Linux Cheat sheet

This cheat sheet contains more than 50 command which is very useful and powerful commands in linux. Share this document.

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Read Carefully💻💻

Certainly! Here are some advanced Linux commands:

1. **find**: Search for files in a directory hierarchy.
   ```
   find /path/to/search -name "filename"
   ```

2. **grep**: Search for patterns in files.
   ```
   grep "pattern" /path/to/file
   ```

3. **awk**: Text processing tool for pattern scanning and processing.
   ```
   awk '{print $2}' filename
   ```

4. **sed**: Stream editor for filtering and transforming text.
   ```
   sed 's/old_text/new_text/g' filename
   ```

5. **tar**: Create or extract tar archives.
   ```
   tar -cvzf archive.tar.gz /path/to/folder
   ```

6. **rsync**: Remote file and directory synchronization.
   ```
   rsync -avz /source/path/ user@remote:/destination/path/
   ```

7. **ssh**: Secure Shell for accessing remote machines.
   ```
   ssh user@hostname
   ```

8. **chmod**: Change file permissions.
   ```
   ```

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```
chmod permissions filename
```

9. **chown**: Change file ownership.
```
chown user:group filename
```

10. **df**: Display free disk space.
```
df -h
```
11. **top**: Display and manage system processes in real-time.
```
top
```

12. **htop**: Interactive process viewer, an advanced alternative to top.
```
htop
```

13. **lsof**: List open files and the processes that opened them.
```
lsof /path/to/file
```

14. **netstat**: Display network connections, routing tables, interface statistics, masquerade connections, etc.
```
netstat -an
```

15. **du**: Estimate file space usage.
```
du -sh /path/to/directory
```

16. **fdisk**: Partition table manipulator for Linux.
```
fdisk /dev/sdX
```

17. **curl**: Command-line tool for transferring data with URLs.
```
curl -O https://example.com/file.tar.gz
```

18. **wget**: Non-interactive network downloader.
```
wget https://example.com/file.zip
```

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```

19. **journalctl**: Query and display messages from the journal, managed by `systemd-journald`.
```
journalctl -xe
```

20. **iptables**: Administration tool for IPv4 packet filtering and NAT.
```
iptables -L
```
21. **ps**: Display information about active processes.
```
ps aux
```

22. **kill**: Terminate a process by its process ID (PID).
```
kill -9 PID
```

23. **ifconfig**: Display or configure network interface parameters.
```
ifconfig
```

24. **route**: Show or manipulate the IP routing table.
```
route -n
```

25. **ping**: Send ICMP ECHO_REQUEST to network hosts.
```
ping example.com
```

26. **traceroute**: Print the route that packets take to a network host.
```
traceroute example.com
```

27. **useradd**: Create a new user account.
```
useradd username
```

28. **passwd**: Change user password.
```
passwd username
```
```

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29. **groupadd**: Create a new group.
    ```
    groupadd groupname
    ```

30. **usermod**: Modify a user account.
    ```
    usermod -aG groupname username
    ```

31. **tar**: Extract files from an archive.
    ```
    tar -xvf archive.tar.gz
    ```

32. **scp**: Secure copy files between hosts.
    ```
    scp user@source:/path/to/file user@destination:/path/to/destination
    ```

33. **awk**: Perform text pattern scanning and processing.
    ```
    awk '{print NF}' filename
    ```

34. **sed**: Stream editor for filtering and transforming text.
    ```
    sed -n '1,10p' filename
    ```

35. **grep**: Search for patterns in files.
    ```
    grep -r "pattern" /path/to/search
    ```

36. **mount**: Mount a file system.
    ```
    mount /dev/sdX1 /mnt
    ```

37. **umount**: Unmount a file system.
    ```
    umount /mnt
    ```

38. **lsblk**: List information about all available block devices.
    ```
    lsblk
    ```

39. **df**: Display free disk space.

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```
df -h
```

40. **date**: Display the current date and time.
```
date
```

41. **cal**: Display a calendar.
```
cal
```

42. **uptime**: Display how long the system has been running.
```
uptime
```

43. **history**: Display the command history.
```
history
```

44. **file**: Determine file type.
```
file filename
```

45. **curl**: Transfer data with URLs.
```
curl https://example.com
```

46. **wget**: Non-interactive network downloader.
```
wget https://example.com/file.txt
```

47. **find**: Search for files and directories.
```
find /path/to/search -type f -name "*.txt"
```

48. **sort**: Sort lines of text files.
```
sort filename
```

49. **uniq**: Report or omit repeated lines in a file.
```
```

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```
uniq filename
```

50. **nmcli**: Command-line client for NetworkManager.
```
nmcli connection show
```

51. **crontab**: Schedule tasks to run at fixed times.
```
crontab -e
```

52. **at**: Execute commands at a specified time.
```
at now + 1 hour
```

53. **du**: Display disk usage statistics for a directory.
```
du -h /path/to/directory
```

54. **df**: Display file system disk space usage.
```
df -h
```

55. **journalctl**: Query and display messages from the journal.
```
journalctl
```

56. **lshw**: List hardware information.
```
lshw
```

57. **lsusb**: List USB devices.
```
lsusb
```

58. **lspci**: List PCI devices.
```
lspci
```

59. **uptime**: Show how long the system has been running.
```
uptime
```

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60. **who**: Display information about logged-in users.
   ```
   who
   ```

61. **wc**: Count lines, words, and characters in a file.
   ```
   wc filename
   ```

62. **watch**: Execute a program periodically and display the result.
   ```
   watch -n 1 command
   ```

63. **chroot**: Run a command or interactive shell with a different root directory.
   ```
   chroot /path/to/new/root command
   ```

64. **ldd**: Print shared library dependencies.
   ```
   ldd /path/to/executable
   ```

65. **nm**: List symbols from object files.
   ```
   nm /path/to/object/file
   ```

66. **free**: Display amount of free and used memory in the system.
   ```
   free -h
   ```

67. **killall**: Kill processes by name.
   ```
   killall process_name
   ```

68. **renice**: Alter priority of running processes.
   ```
   renice +5 PID
   ```

69. **ulimit**: Control user-level resource limits.
   ```
   ulimit -n
   ```

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70. **lscpu**: Display information about CPU architecture.
    ```
    lscpu
    ```

71. **echo**: Display a message or value.
    ```
    echo "Hello, World!"
    ```

72. **ssh-keygen**: Generate an SSH key pair.
    ```
    ssh-keygen -t rsa -b 2048
    ```

73. **scp**: Copy files securely between hosts on a network.
    ```
    scp user@source:/path/to/file user@destination:/path/to/destination
    ```

74. **sftp**: Securely transfer files over SSH.
    ```
    sftp user@hostname
    ```

75. **chmod**: Change file permissions.
    ```
    chmod 644 filename
    ```

76. **chown**: Change file ownership.
    ```
    chown user:group filename
    ```

77. **find**: Search for files and directories.
    ```
    find /path/to/search -name "*.txt"
    ```

78. **xargs**: Build and execute command lines from standard input.
    ```
    find /path/to/search -type f | xargs rm
    ```

79. **tail**: Display the last part of a file.
    ```
    tail -n 10 filename
    ```

80. **head**: Display the first part of a file.

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```
head -n 10 filename
```