



11 Lesser Known Useful Linux Commands

Ravi Saive | Last Updated: July 19, 2024 | Read Time: 3 mins | [Linux Commands](#) | [33 Comments](#)

The Linux command line attracts most Linux enthusiasts. A normal Linux user generally possesses a vocabulary of [roughly 50-60 commands](#) to carry out their day-to-day tasks.

[Linux commands](#) and their switches remain the most valuable treasure for a Linux user, shell script programmer, and administrator. There are some Linux commands that are lesser-known yet very useful and handy, irrespective of whether you are a novice or an advanced user.

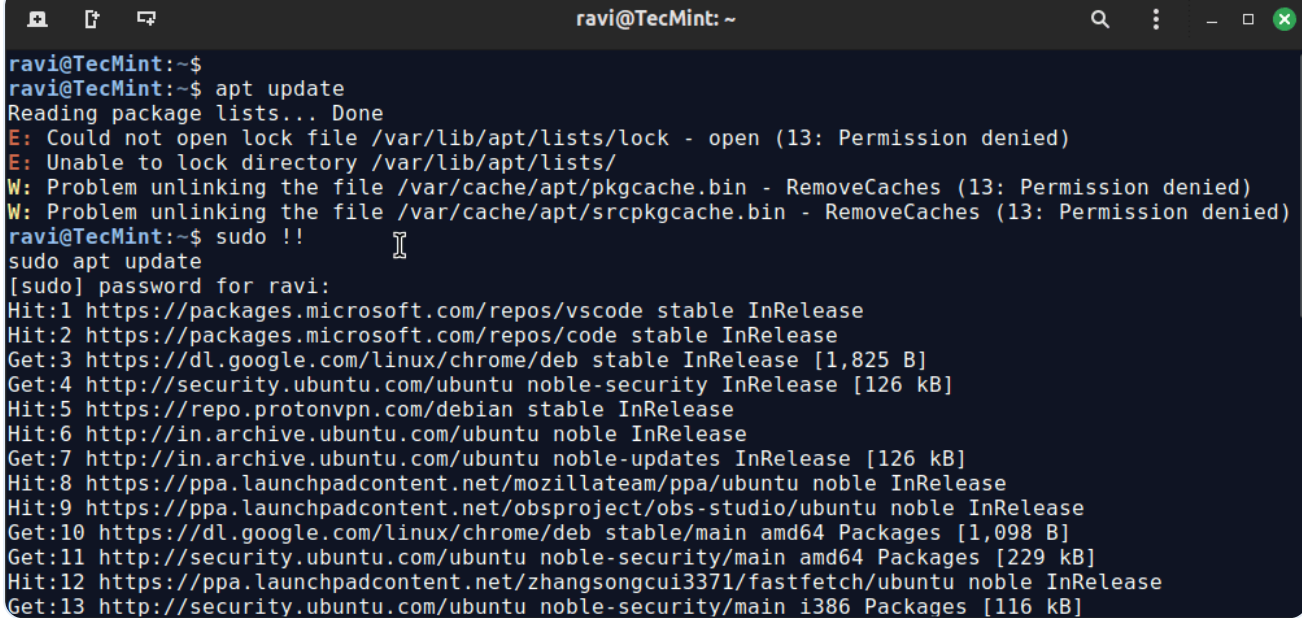
This article aims to shed light on some of the lesser-known Linux commands that will surely help you handle your desktop/server more efficiently.

1. sudo !! command

The `sudo !!` command is a useful shortcut that allows you to repeat the last command with sudo privileges.

For example, running the command without specifying the `sudo` command will give you a permission denied error. So, you don't need to rewrite the whole command again just put `!!` will grab the last command.

```
apt update
sudo !!
```



```
ravi@TecMint: ~$  
ravi@TecMint:~$ apt update  
Reading package lists... Done  
E: Could not open lock file /var/lib/apt/lists/lock - open (13: Permission denied)  
E: Unable to lock directory /var/lib/apt/lists/  
W: Problem unlinking the file /var/cache/apt/pkgcache.bin - RemoveCaches (13: Permission denied)  
W: Problem unlinking the file /var/cache/apt/srcpkgcache.bin - RemoveCaches (13: Permission denied)  
ravi@TecMint:~$ sudo !!  
sudo apt update  
[sudo] password for ravi:  
Hit:1 https://packages.microsoft.com/repos/vscode stable InRelease  
Hit:2 https://packages.microsoft.com/repos/code stable InRelease  
Get:3 https://dl.google.com/linux/chrome/deb stable InRelease [1,825 B]  
Get:4 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security InRelease [126 kB]  
Hit:5 https://repo.protonvpn.com/debian stable InRelease  
Hit:6 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble InRelease  
Get:7 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates InRelease [126 kB]  
Hit:8 https://ppa.launchpadcontent.net/mozillateam/ppa/ubuntu noble InRelease  
Hit:9 https://ppa.launchpadcontent.net/obsproject/obs-studio/ubuntu noble InRelease  
Get:10 https://dl.google.com/linux/chrome/deb stable/main amd64 Packages [1,098 B]  
Get:11 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security/main amd64 Packages [229 kB]  
Hit:12 https://ppa.launchpadcontent.net/zhangsongcui3371/fastfetch/ubuntu noble InRelease  
Get:13 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security/main i386 Packages [116 kB]
```

