Display the value of a variable.

echo \$[variable-name]

Keyboard Shortcuts		Users and Groups		Files		System Management		Processes	
Ctrl + C	Kill process running in the	id	See details about the active users.	mkdir [directory_name]	Create a new directory.	uname -r	Show system information	ps	List active processes.
Ctrl + Z	terminal. Stop the current process.	last	Show the last system	rm [file_name]	Remove a file.	uname -a	via uname command. See kernel release	pstree	Show processes in a tree- like diagram.
	The process can be resumed in the foreground with fg or in the	who	logins. Display who is currently	rm -r [directory_name]	Remove a directory recursively.	uptime	information. Display how long the	pmap	Display a memory usage map of processes.
Ctrl + W	background with bg . Cut one word before the	w	logged into the system. Show which users	rm -rf [directory_name]	Recursively remove a directory without requiring confirmation.		system has been running, including the load average.	top	See all running processes.
Cui + vv	cursor and add it to the clipboard.		are logged in and their activity.	cp [source_file]	Copy the contents of one	hostname	View system hostname.	htop	Interactive and colorful process viewer.
Ctrl + U	Cut part of the line before the cursor and add it to the	finger [user_name]	Show user information.	[destination_file] cp -r [source_directory]	file to another file. Recursively copy a	hostname -i	Show the IP address of the system.	kill [process_id]	Terminate a Linux process under a given ID.
Ctrl + K	clipboard. Cut part of the line after the	sudo useradd [user_name]	Create a new user account.	[destination_directory]	directory to a second directory.	last reboot date	List system reboot history. See current time and date.	pkill [process_name]	Terminate a process under a specific name.
Curric	cursor and add it to the clipboard.	sudo adduser [user_name]	Create a new user account through the adduser command interface.	mv [source_file] [destination_file]	Move or rename files or directories.	timedatectl	Query and change	killall [label]	Terminate all processes with
Ctrl + Y	Paste from clipboard.	sudo userdel [user_name]		In -s [path]/[file_name] [link_name]	Create a symbolic link to a file.	cal	the system clock. Show current calendar	prgrep [keyword]	a given label. List processes based on the
Ctrl + R	Recall the last command that matches the provided characters.	sudo usermod -aG [group_name]	Modify user information (add a user to	touch [file_name]	Create a new file.	w	(month and day). List logged-in users.	pidof [process_name]	provided keyword. Show the PID of a process.
Ctrl + O	Run the previously recalled command.	[user_name] passwd	a group). Change the current user's	cat [file_name] cat [source_file] >>	Show the contents of a file. Append file contents to	whoami	See which user you are using.	bg	List and resume stopped jobs in the background.
Ctrl + G	Exit command history without running a	sudo passwd [user_name]	or another user's password.	[destination_file] head [file_name]	another file. Show the first ten lines of a	finger [user_name]	Show information about a particular user.	fa	Bring the most recently suspended job to the
	command.	sudo groupadd [group_name]	Add a new group.		file.	ulimit [flags] [limit]	View or limit system	fg	foreground.
clear !!	Clear the terminal screen. Run the last command	sudo groupdel [group_name]	Delete a group.	tail [file_name]	Show the last ten lines of a file.	shutdown [hh:mm]	resource amounts. Schedule a system	fg [job]	Bring a particular job to the foreground.
exit	again. Log out of the current	sudo groupmod -n [new_name] [old_name]	Modify a user group (change group name).	more [file_name]	Display contents of a file page by page.	shutdown now	shutdown. Shut down the system	Isof	List files opened by running processes.
	session.	sudo [command]	Temporarily elevate user privileges to superuser or	less [file_name]	Show the contents of a file with navigation.	modprobe	immediately. Add a new kernel module.	trap "[commands]" [signal]	Catch a system error signal in a shell script. Executes provided
	rching	su - [user_name]	root. Switch the user account or	nano [file_name]	Open or create a file using the nano text editor.	[module_name]			commands when the signal is caught.
