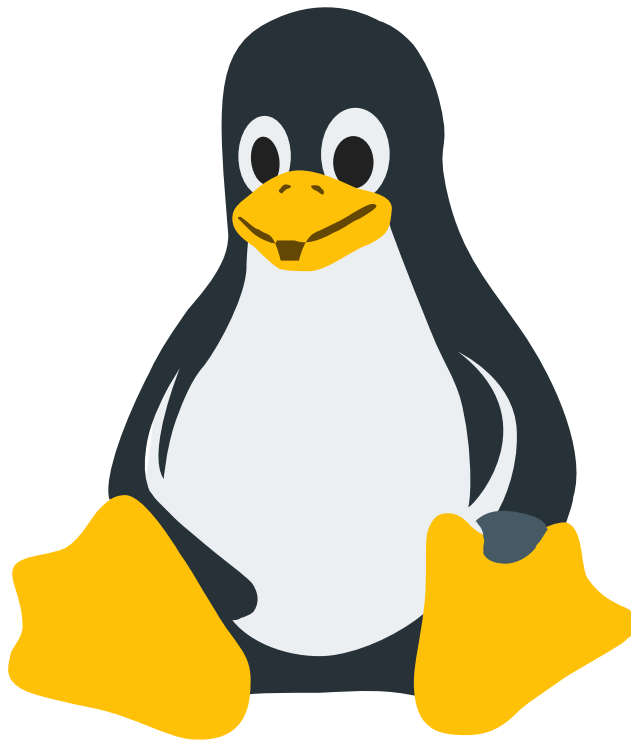


# LINUX COMMANDS CHEATSHEET



@LINUXOPSYS

Basic File Operations	
ls	list files in a directory. It does more than that.
exa	exa is a modern replacement for ls.
lsd	the next gen file listing command. backwards compatible with ls.
cp	copy a file.
mv	rename (“move”) a file.
rm	delete (“remove”) a file.
rmdir	utility for deleting empty directories.
ln	create links (alternative names) to a file.
shred	completely erase a file when it’s deleted.
rename	rename files or multiple files

Print Text	
echo	print simple text on standard output.
printf	print formatted text on standard output.
yes	print repeated text on standard output.
seq	print a sequence of numbers on standard output.
clear	Clear the terminal screen or window.

File Creation and Text Editors	
touch	create, change and modify timestamps of a file.
emacs	text editor from Free Software Foundation.
vim	text editor, extension of Unix vi.
nano	an easy to use command line text editor.
soffice	office suite for editing MS Office documents.
tee	use with a pipe, reads standard input (stdin) and writes it to both standard output (stdout) and one or more files.

File Properties and Metadata	
stat	display attributes of files and directories.
wc	count bytes, words, lines in a file or STDIN.
file	Identify (guess) the type of a file.
touch	change timestamps of files and directories.
chmod	change the access mode of a file.
chgroup	change group ownership of files and directories.
chown	change owner of files and directories.
umask	set a default mode for new files and directories.
chattr	change extended attributes of files and directories.
lsattr	list extended attributes of files and directories.

Search File Location	
fd	a simple, fast and user-friendly alternative to find.
locate	searches the file system for files and directories whose name matches a given pattern.
find	searches for files and directories in a directory hierarchy based on a user given expression and can perform user-specified action on each matched file.
which	locate executables in your search path (command).
fzf	a general purpose command-line fuzzy finder.
whereis	locate executables, documentation, and source files.
type	locate executables in your search path (bash built-in).

File Compression and Packaging	
tar	package multiple files into a single file.
gzip	compress files with GNU Zip.
gunzip	uncompress GNU Zip files.
bzip2	compress files in BZip format.
buzip2	uncompress BZip files.
bzcat	compress/uncompress BZip files via standard input/output.
compress	compress files with traditional Unix compression.
uncompress	uncompress files with traditional Unix compression.
zcat	compress/uncompress file via standard input/output (gzip or compress).
zip	compress files in Windows Zip format.
unzip	uncompress Windows Zip files.