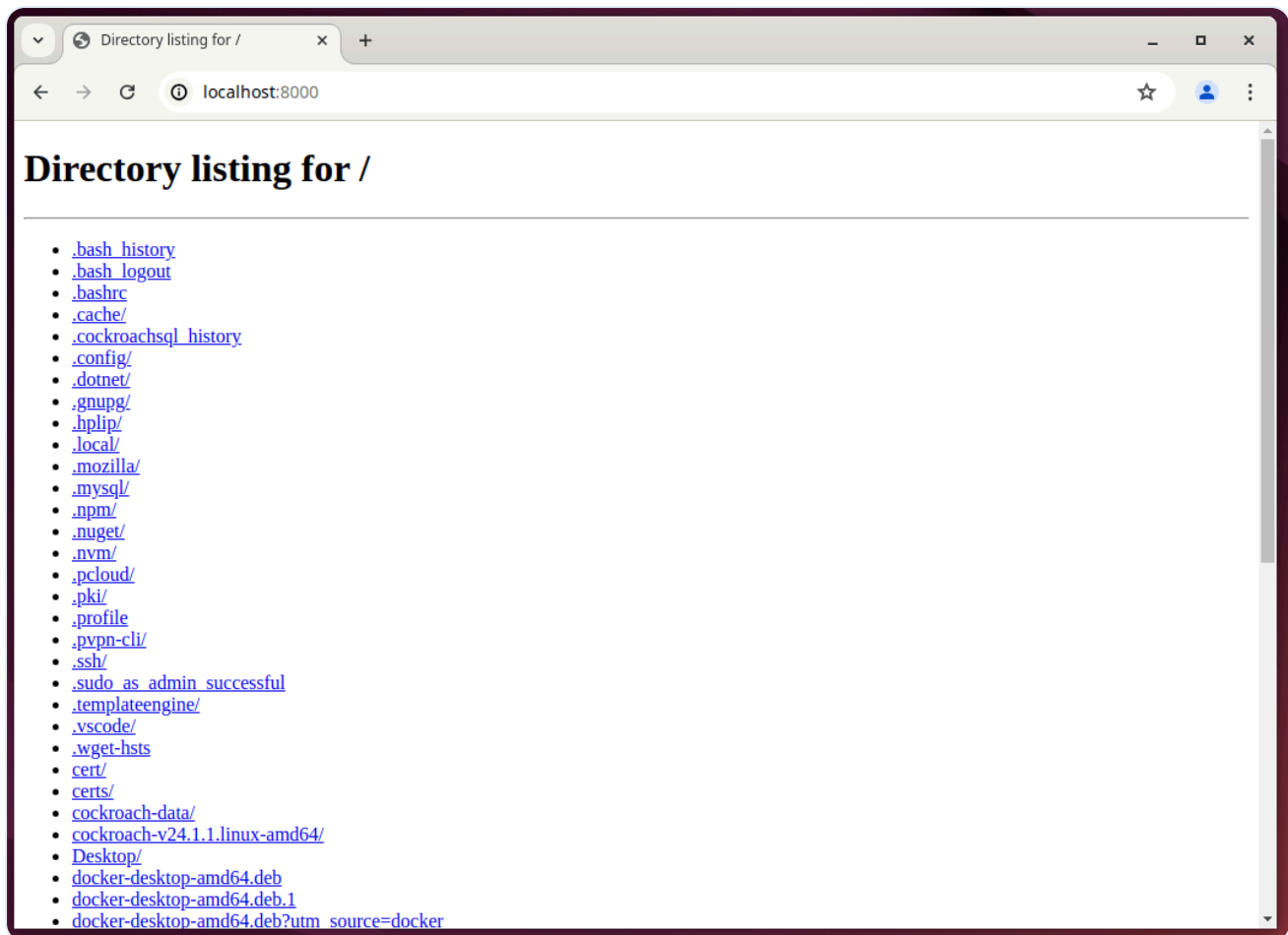
Repeating Commands with Superuser Privileges

2. Python Command

The command `python3 -m http.server 8000` starts a simple HTTP server in Python, which serves files from the current directory over HTTP.

For example, the below command generates a simple web page over HTTP for the directory structure tree and can be accessed at port 8000 in the browser till an interrupt signal is sent.

```
python3 -m http.server 8000
```



Simple HTTP Server in Python

3. mtr Command

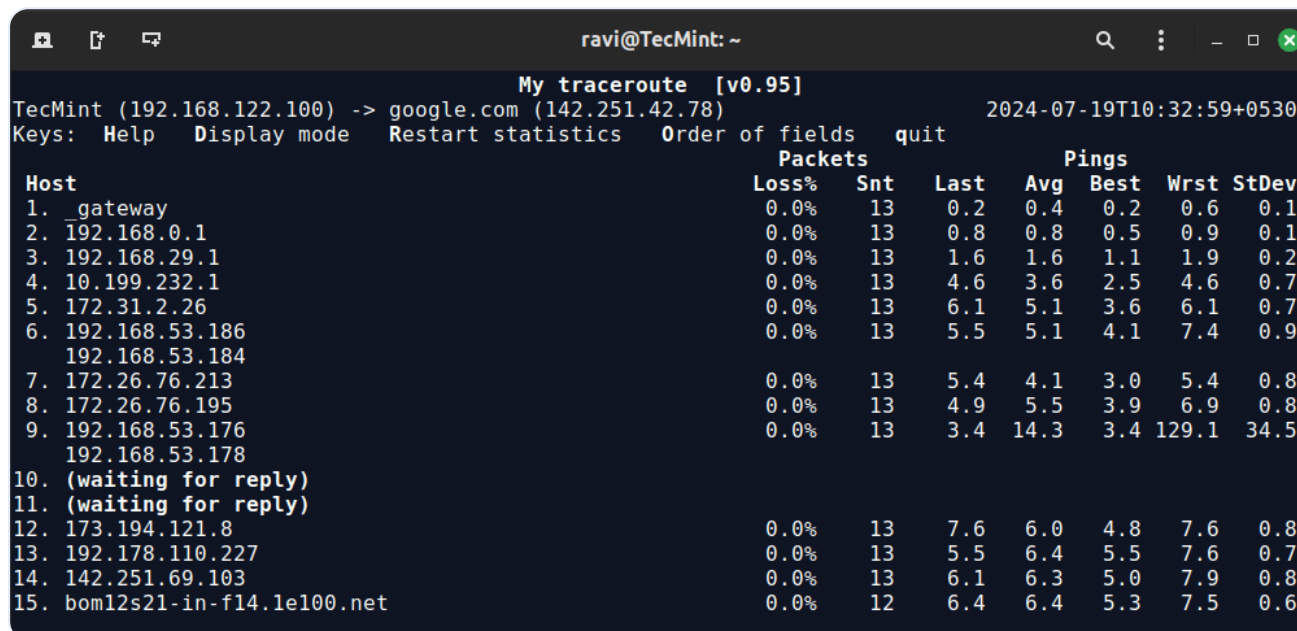
Most of us are familiar with [ping](#) and traceroute. How about combining the functionality of both commands into one with mtr command.