find [path] -name [search_pattern]	Find files and directories that match the specified pattern in a		become a superuser.	vi [file_name] vim [file_name]	Open or create a file using the Vi/Vim text editor.	dmesg	Show bootup messages.	wait	Pause the terminal or a Bash script until a running
find [path] -size [+100M]	specified location. See files and directories	chgrp [group_name] [file/ directory]	group.	gpg -c [file_name]	Encrypt a file.	ip addr show	List IP addresses and	nohup [command] &	process is completed. Run a Linux process in the
.,	larger than a specified size in a directory.	SSH	Login	gpg [file_name].gpg	Decrypt an encrypted . <i>gpg</i> file.		network interfaces.		background.
grep [search_pattern] [file_name]	Search for a specific pattern in a file with grep.	ssh [user_name]@[host]	Connect to a remote host as a user via SSH.	wc -w [file_name]	Show the number of words, lines, and bytes in a	ip address add [IP_address]	Assign an IP address to interface eth0 .	_	Information
grep -r [search_pattern] [directory_name]	Recursively search for a pattern in a directory.	ssh [host]	Securely connect to a host via SSH default	ls xargs wc	file. List the number of lines/	ifconfig	Display IP addresses of all network interfaces.	lscpu	See CPU information. See information about
locate [name]	Locate all files and directories related to a	ach in [mont]	port 22. Connect to the host		words/characters in each file in a directory.	ping [remote_host]	Ping remote host.	lspci -tv	block devices. Show PCI devices in a tree-
which [command]	particular name. Search the command	ssh -p [port] [user_name]@[host]	using a particular port.	cut -d [delimiter] [file_name]	Cut a section of a file and print the result to standard	netstat -pnltu	See active (listening) ports with the netstat command.		like diagram.
which [command]	path in the \$PATH environment	ssh-keygen sudo service sshd start	Generate SSH key pairs. Start SSH	[data] cut -d [delimiter]	· ·	netstat -tuln	Show TCP and UDP ports and their programs.	Isusb -tv	Display USB devices in a tree-like diagram.
whereis [command]	variable. Find the source, binary,	scp [file_name]	server daemon. Securely copy		and print the result to standard output.	whois [domain_name]	Display more information about a domain.	Ishw	List hardware configuration information.
	and manual page for a command.	[user_name]@[host]:[remote_path]	files between local and remote systems via SSH.	shred -u [file_name]	Overwrite a file to prevent its recovery, then delete it.	dig [domain_name]	Show DNS information about a domain using the dig command.	cat /proc/cpuinfo	Show detailed CPU information.
awk '[search_pattern] {print \$0}' [file_name]	Print all lines matching a pattern in a file. See also the gawk command, the	sftp [user_name]@[host]	Interactive file transfer over encrypted SSH	diff [first_file] [second_file]	Compare two files and display differences.	dig -x [domain_name]	Do a reverse DNS lookup	cat /proc/meminfo	View detailed system memory information.
	GNU version of awk .		session using SFTP protocol.	source [file_name]	Read and execute the file content in the current shell.	dig -x [IP_address]	on the domain. Do a reverse DNS lookup of	cat /proc/mounts	See mounted file systems.
sed 's/[old_text]/ [new_text]/' [file_name]	Find and replace text in a specified file.	telnet [host]	Connect to the host via Telnet default port 23.	[command] tee [file_name] >/dev/null	Store the command output in a file and skip the	host [domain_name]	an IP address. Perform an IP lookup for a	free -h	Display free and used memory.
Directory	Navigation	File Per	rmissions	Disk	terminal output. Usage	hostname -l	domain. Show the local IP address	sudo dmidecode	Show hardware information from the BIOS.
ls	List files and directories in the current directory.	chmod 777 [file_name]	Assign read, write, and	df -h	Check free and used	nslookup	Receive information about an internet domain.	hdparm -i /dev/ [device_name]	Display disk data information.
ls -a	List all files and directories in the current directory		execute file permission to everyone (rwxrwxrwx).		space on mounted systems.	[domain_name]	ompression	hdparm -tT /dev/ [device_name]	Conduct a read speed test on the device/disk.
