

Here's a Linux command cheat sheet with 100 commonly used commands:

1. `pwd` — Print the current working directory.
2. `ls` — List directory contents.
3. `cd` — Change directory.
4. `mkdir` — Create a new directory.
5. `rm` — Remove files or directories.
6. `cp` — Copy files and directories.
7. `mv` — Move or rename files and directories.
8. `touch` — Create an empty file or update the timestamp of an existing file.
9. `cat` — Display the contents of a file.
10. `head` — Display the first few lines of a file.
11. `tail` — Display the last few lines of a file.
12. `grep` — Search for a pattern in files.
13. `find` — Search for files and directories.
14. `tar` — Create or extract tar archives.
15. `gzip` — Compress files.
16. `gunzip` — Decompress files compressed with gzip.
17. `zip` — Create or extract zip archives.
18. `unzip` — Extract files from a zip archive.
19. `ssh` — Connect to a remote server using SSH.
20. `scp` — Copy files between local and remote machines over SSH.
21. `wget` — Download files from the web.
22. `curl` — Transfer data from or to a server using various protocols.
23. `man` — Display the manual pages for a command.
24. `which` — Display the location of a command.
25. `history` — Display the command history.
26. `sudo` — Run a command with administrative privileges.

Here's a Linux command cheat sheet with 100 commonly used commands:

27. `su` — Switch to another user account.
28. `chmod` — Change the permissions of a file or directory.
29. `chown` — Change the ownership of a file or directory.
30. `chgrp` — Change the group ownership of a file or directory.
31. `du` — Estimate file and directory space usage.
32. `df` — Display disk space usage.
33. `top` — Display system resource usage and running processes.
34. `ps` — Display running processes.
35. `kill` — Terminate processes.
36. `ifconfig` — Configure network interfaces.
37. `ping` — Send ICMP echo requests to a host.
38. `nslookup` — Query DNS servers for DNS records.
39. `netstat` — Display network connections, routing tables, and interface statistics.
40. `ssh-keygen` — Generate SSH key pairs.
41. `grep` — Search for a pattern in files.
42. `awk` — Text processing tool for extracting and manipulating data.
43. `sed` — Stream editor for text manipulation.
44. `diff` — Compare files line by line.
45. `sort` — Sort lines of text files.
46. `cut` — Extract sections from lines of files.
47. `wc` — Count lines, words, and characters in a file.
48. `tee` — Redirect output to multiple files or processes.
49. `uptime` — Display system uptime and load averages.
50. `who` — Display logged-in users.
51. `date` — Display or set the system date and time.
52. `cal` — Display a calendar.

Here's a Linux command cheat sheet with 100 commonly used commands:

- 53. tar — Create or extract tar archives.
- 54. df — Display disk space usage.
- 55. free — Display memory usage.
- 56. uname — Display system information.
- 57. ifconfig — Configure network interfaces.
- 58. route — Display or manipulate the IP routing table.
- 59. iptables — Administration tool for IPv4 packet filtering and NAT.
- 60. shutdown — Shut down or reboot the system.
- 61. reboot — Reboot the system.
- 62. halt — Halt the system.
- 63. locate — Find files by name.
- 64. updatedb — Update the file database used by 'locate'.
- 65. alias — Create an alias for a command.
- 66. source — Execute commands from a file in the current shell.
- 67. tar — Create or extract tar archives.
- 68. gzip — Compress files.
- 69. gunzip — Decompress files compressed with gzip.
- 70. zip — Create or extract zip archives.
- 71. unzip — Extract files from a zip archive.
- 72. crontab — Schedule commands or scripts to run at specified intervals.
- 73. nohup — Run a command immune to hangups and with output to a non-tty.
- 74. wget — Download files from the web.
- 75. curl — Transfer data from or to a server using various protocols.
- 76. grep — Search for a pattern in files.
- 77. find — Search for files and directories.
- 78. wc — Count lines, words, and characters in a file.

Here's a Linux command cheat sheet with 100 commonly used commands:

- 79. sed — Stream editor for text manipulation.
- 80. awk — Text processing tool for extracting and manipulating data.
- 81. cut — Extract sections from lines of files.
- 82. sort — Sort lines of text files.
- 83. diff — Compare files line by line.
- 84. ssh — Connect to a remote server using SSH.
- 85. scp — Copy files between local and remote machines over SSH.
- 86. rsync — Synchronize files and directories between systems.
- 87. crontab — Schedule commands or scripts to run at specified intervals.
- 88. tar — Create or extract tar archives.
- 89. top — Display system resource usage and running processes.
- 90. ps — Display running processes.
- 91. kill — Terminate processes.
- 92. lsof — List open files and processes that use them.
- 93. lscpu — Display information about the CPU architecture.
- 94. lshw — Display detailed hardware configuration.
- 95. lspci — Display information about PCI devices.
- 96. lsusb — Display information about USB devices.
- 97. uname — Display system information.
- 98. iftop — Display network bandwidth usage.
- 99. sar — Collect, report, or save system activity information.
- 100. nc — Netcat utility for reading from and writing to network connections.

This cheat sheet covers a wide range of Linux commands, but there are many more commands available depending on your specific needs and use cases.