In case mtr is not installed on your machine, you can install it using your system package manager.

```
sudo apt install mtr           [On Debian, Ubuntu and Mint]
sudo yum install mtr           [On RHEL/CentOS/Fedora and Rocky/AlmaLinux]
sudo emerge -a sys-apps/mtr    [On Gentoo Linux]
sudo apk add mtr               [On Alpine Linux]
sudo pacman -S mtr             [On Arch Linux]
sudo zypper install mtr        [On OpenSUSE]
sudo pkg install mtr           [On FreeBSD]
```

Now run the `mtr` command to start investigating the network connection between the host `google.com`.

```
mtr google.com
```



My traceroute [v0.95]
TecMint (192.168.122.100) -> google.com (142.251.42.78) 2024-07-19T10:32:59+0530
Keys: Help Display mode Restart statistics Order of fields quit

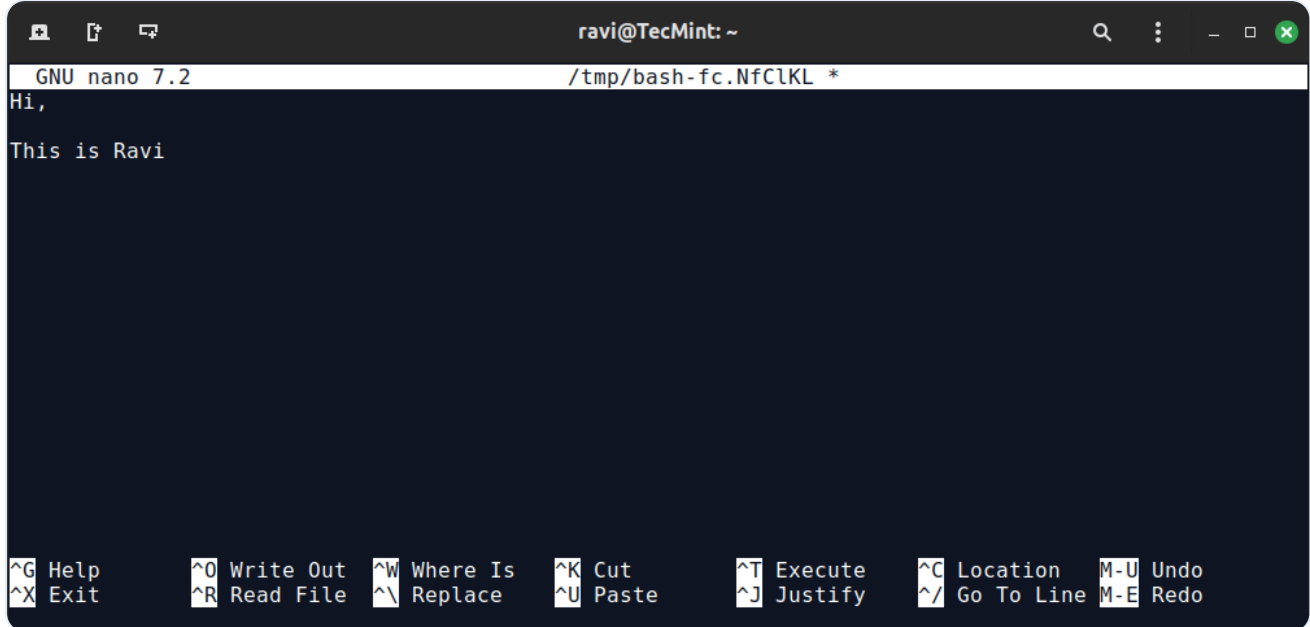
Host	Packets		Pings				
	Loss%	Snt	Last	Avg	Best	Wrst	StDev
1. _gateway	0.0%	13	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.1
2. 192.168.0.1	0.0%	13	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.1
3. 192.168.29.1	0.0%	13	1.6	1.6	1.1	1.9	0.2
4. 10.199.232.1	0.0%	13	4.6	3.6	2.5	4.6	0.7
5. 172.31.2.26	0.0%	13	6.1	5.1	3.6	6.1	0.7
6. 192.168.53.186	0.0%	13	5.5	5.1	4.1	7.4	0.9
7. 172.26.76.213	0.0%	13	5.4	4.1	3.0	5.4	0.8
8. 172.26.76.195	0.0%	13	4.9	5.5	3.9	6.9	0.8
9. 192.168.53.176	0.0%	13	3.4	14.3	3.4	129.1	34.5
10. (waiting for reply)							
11. (waiting for reply)							
12. 173.194.121.8	0.0%	13	7.6	6.0	4.8	7.6	0.8
13. 192.178.110.227	0.0%	13	5.5	6.4	5.5	7.6	0.7
14. 142.251.69.103	0.0%	13	6.1	6.3	5.0	7.9	0.8
15. bom12s21-in-f14.1e100.net	0.0%	12	6.4	6.4	5.3	7.5	0.6

Network Diagnostics and Performance Monitoring

4. Ctrl+x+e Command

The `Ctrl+x+e` command is very useful for administrators and developers. For day-to-day tasks, administrators often need to open an editor by typing ``vi``, ``vim``, ``nano``, etc.

However, for an instant editor from the terminal, you can use the press `Ctrl-x-e` from the terminal prompt and start working in the editor.



```
ravi@TecMint: ~  
GNU nano 7.2 /tmp/bash-fc.NfCLKL *  
Hi,  
  
This is Ravi  
  
^G Help      ^O Write Out  ^W Where Is   ^K Cut        ^T Execute    ^C Location   ^-U Undo  
^X Exit      ^R Read File  ^\ Replace    ^U Paste      ^J Justify    ^_ Go To Line ^-E Redo
```