File Viewing	
cat	print file contents to the standard output.
tac	print file contents in reverse.
bat	a cat clone with syntax highlighting.
glow	terminal based markdown reader.
more	view text files one page at a time.
less	view text files one page at a time.
head	view the first lines of a text file.
tail	view the last lines of a text file.
nl	view text files with their lines numbered.
strings	display text that’s embedded in a binary file.
od	view data in octal (or other formats).
xxd	View data in hexadecimal.
acroread	View PDF files.
gv	View PostScript or PDF files.
xdvi	View TeX DVI files.

File Comparison	
diff	line-by-line comparison of two files or directories.
vimdiff	edit two, three, or four versions of a file with Vim and show their differences.
comm	line-by-line comparison of two sorted files.
cmp	Byte-by-byte comparison of two files.
md5sum	compute a checksum of the given files (MD5).

Directory Operations	
cd	change your current directory.
zoxide	zoxide is a smarter cd command.
tree	recursively list or display the content of a directory in a tree-like format.
broot	new way to see and navigate directory trees.
pwd	print the name of your current directory.
basename	Print the last part of a file path.
dirname	Print a file path without its last part.
mkdir	create (make) a directory.
rm -r	Delete a nonempty directory and its contents.

File Text Manipulation	
grep	find lines in a file that match a regular expression.
ripgrep	An extremely fast alternative to grep that respects your gitignore.
ack	ack is a grep-like source code search tool.
ag	a code searching tool similar to ack, but faster.
sed	stream editor used for text substitution , find & replace but it can also perform other text manipulations like insertion, deletion, search etc.
sd	an intuitive find & replace CLI (sed alternative).
jq	sed for JSON data.
awk/gawk	AWK command in Unix is used for pattern processing and scanning.
cut	extract columns from a file.
choose	a human-friendly and fast alternative to cut and sometimes awk.
paste	append columns.
tr	translate characters into other characters.
sort	sort lines of text by various criteria.
uniq	locate identical lines in a file.

Logins, Logouts, and Shutdowns	
shutdown	Halts or reboots a Linux system.
halt	used to instruct the hardware to stop all the CPU functions. Basically, it reboots or stops the system.

Viewing Processes	
ps	list process.
procs	a modern replacement for ps written in Rust.
pgrep	searches for processes currently running on the system, based on a complete or partial process name, or other specified attributes.
uptime	view the system load.
w	list active processes for all users.
top	monitor resource-intensive processes interactively.
htop	a cross-platform interactive process viewer.
gtop	system monitoring dashboard for terminal.
hyperfine	a command-line benchmarking tool.
glances	glances an Eye on your system. A top/htop alternative for GNU/Linux, BSD, Mac OS and Windows operating systems.
bttop++	resource monitor that shows usage and stats for processor, memory, disks, network and processes.
bottom	yet another cross-platform graphical process/system monitor.
iotop	used to display and monitor the disk IO usage details and even gets a table of existing IO utilization by the process.
powertop	used to diagnose issues with power consumption and power management.
free	display free memory.
pidof	command, which looks up and prints the PID of a process by its name.

Controlling Processes	
kill	terminate a process (or send it a signal).
killall	kills all processes that the user is able to kill, potentially shutting down the system if run by root.
pkill	sends signals to the processes of a running program based on given criteria.
nohup	short for no hang up, it runs the process even after logging out from the shell/terminal.
nice	invoke a program at a particular priority.
renice	change a process’s priority as it runs.
cpulimit	sends the SIGSTOP and SIGCONT signals to a process, both to verify that it can control it and to limit the average amount of CPU it consumes.