ls -l	(shows hidden files). List files and directories in	chmod 755 [file_name]	Give read, write, and execute permission to owner, and read and	df -i	Show free inodes on mounted file systems.	tar cf [archive.tar] [file/	Archive an existing file or	badblocks -s /dev/ [device_name]	Test for unreadable blocks on the device/disk.
pwd	long format. Show the directory you		execute permission to group and others	fdisk -l	Display disk partitions, sizes, and types with the	directory] tar xf [archive.tar]	directory. Extract an archived file.	fsck /dev/[device_name]	Run a disk check on an unmounted disk or
	are currently working in.	chmod 766 [file_name]	(rwxr-xr-x). Assign full permission to	du -ah	command. See disk usage for all files	tar czf [archive.tar.gz]	Create a . <i>gz</i> compressed tar archive.		partition.
cd cd ~	Change directory to \$HOME.		the owner, and read and write permission to the group and others	du -sh	and directories. Show disk usage of the	gzip [file_name]	Compress or		commands
cd	Move up one directory level.	chown [user_name]	(rwxrw-rw-). Change the ownership of	mount	current directory. Show currently mounted	gunzip [file_name.gz] bzip2 [file_name]	decompress .gz files. Compress or decompress	alias [alias- name]='[command]'	Create an alias for a command.
cd -	Change to the previous directory.	[file_name]	a file with chown command.	findmnt	file systems.	bunzip2 [file_name.bz2		watch -n [interval-in- seconds] [command]	Set a custom interval to run a user-defined command.
cd [directory_path]	Change location to a specified directory.	chown [user_name]:[group_nam	Change the owner and group ownership of a file.		Display target mount point for all file systems.	scp [source_file]	Transfer Copy a file to a server	sleep [time-interval] && [command]	
dirs	Show current directory stack.	e] [file_name]		mount [device_path] [mount_point]	Mount a device.	[user]@[remote_host]:[c stination_path]		at [hh:mm]	Create a job to be
Packages (Debian/Ubuntu)		sudo yum install	at, CentOS, Fedora) Install a package using	Packages	(Universal)	rsync -a [source_directory]	Synchronize the contents of a directory with a		executed at a certain time (Ctrl+D to exit prompt after command).
sudo apt-get install [package_name]	Install an APT package using the apt-get	[package_name]	the YUM package manager.	tar zxvf [file_name.tar.gz] cd [extracted_directory] ./configure make	Install software from source code.	[user]@[remote_host]:[c stination_directory]		man [command]	Display a built-in manual for a command.
sudo apt install	package utility. Install an APT package	yum search [keyword]	Find a package in the YUM repositories based	make install	Install a Constant	wget [link]	Download files from FTP or web servers.	history	Print the command history used in the
[package_name]	using a newer APT package manager.	yum list installed	on the provided keyword. List all packages installed	sudo snap install [package_name]	Install a Snap package.	curl -O [link]	Transfer data to or from a server with various protocols.		terminal.
apt search [keyword]	Search for a package in the APT repositories.	yum info [package_name	with YUM.	sudo snap find [keyword]	Search for a package in the Snap store.	ftp [remote_host]	Transfer files between	_	riables
apt list	List packages installed with APT.	i	information for a package.	sudo snap list	List installed Snap packages.		local and remote systems interactively using FTP.	let "[variable_name]=[value]	
apt show [package_name]	Show information about a package.	sudo dnf install [package_name]	Install a package using the DNF package	flatpak install [package_name]	Install a Flatpak package.	sftp [user]@[remote_host]	Securely transfer between local and remote hosts using SFTP.	export [variable_name] declare [variable-name]=	Export a Bash variable. Declare a Bash variable.
sudo dpkg -i [package_name.deb]	Install a . <i>deb</i> package with the Debian package	sudo rpm -i	manager. Install a .rpm package	flatpak search [keyword]	Search for a Flatpak application in repositories.			"[value]"	List the names of all the
	manager.	[package_name.rpm]	from a local file.	flatpak list	List installed Flatpack packages.			300	shell variables and functions.
sudo dpkg -l	List packages installed with dpkg.							unset [variable_name]	Remove an environment variable.