Start Text Editor in Terminal

5. nl Command

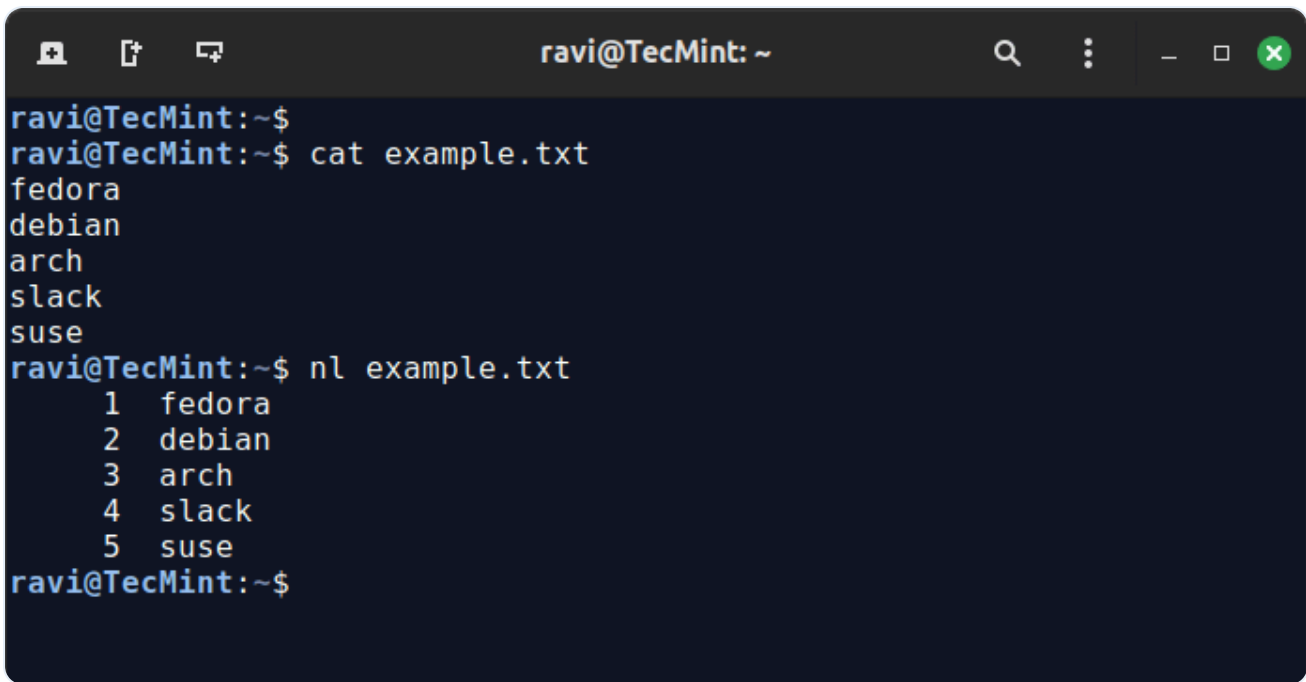
The nl command is used to number lines of files or standard input. It's useful for adding line numbers to the output, which can help in various tasks like reviewing or debugging text files.

Suppose you have a text file named example.txt with the following content ([cat command](#) – list content of a file):

```
fedora  
debian  
arch  
slack  
suse
```

You can use the nl command to number the lines of this file:

```
nl example.txt
```

A terminal window titled 'ravi@TecMint: ~' with standard window controls. The user runs 'cat example.txt' showing a list of Linux distributions. Then, they run 'nl example.txt' which displays the same list with line numbers from 1 to 5.

```
ravi@TecMint:~$  
ravi@TecMint:~$ cat example.txt  
fedora  
debian  
arch  
slack  
suse  
ravi@TecMint:~$ nl example.txt  
1 fedora  
2 debian  
3 arch  
4 slack  
5 suse  
ravi@TecMint:~$
```

Adding Line Numbers to File

6. shuf Command

The shuf command is used to shuffle lines of text files or input, which is useful for randomizing the [order of lines in a file](#) or generating random permutations.

Suppose you have a file named list.txt with the following content:

```
Ubuntu  
Debian  
Fedora  
RockyLinux  
AlmaLinux  
RHEL Linux  
OpenSUSE
```

You can use the shuf command to shuffle the lines of this file:

```
shuf list.txt
```

```
ravi@TecMint: ~  
ravi@TecMint:~$  
ravi@TecMint:~$ cat lists.txt  
Ubuntu  
Debian  
Fedora  
RockyLinux  
AlmaLinux  
RHEL Linux  
OpenSUSE  
ravi@TecMint:~$ shuf lists.txt  
AlmaLinux  
RockyLinux  
RHEL Linux  
OpenSUSE  
Ubuntu  
Fedora  
Debian  
ravi@TecMint:~$
```

Shuffle Lines of Text Files

7. ss Command

The [ss command](#) stands for “socket statistics”, which is used to investigate sockets and displays information similar to the [netstat command](#).

However, ss can show more detailed TCP and state information than other tools.

```
ss -tuln
```