Scheduling Jobs	
sleep	Wait a set number of seconds, doing nothing.
watch	Run a program at set intervals. The watch command can be used to repeat a command at fixed intervals. The default interval is 2 second.the interval can be changed with -n option
at	a Linux command-line utility used to schedule a job for later execution
crontab	Crontab stands for “cron table”. It allows to use job scheduler, which is known as cron to execute tasks.

Spell Checking	
look	look up the spelling of a word quickly.
aspell	Interactive spelling checker.
spell	Batch spelling checker.

Disks and Filesystems	
df	get a full summary of available and used disk space usage of the file system on the Linux system.
fdisk	check the partitions on a disk.
duf	a better df alternative, used to show disk usage.
du	measure disk usage of files and directories.
dust	a more intuitive version of du written in rust.
mount	make a disk partition accessible.
unmount	Unmount a disk partition (make it inaccessible).
fsck	check a disk partition for errors.
sync	flush all disk caches to disk.
sfdisk	another utility with a purpose similar to fdisk, but with more features. It can display the size of each partition in MB.
lsblk	lists out all the storage blocks, which includes disk partitions and optical drives.
hwdm	a general purpose hardware information tool and can be used to print out the disk and partition list.
quota	Display disk usage and limits.

Network Commands	
ifconfig	use without parameters to obtain generic information about network connections. Also used to assign IP addresses and configure networking settings for interface devices.
wget	downloads things from the internet.
netstat	display network statistics.
ping	check connectivity between end points.
dig	quiry DNS servers.
curl	transfer data to or from a server.
ssh	securely manage remotes systems.
ftp	transfer files between hosts.
ip	used for configuring network interfaces.
traceroute	prints the route that a packet takes to reach the host.
route	view and manipulate the IP routing table.
rsync, scp, sftp	local and remote file copy (transfer).

Host Information	
uname	Print basic system information.
hostname	Print the system’s hostname.

Linux Listing Commands	
lsattr	List file attributes on a Linux second extended file system.
lsb_release	prints certain LSB (Linux Standard Base) and Distribution information.
lsblk	List block devices.
ls	List information about file(s).
lsdf	List open files.
lspci	List all PCI devices.
lsmem	shows the memory block size, the device size, and the amount of memory in online and offline state.

User Account Management	
useradd	add user accounts to your system.
adduser	also used to add user accounts to your system.
userdel	used to delete user accounts from your system.
usermod	used to change or modify user properties.
passwd	change user password.
chfn	change a user’s personal information.
chsh	Change a user’s shell.

Users and Their Environment	
logname	show the name of the current user.
whoami	print your current, effective username.
id	Print the user ID and group membership of a user.
who	List logged-in users, long output.
users	List logged-in users, short output.
finger	Print information about users.
last	Determine when someone last logged in.
printenv	displays the values of environment variables in the current shell.

Group Management	
groups	print the group membership of a user.
groupadd	used to create groups.
groupdel	Delete a group.
groupmod	Modify a group.

Shell Job Control	
jobs	used to list the jobs that you are running in the background and in the foreground.
&	Run a job in the background.
^z	Suspend the current (foreground) job.
suspend	Suspend a shell.
fg	Unsuspend a job: bring it into the foreground.
bg	Make a suspended job run in the background.

Math and Calculations	
xcalc	Display a graphical calculator.
expr	Evaluate simple math on the command line.
dc	Text-based calculator.
bc	Arbitrary precision calculator language

Miscellaneous	
help	the simplest way to get information regarding a built-in shell command.
man	used to display the user manual of any command that we can run on the terminal.
tdrl	A community effort to simplify man pages with practical examples.
cheat	create and view interactive cheatsheets on the command-line.
whatis	get a one-line manual page descriptions of any command you can run on the terminal.
r	ZSH built-in used to execute the previous command
history	a very useful command to show you all of the last commands that have been recently used.
mcfly	fly through your shell history.
xargs	used in a UNIX shell to convert input from standard input into arguments to a command.

Dates and Times	
date	Print or set the date and time.
cal	Print a calendar.