Linux Command Cheatsheet

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LINUX COMMANDS

Basic Commands:

1.

```
   help # Shows you basic commands and there use.
```

2.

```
   man # shows you complete manual of that command or program.
```

3.

```
  ls  # List all the folders and files of a directory where you present
```

4.

```
  cd  # change director (one folder to another)
```

5.

```
  dir  # same as ls command
```

6.

```
pwd  # print working directory where you present
```

7.

```
mkdir  # creates a directory (folder).
```

8.

```
mv  # move a file or folder
```

9.

```
cp  # copy a file or folder
```

10.

```
rm  # remove (delete) a file or folder
```

11.

```
cat  # shows content of a file
```

12.

```
chmod  # change directory or file permission
```

Advanced Commands:

1.

```
nano  # Linux file editor
```

2.

```
gedit  # File editor with GUI
```

3.

```
less  # page viewing
more  # page viewing
```

4.

```
top   # process monitoring
htop  # same as top but installed by apt
```

5.

```
df  # disk free
```

6.

```
du  # disk usage
```

Difference between df and du command (google)

Feature	df (disk free)	du (disk usage)
Purpose	To show total, used, and available space on an entire file system or partition.	To estimate the space consumed by a specific directory and its subdirectories/files.
Scope	Reports on the entire mounted file system level, using data from the kernel's block allocation maps (metadata).	Scans through directory trees and sums up the sizes of individual files.
Use Case	Monitoring overall system disk health and space availability (e.g., "Is my /var partition full?").	Identifying specific space-hogging directories or large files for clean-up (e.g., "Which folder in /var is the largest?").
Speed	Generally faster as it only reads the file system's metadata (superblock).	Can be slower as it needs to traverse and read information for every single file and directory.

7.

```
ps  # currently running process on system
```

8.

```
ping  # test network connectivity
```

9.

```
ifconfig  # network interface details
ip        # -----------------------
```

Services installer Commands:

- apt (Advanced Packaging Tool) is a service installer in linux.
- All services which using in CLI(command line interface) are install by apt.
- apt is already builtin linux environment.
- Apt is updating time to time so, first we needed to update apt for install any services, using this command:

```
apt update # update apt into newer version
```

- Install any service using this command:

```
apt install <service_name>  # install any service
```

- Upgrade all services which have installed command:

```
apt upgrade  # upgrade all packages
```

- Solve apt installing errors using this command:

```
apt install --fix-broken
apt install --fix-missing
```

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