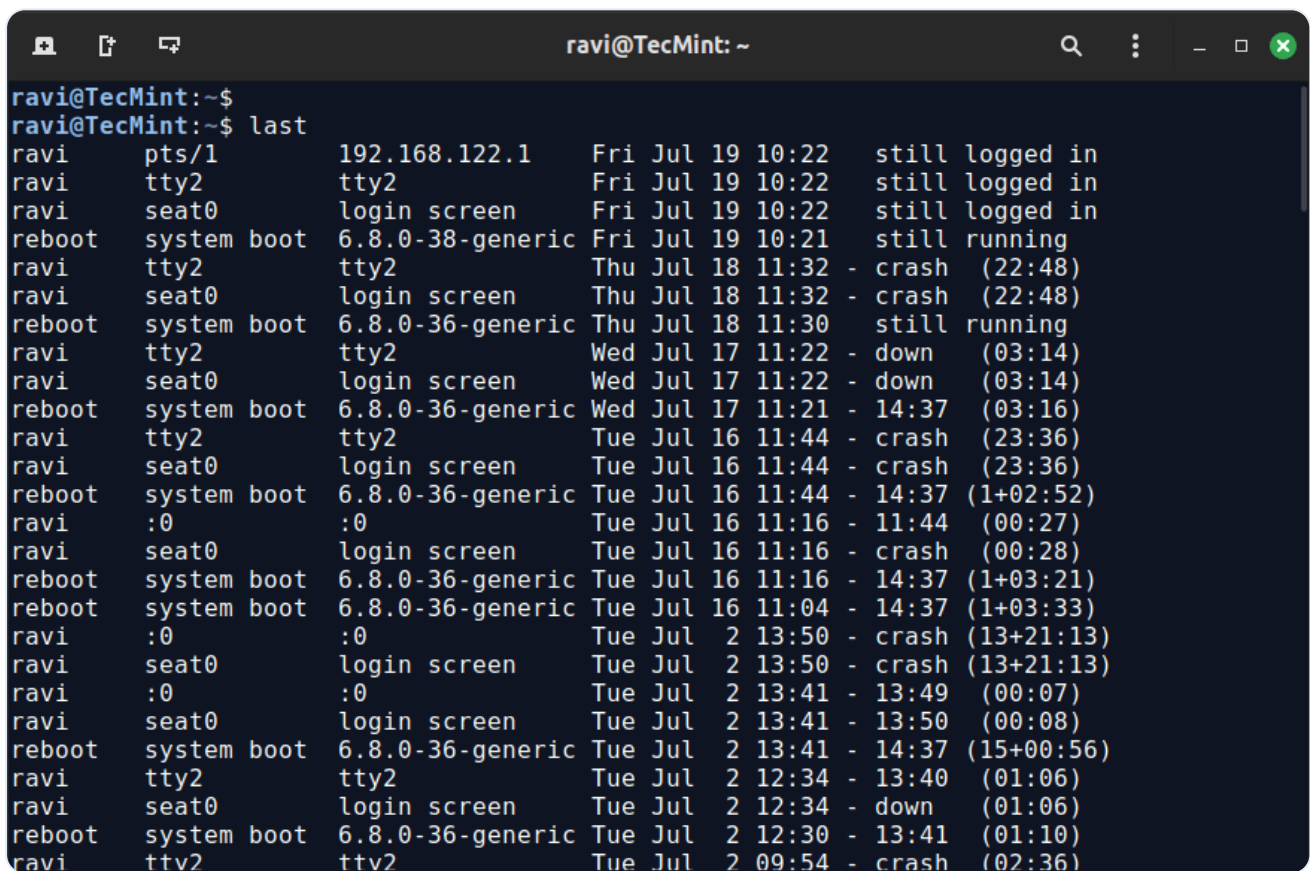
```
ravi@TecMint: ~  
ravi@TecMint:~$  
ravi@TecMint:~$ ss -tuln  
Netid      State      Recv-Q     Send-Q     Local Address:Port      Peer Address:Port      Process  
udp        UNCONN     0           0           127.0.0.54:53           0.0.0.0:*  
udp        UNCONN     0           0           127.0.0.53%lo:53        0.0.0.0:*  
udp        UNCONN     0           0           0.0.0.0:53307           0.0.0.0:*  
udp        UNCONN     0           0           0.0.0.0:631             0.0.0.0:*  
udp        UNCONN     0           0           224.0.0.251:5353        0.0.0.0:*  
udp        UNCONN     0           0           0.0.0.0:5353            0.0.0.0:*  
udp        UNCONN     0           0           [::]:5353               [::]:*  
udp        UNCONN     0           0           [::]:51608              [::]:*  
tcp        LISTEN     0           4096        127.0.0.54:53           0.0.0.0:*  
tcp        LISTEN     0           151        127.0.0.1:3306           0.0.0.0:*  
tcp        LISTEN     0           4096        127.0.0.1:8080           0.0.0.0:*  
tcp        LISTEN     0           70         127.0.0.1:33060          0.0.0.0:*  
tcp        LISTEN     0           4096        127.0.0.1:631           0.0.0.0:*  
tcp        LISTEN     0           4096        127.0.0.53%lo:53        0.0.0.0:*  
tcp        LISTEN     0           4096        127.0.0.1:26257         0.0.0.0:*  
tcp        LISTEN     0           4096        [::]:631                [::]:*  
tcp        LISTEN     0           4096        *:22                     *:*  
tcp        LISTEN     0           511        *:80                     *:*
```

Show Network Statistics

8. last Command

The “last” command shows the history of last logged-in users. This command searches through the file “/var/log/wtmp” and shows a list of logged-in and logged-out users along with tty’s.

```
last
```



```
ravi@TecMint:~$  
ravi@TecMint:~$ last  
ravi pts/1 192.168.122.1 Fri Jul 19 10:22 still logged in  
ravi tty2 tty2 Fri Jul 19 10:22 still logged in  
ravi seat0 login screen Fri Jul 19 10:22 still logged in  
reboot system boot 6.8.0-38-generic Fri Jul 19 10:21 still running  
ravi tty2 tty2 Thu Jul 18 11:32 - crash (22:48)  
ravi seat0 login screen Thu Jul 18 11:32 - crash (22:48)  
reboot system boot 6.8.0-36-generic Thu Jul 18 11:30 still running  
ravi tty2 tty2 Wed Jul 17 11:22 - down (03:14)  
ravi seat0 login screen Wed Jul 17 11:22 - down (03:14)  
reboot system boot 6.8.0-36-generic Wed Jul 17 11:21 - 14:37 (03:16)  
ravi tty2 tty2 Tue Jul 16 11:44 - crash (23:36)  
ravi seat0 login screen Tue Jul 16 11:44 - crash (23:36)  
reboot system boot 6.8.0-36-generic Tue Jul 16 11:44 - 14:37 (1+02:52)  
ravi :0 :0 Tue Jul 16 11:16 - 11:44 (00:27)  
ravi seat0 login screen Tue Jul 16 11:16 - crash (00:28)  
reboot system boot 6.8.0-36-generic Tue Jul 16 11:16 - 14:37 (1+03:21)  
reboot system boot 6.8.0-36-generic Tue Jul 16 11:04 - 14:37 (1+03:33)  
ravi :0 :0 Tue Jul 2 13:50 - crash (13+21:13)  
ravi seat0 login screen Tue Jul 2 13:50 - crash (13+21:13)  
ravi :0 :0 Tue Jul 2 13:41 - 13:49 (00:07)  
ravi seat0 login screen Tue Jul 2 13:41 - 13:50 (00:08)  
reboot system boot 6.8.0-36-generic Tue Jul 2 13:41 - 14:37 (15+00:56)  
ravi tty2 tty2 Tue Jul 2 12:34 - 13:40 (01:06)  
ravi seat0 login screen Tue Jul 2 12:34 - down (01:06)  
reboot system boot 6.8.0-36-generic Tue Jul 2 12:30 - 13:41 (01:10)  
ravi tty2 tty2 Tue Jul 2 09:54 - crash (02:36)
```

Show Last Logged Users

9. curl ifconfig.me

The `curl ifconfig.me` command is used to retrieve your public IP address from the ifconfig.me service, which is a quick and convenient way to check your public IP without needing to visit a website.

