Basic Linux Commands with Examples

In this Linux cheat sheet, we will cover all the most important Linux commands.

1. File and Directory Operations Commands

Command	Description
ls	List files and directories.
cd	Change directory.
pwd	Print current working directory.
mkdir	Create a new directory.
rm	Remove files and directories.
ср	Copy files and directories.
mv	Move/rename files and directories.
cat	View the contents of a file.
head	Display the first few lines of a file.
tail	Display the last few lines of a file.
find	Search for files and directories.

2. File Permission Commands

Command	Description
chmod	Change file permissions.
chown	Change file ownership.
chgrp	Change group ownership.
umask	Set default file permissions.

3. File Compression and Archiving Commands

Commands	Description
tar	Create or extract archive files.
gzip	Compress files.
zip	Create compressed zip archives.

4. Process Management Commands

Commands	Description
ps	Display running processes.
top	Monitor system processes in real-time.
kill	Terminate a process.
pkill	Terminate processes based on their name.
	used to search for specific patterns or
	regular expressions in text files or streams
grep	and display matching lines.

5. System Information Commands

Command	Description
uname	Print system information.
whoami	Display current username.
df	Show disk space usage.
du	Estimate file and directory sizes.
free	Display memory usage information.
uptime	Show system uptime.
lscpu	Display CPU information.
lspci	List PCI devices.
lsusb	List USB devices.

6. Networking Commands

Command	Description
ifconfig	Display network interface information.
ping	Send ICMP echo requests to a host.
	Display network connections and
netstat	statistics.
ss	Display network socket information.
ssh	Securely connect to a remote server.
scp	Securely copy files between hosts.
wget	Download files from the web.
curl	Transfer data to or from a server.