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LINUXTECH.ME

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LINUX COMMANDS

- [ac](#): prints stats about a users connect time in hours, `$ac -pd`: shows daily user connect time (*psacct / acct needs to be installed and running first*)
- [anacron](#): cron job scheduler for a system that is not running 24 hours a day.
- [arch](#): same as `uname -m` prints the machine name
- [atop](#): daily logging, like `htop`, may need to download
- [bat](#): Linux `cat` clone with syntax highlighting and other cool features
- [bmon](#): network bandwidth monitor
- `$cat /etc/*release`: gives you linux / debian release info
- [logsave](#): saves command / terminal/ ssh session output to a file on the desktop with a timestamp
- [lsblk](#): lists all the block devices / partitions of the system
- `$lslogins -u`: show all users with logins, `$lslogins -Lu` show last user logins
- [lsof](#): list of open files on the system, *may require downloading lsof*
- [lvm](#): logical volume manager for LUNs and disk partitions
- `$man -f`: lists details associated with the commands must run `$sudo makewhatis` first
- `$man -k`: searches man pages for the wor
- `$man ascii`: outputs an ascii table

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...here are present one

- `$clear`: clears the screen
- `$ctrl-a` / `$ctrl-e`: `ctrl-a` go to the beginning of a line, `ctrl-e` go to the end of the line
- `$ctrl-z`: pauses the running process, `$bg` to background, `$fg` to return it to the foreground
- `$df -h`: space on volumes, human readable
- `dig`: DNS lookup utility
- `$dmesg -H`: (H flag not available on all systems) bootstrap info
- `$du -hs`: directory sizes, human readable
- `eject`: eject removable media (as in an attached USB flash drive, etc)
- `env`: shows you some info on the shell environment
- `$mkdir -p`: creates full path ex. `$sudo mkdir -p home/Maildir/{cur,new,tmp}`
- `$export VISUAL=nano; visudo`: sets nano as the visudo editor
- `$find /etc -name *conf`: finds and displays all the config files under /etc
- `$free -h`: show you available space on disks, in human readable format
- `$grep -Pri`: searches for text in the directory and subdirectories and puts it on the screen, ex: `$grep -Pri .` searches current directory
- `head`: lists top of file
- `inode`: contains all the information about any linux / Unix file, is an address to a specific disk block, *IS* the unix file except for the name, which is stored in the directory (together with the inode number) as a reference to the

- `$nmblookup -A`: get the (Windows) netbios name from an IP address
- `nmon` / `glances`: tools for displaying realtime stats on the system, *may require downloading*
- `$pstree -p`: shows processes and PID in a tree format, very useful
- `pushd` / `popd`: collects directories to a stack, moves between stack items
- `rev`: reverses the output (as in `$sudo cat var/log/messages |rev`)
- `$rpm -qa --last`: shows files installed in descending order (non-Debian systems)
- `$rpm -qa`: list all installed apps (non-Debian systems)
- `$rpm -qa --last |head`: shows recently installed files (non-Debian systems)
- `screen`: for creating virtual terminals (*more useful if logged in remotely, such as by ssh*)
- `script`: logs all transactions of a terminal to a file
- `set`: shows other shell environmental variables
- `ss`: socket statistics, `$ss -a |grep -E "\b([0-9]{1,3}\.){3}[0-9]{1,3}\b|^a-z[^:]:|^:|^: [0-9]` provides only sockets that are attached to an or any IP address.
- `stat`: provides user /group data for the file or directory, ex. `$sudo stat myfile`
- `$su -`: root privillages and root environment, use with caution
- `$su`: root privillages but keeps the current environment, good for debugging
- `$sudo -k`: kills the sudo timer so root access isn't kept

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associated with Mozilla Firefox, substitute the app name for "mozilla" to kill it.

- [lastlog](#): Shows all users that have logged in (or have the capability to login) and the dates and times of their logins, to limit this to those users who have logged in at some point use `$lastlog |grep -iv never`
- [ldd](#): Lists the library dependencies of an executable
- [less](#): Pager, shows any text document where you can move through the document by one line, and or page, at a time
- [locate](#): (may need to run `$sudo updatedb` first) : fast search for files

- `$sudo yum makecache fast` : update yum fast mirror package index (non-Debian systems)
 - [tail](#): lists end of file
 - `$uname -a` : gives you linux kernel information
 - [users](#): lists users on the system (`$w` and `$last` are also helpful)
 - [visudo](#): safe secure way of editing the etc/sudoers file, locks the file, checks syntax
 - `$yum check-update` : shows programs on the system that have available updates
- ... & more [Linux commands here](#), [here](#), and [here](#)