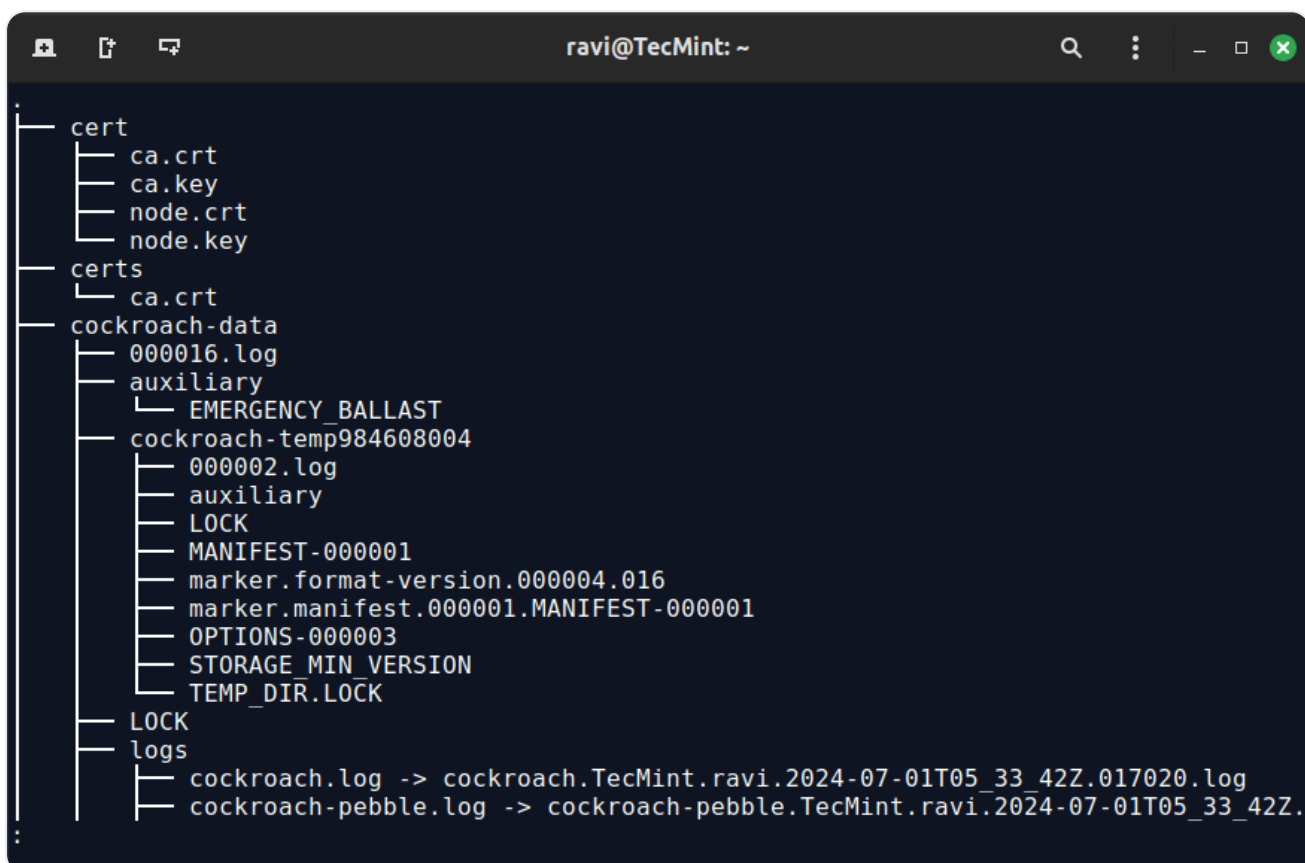

```
curl ifconfig.me
```

```
49.36.109.114
```

10. tree Command

The [tree command](#) is used to display a hierarchical view of directories and files in a tree-like format, which is useful for visualizing the structure of directories and their contents.

```
tree
```



```
.
├── cert
│   ├── ca.crt
│   ├── ca.key
│   ├── node.crt
│   └── node.key
├── certs
│   └── ca.crt
├── cockroach-data
│   ├── 000016.log
│   ├── auxiliary
│   │   └── EMERGENCY_BALLAST
│   ├── cockroach-temp984608004
│   │   ├── 000002.log
│   │   ├── auxiliary
│   │   ├── LOCK
│   │   ├── MANIFEST-000001
│   │   ├── marker.format-version.000004.016
│   │   ├── marker.manifest.000001.MANIFEST-000001
│   │   ├── OPTIONS-000003
│   │   ├── STORAGE_MIN_VERSION
│   │   └── TEMP_DIR.LOCK
│   ├── LOCK
│   └── logs
│       ├── cockroach.log -> cockroach.TecMint.ravi.2024-07-01T05_33_42Z.017020.log
│       └── cockroach-pebble.log -> cockroach-pebble.TecMint.ravi.2024-07-01T05_33_42Z.
└── :
```

Show Directory Structure

11. pstree Command

The `pstree` command prints a tree-like diagram of currently running processes, showing how processes are related to each other in a hierarchical manner.

pstree

```

ravi@TecMint:~$
ravi@TecMint:~$ pstree
systemd─ModemManager──3*[{ModemManager}]
        └─NetworkManager──3*[{NetworkManager}]
          └─accounts-daemon──3*[{accounts-daemon}]
            └─apache2──5*[{apache2}]
              └─avahi-daemon──avahi-daemon
                └─cockroach──9*[{cockroach}]
                  └─colord──3*[{colord}]
                    └─cron
                      └─cups-browsed──3*[{cups-browsed}]
                        └─cupsd──2*[{dbus}]
                          └─dbus-daemon
                            └─fail2ban-server──4*[{fail2ban-server}]
                              └─fwupd──5*[{fwupd}]
                                └─gdm3
                                  └─gdm-session-wor
                                    └─gdm-wayland-ses
                                      └─gnome-session-b──3*[{gnome-sessi+
                                        └─3*[{gdm-wayland-ses}]
                                          └─3*[{gdm-session-wor}]
                                            └─3*[{gdm3}]
                                              └─gnome-remote-de──3*[{gnome-remote-de}]
                                                └─2*[{kerneloops}]
                                                  └─mysqld──36*[{mysqld}]
                                                    └─polkitd──3*[{polkitd}]
                                                      └─power-profiles-──3*[{power-profiles-}]
                                                        └─rsyslogd──3*[{rsyslogd}]
                                                          └─rtkit-daemon──2*[{rtkit-daemon}]
                                                            └─run-cups-browse──run-cups-browse──sleep
                                                              └─run-cupsd──cupsd

```

Show Processes Structure

In this article, we explored some lesser-known yet highly useful Linux commands that can enhance your command-line proficiency and streamline your workflows.

