory.

4. `mkdir`: Create a new directory.

5. `rm`: Remove files or directories.

File and Directory Management

1. `cp`: Copy files or directories.

2. `mv`: Move or rename files and directories.

3. `ln`: Create hard or symbolic links.

4. `chmod`: Change file permissions.

5. `chown`: Change file owner and group.

Text Manipulation

1. `cat`: Display the contents of a file.

2. `grep`: Search for a pattern in a file.

3. `sed`: Stream editor for text transformation.

4. `awk`: Pattern scanning and processing language.

5. **`sort`:** Sort lines of text files.

Process Management

1. `ps`: Display information about active processes.

2. `kill`: Terminate a process.

3. `top`: Display and update sorted information about processes.

4. `nice`: Run a command with a modified scheduling priority.

System Information

1. `uname`: Display system information.

2. `df`: Display disk space usage.

3. `free`: Display amount of free and used memory.

User and Group Management

1. `useradd`: Add a new user.

2. `usermod`: Modify user properties.

3. `passwd`: Change user password.

4. `groupadd`: Add a new group.

5. `id`: Display user and group information.

Network Commands

1. `ifconfig`: Display network interface information.

2. `ping`: Check network connectivity.

3. `traceroute`: Trace the route to a network host.

4. `netstat`: Display network connections.

Package Management

1. `apt-get`: Install, update, or remove packages on Debian-based systems.

2. `yum`: Install, update, or remove packages on Red Hat-based systems.

3. `dpkg`: Debian package management.

Advanced Commands

1. `find`: Search for files in a directory hierarchy.

2. `tar`: Create or extract tar archives.

3. `curl`: Transfer data from or to a server.

4. `wget`: Download files from the internet.

5. `ssh`: Secure Shell for remote login.