LINUX APPS

1. [Apache](#) / [NGINX](#) - power the web
2. [Docker](#), [Vagrant](#), [KVM](#), [VirtualBox](#), & [VMWare](#) - power system deployment
3. [RedHat Enterprise Linux \(RHEL\)](#), [Suse Linux Enterprise Server \(SLES\)](#), [CentOS](#), [Debian](#) and [Windows Server](#) are the OS's that power the web
4. [Glances](#), [htop](#), [gtop](#), [bmon](#) and [Inxi](#) are for monitoring system behavior
5. [Exa](#), [ccze](#), [lnav](#) and [cat](#) are for viewing stuff in the command line
6. [Nano](#) and [vim](#) and [are](#) for editing
7. [Brackets](#), [pycharm](#) - and [spyder](#) are for python development

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12. [Tilix](#) as terminal emulator
13. [Grsync](#) / [rsync](#) for backup
14. [Brasero](#) cd/dvd burning gnome desktop utility
15. [Nbtscan](#) - netbios scanner
16. [Mc](#) - "Midnight Comander" a command line, terminal "DOS-like" visual interface that interactively does the work of ls, mv, cp, rm, mkdir, and ftp (and their clones like exa), useful for beginners and or those who like graphics.
17. [Micro](#) - Most Linux users know of the editors Vim, and perhaps Nano (see above); Micro is another editor with easy to learn commands (like ctrl-s for save) plus syntax highlighting ...
18. [Pi-Hole](#) - a [DNS blackhole](#) that can be loaded on several different versions of Linux (including Debian Ubuntu), to keep ads away from your PC / Mac
18. [TLDR](#) - Useful examples to a large list of Linux / Mac and Windows commands (did you know that tldr means "*to long didn't read*"? Now you do ...), *see below for the TLDR master list as a PDF*



TLDR - Linux Manual.pdf
Download File

MUST-HAVE COMMAND LINE APPS

Shell Replacements:

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Tools:

1. [Micro](#) - As discussed above, a *really cool* text editor that provides syntax highlighting and more (otherwise we recommend *Vim* as an alternative)
2. [Ranger](#) - A directory / file explorer providing an easier way to find files via the terminal - *sort of like Windows Explorer for the console.*
3. [Ncdu](#) - Must-have tool that easily figures out how much space is on a system, and where big files / directories are lurking - *kinda like WinDirTree for Windows*
4. [Bat](#) - a Linux "cat" command alternative, provides syntax highlighting and enumeration in a clean, efficient interface - *we love this, and think you would too*
5. [MTR-tiny](#) - A package that combines ping and traceroute into a single tool with *superpowers* to isolate networking issues
6. [Lnav](#) - As discussed above, a tool to explore and decipher all of those *pesky cryptic log files* you need to review in order to troubleshoot an issue
7. [Mlittail](#) - View multiple log files at a time via the console - *often helps to uncover what's going on in a borked OS*
8. [Tig](#) - A terminal based Git client (for the *crafty* developers among you)
9. [Rtorrent](#) - terminal based BitTorrent client - *for all that (ahem) legal downloading you do ;-)*
10. [Ned](#) - because sed sucks - *yes it does*
11. [MyCli](#) - Console client for MySQL / MariaDB databases that does auto-completion and syntax highlighting - *As most services with a web interface have a database in the back-end*

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Firefox etc.

15. [Htop](#) - Top clone with syntax highlighting and mouse support - *The go-to must-have command line tool to understand what a Linux system is doing*
16. [Pandoc](#) - document converter - *Have a MediaWiki or .doc file you need to turn into html? This will do it, as well as whole lot more.*
17. [FireJail](#) - a Type of [chroot](#) jail to sandbox processes, services, and or apps so they have less of a chance of affecting the greater environment - *This is one approach, another is to use a [Docker container](#), in specific circumstances*
18. [Docker](#) - the primary program to deploy services and or apps as [containers](#) - *review the links and this [cheat-sheet](#) for more, invaluable to development / DevOps*
19. [ELinks](#) - as above, the best app for browsing the web via the command line - *The web without a GUI is mighty boring, but sometimes you just need it*
20. [HTTPIe](#) - A curl-like tool to interact with HTTP servers - *For those who use or interact with web servers*

Games:

- [Nudoku](#) - Sudoku for the console / terminal (*available also for the Mac via homebrew*) - *it's not **all** about work*
- [Ninvaders](#) - Play space invaders via the console (*available also for the Mac via homebrew*) - *Because 80's Atari games never **ever** get old...*
- [Bastet](#) - A Tetris clone for the console - *C'mon it's Tetris, for the console ... how isn't this cool?*

*** This website is mirrored on Github [here](#)*