Read Also:

- [10 Lesser Known Linux Commands – Part 2](#)
- [10 Lesser Known Commands for Linux – Part 3](#)
- [10 Lesser Known Effective Linux Commands – Part IV](#)
- [10 Lesser Known Useful Linux Commands- Part V](#)

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Ravi Saive

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```
tecmin@tecmin ~/testing $ find . -type f \( -name "*.txt" -o -  
name "*.sh" -o -name "*.c" \)  
./emails.txt  
./script-1.sh  
./header.c  
./examples.txt  
./script.sh  
./expenses.txt
```

Find Multiple Filenames (File Extensions) Using 'find' Command in Linux

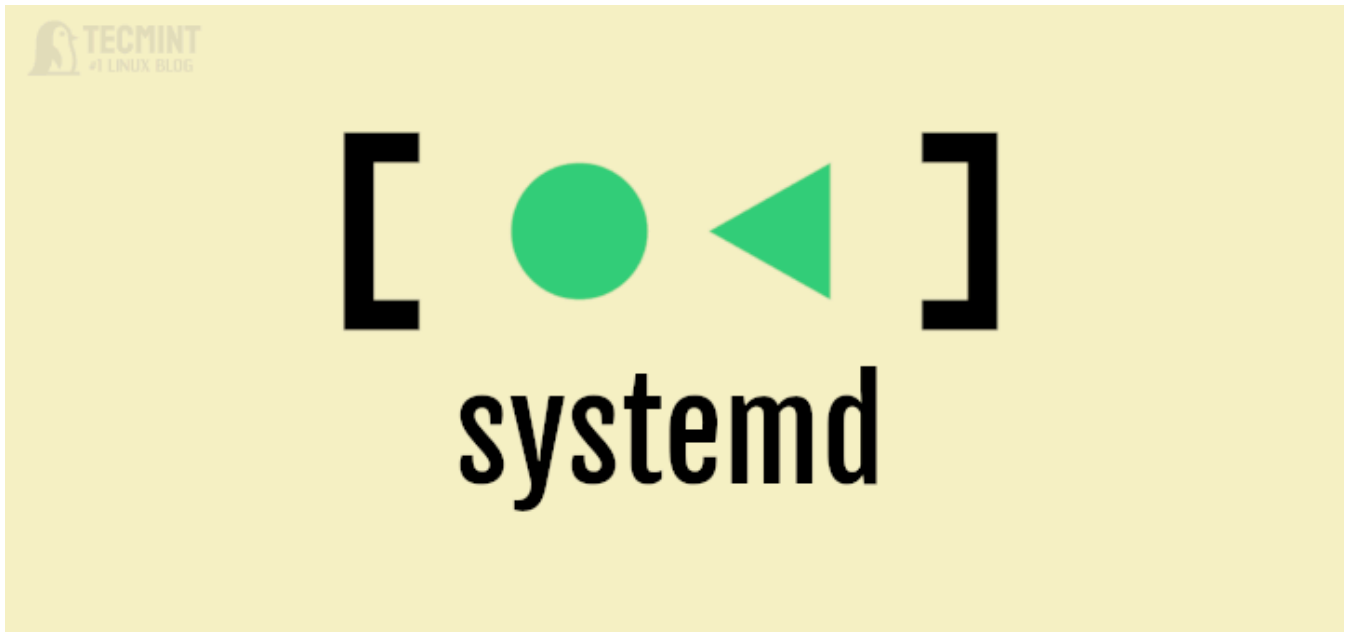
How to Search Files by Name or Extension Using find Command



10 Lesser Known Linux Commands – Part 2



26 Security Hardening Tips for Modern Linux Servers



How to Remove Systemd Services on Linux

```
TecMint.com
ravi@TecMint:~/glibc-2.39/build$
ravi@TecMint:~/glibc-2.39/build$ ../configure --prefix=/usr/local/glibc-2.39
checking build system type... x86_64-pc-linux-gnu
checking host system type... x86_64-pc-linux-gnu
checking for gcc... gcc
checking for suffix of object files... o
checking whether the compiler supports GNU C... yes
checking whether gcc accepts -g... yes
checking for gcc option to enable C11 features... none needed
checking for g++... g++
checking whether the compiler supports GNU C++... yes
checking whether g++ accepts -g... yes
checking for g++ option to enable C++11 features... none needed
checking whether g++ can link programs... yes
checking for sysdeps preconfigure fragments... aarch64 alpha arc arm csky hppa i386 loong
arch m68k microblaze checking for grep that handles long lines and -e... /usr/bin/grep
checking for egrep... /usr/bin/grep -E
mips nios2 orlk powerpc riscv s390 sh checking for grep that handles long lines and -e...
(cached) /usr/bin/grep
```

How to Install and Run Multiple glibc Libraries in Linux

```
TecMint.com
ravi@TecMint:~$
ravi@TecMint:~$ sudo snap install vlc --channel=latest/stable
[sudo] password for ravi:
vlc 3.0.20-1-g2617de71b6 from VideoLAN** installed
ravi@TecMint:~$
ravi@TecMint:~$ snap list vlc
Name Version Rev Tracking Publisher Notes
vlc 3.0.20-1-g2617de71b6 3777 latest/stable videolan** -
ravi@TecMint:~$
```

How to Install Particular Versions of Packages with Snap

 **33 Comments**

Leave a Reply



Janek

April 13, 2016 at 5:55 pm

Excellent article. Some commands I had once known and then forgotten and some new ones. Thanks!

[Reply](#)

David Ramirez

September 17, 2014 at 3:10 am

Very useful – despite working with Linux for years, there is always new/surprising stuff hidden there.

[Reply](#)



Avishek Kumar

October 2, 2014 at 3:43 pm

Tecmint team is happy knowing this and will keep coming with such stuffs in future. Keep connected!

[Reply](#)

Srikanth

December 22, 2013 at 9:30 pm

Thank you very much, sir.

[Reply](#)**Andy**

November 1, 2013 at 2:56 pm

Can I point out that #9 is not really a linux command, as such, but is making use of the website called "http://ifconfig.me". Your readers should be made clearly aware of that. Many newbie linux users will not be aware, and many come to linux for privacy concerns.

As for the rest, nice work...

[Reply](#)**hendrik**

September 11, 2015 at 11:27 am

and ifconfig.me doesn't answer anymore either :(

[Reply](#)**Long Cao**

October 26, 2013 at 3:19 am

Very informative!!! Thanks a lot Avishek.

[Reply](#)**Avishek Kumar**

October 26, 2013 at 10:33 pm

@ Long Cao, welcome. Comment of This kind Encourages us (as writer).

[Reply](#)**ovi**

October 26, 2013 at 12:59 am

```
python -m http.server
```

[Reply](#)**Avishek Kumar**

October 26, 2013 at 10:32 pm

? @ ovi did u faced any problem in executing this python script. well the command is python -m SimpleHTTPServer.

[Reply](#)**Chris**

July 26, 2014 at 7:24 pm

Avishek, I think what @ ovi is referring to is that in python 3 SimpleHTTPServer has been merged into the http.server module.

Thus his command is correct in python 3 and yours in python 2.

This is described in detail in the following stackoverflow discussion:

<http://stackoverflow.com/questions/7943751/what-is-the-python3-equivalent-of-python-m-simplehttpserver>

[Reply](#)

Andrea

October 26, 2013 at 12:51 am

Nice, thanks :)

Actually, `nl` just numbers text lines while `cat -n` numbers all the lines in the file

[Reply](#)



Avishek Kumar

October 26, 2013 at 10:29 pm

@ Andrea, Thanks for your concern, we are aware of the fact and will be placing your suggested command in our future post:)

[Reply](#)

Rajiv

October 25, 2013 at 9:02 pm

Very gracious sir. It is extremely most pleasant to read such tidbits of knowledge and to savor the taste of victory.

Please provide your private email address so that I can communicate to ask you particular questions of your undoubted authority.

[Reply](#)**Avishek Kumar**

October 26, 2013 at 8:13 pm

@ Rajiv, Thanks for your feedback. My email is avishek1210@gmail.com, as stated above :)

[Reply](#)**deepanjan**

October 25, 2013 at 4:34 pm

sry sry the reply was not moderated n i thought that my reply was deleted

anyway

i need a help in context of some setting in squid proxy server kindly if u can provide your mail address

[Reply](#)**Rizwan**

October 25, 2013 at 1:32 pm

- 1) curl ifconfig.me is nice !!
- 2) mtr command consumes more cpu usage

[Reply](#)**Avishek Kumar**

October 25, 2013 at 6:30 pm

@ Rizwan thanks for your feedback.

[Reply](#)**txtechdog**

October 25, 2013 at 12:53 pm

You stated in your article that Ctrl-x-e would bring up an editor. What it actually does is open the command line editor, which is not the same thing at all.

Also, this behaviour is dependent on several things.

- First, you have to be using bash as your shell.
- Second, you must be in emacs line editing mode.
- Third, the editor that is invoked is determined by the value of the EDITOR

environment variable. If that variable isn't set, then it looks for emacs in your path and tries to invoke it.

If you just want to open a file for editing, then Ctrl-x-e isn't what you want.

Try this experiment to see why this isn't a good idea:

Run the following two commands as root at the shell prompt.

```
# export EDITOR=/usr/bin/vi
# set -o emacs
```

now, Ctrl-x-e and type the following in the editor session spawned:

```
cd /
echo rm -rf *
echo "OMG....You just typed rm -rf * in the root filesystem as root"
```

then exit the editing session with :wq

You will see something like this:

```
[root@w0140860 ~]# set -o emacs
[root@w0140860 ~]# echo $EDITOR
```

```
[root@w0140860 ~]# export EDITOR=/usr/bin/vi
[root@w0140860 ~]#
```

```
cd /
echo rm -rf *
rm -rf bin boot dev etc home lib lib64 lost+found media mnt opt proc root run sbin
srv sys tmp usr var
echo "OMG....you just ran rm -rf as root in the / directory."
OMG....you just ran rm -rf as root in the / directory.
```

Once you are done running this little experiment, be thankful that I put an echo in front of the rm -rf * and you didn't trash your whole system.

Txtechdog,

Linux user since kernel version 0.12 (that isn't a typo)

Sr. Linux Administrator / Architect

[Reply](#)



Avishek Kumar

October 25, 2013 at 6:34 pm

@ txtechdog,

Your finding is appreciated. we need to verify it on our side, before editing the article. Thanks

[Reply](#)

txtechdog

October 29, 2013 at 2:23 am

Excerpt from section 8.4 of the Bash Reference Manual:

edit-and-execute-command (C-x C-e)

Invoke an editor on the current command line, and execute the result as shell commands. Bash attempts to invoke \$VISUAL, \$EDITOR, and emacs as the editor, in that order.

Your article is wrong. Please correct it. Tips are great, but incorrect tips are not only not helpful, but can be harmful.

Txtechdog

[Reply](#)**MAC**

October 25, 2013 at 12:21 pm

Excellent write up, the sudo !! is pretty slick!

[Reply](#)**Avishek Kumar**

October 25, 2013 at 6:27 pm

Thanks @ MAC, for your feedback.

keep visiting tecmint.com

we are coming up with another article of this very series, Yeah! "11 Lesser Known Useful Linux Commands"

[Reply](#)**Fadi (itoctopus)**

October 25, 2013 at 10:24 am

Most of these commands will not work unless you install the appropriate software. I wouldn't call them less known useful linux commands, I would call them "less known useful linux commands that you most likely don't have installed"

- CTRL+x+e requires emacs to be installed
- Tree must be installed

The rest are good but are not very useful for day to day activities.

You can use a wget on an external website that prints the IP to know what your server's external IP is. Just one method on top of my head.

[Reply](#)



Avishek Kumar

October 25, 2013 at 6:38 pm

"less known useful linux commands that you most likely don't have installed"

:)

Your feedback is appreciated, @ Fadi.

[Reply](#)

shaik

November 12, 2013 at 11:56 pm

Very usefull bhai
let us know some more

[Reply](#)



Avishek Kumar

November 13, 2013 at 5:59 pm

Thanks @ shaik, for your appreciation.

we are coming up with another article of this section, very soon.

[Reply](#)



Stuart Page

October 24, 2013 at 11:50 pm

Thanks! These are actually quite useful!

[Reply](#)



Avishek Kumar

October 25, 2013 at 6:25 pm

:) welcome @ Stuart Page

[Reply](#)

Ernst

October 24, 2013 at 11:21 pm

Thanks you Avishek Kumar, this article is very very helpful to me. It improves my vision and skill for GNU Linux. Thank you very much

[Reply](#)**Avishek Kumar**

October 25, 2013 at 6:24 pm

@ Ernst,

Thanks for Your Value-able comment.

[Reply](#)**deepanjan**

October 24, 2013 at 11:12 pm

Qualitative info

will you provide your mail address so that if i get stuck in around Linux or kind of troubleshooting you could help me out

i am exploring this OS now a days

[Reply](#)**Avishek Kumar**

October 25, 2013 at 6:23 pm

@ deepanjan

Thanks for your feedback.

Yeah! you can reach me at avishek1210@gmail.com or<https://www.facebook.com/Avishek.hacker>

[Reply](#)

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