

Linux server commands are essential for managing and interacting with a Linux server. Here are some commonly used Linux server commands:

### 1. **\*\*File and Directory Operations:\*\***

- **ls**: List files and directories in the current directory.
- **pwd**: Print the current working directory. awsravi
- **cd**: Change the current directory.
- **touch**: Create an empty file.
- **mkdir**: Create a new directory.
- **rm**: Remove files or directories (use with caution).
- **cp**: Copy files and directories.
- **mv**: Move or rename files and directories.
- **find**: Search for files and directories.
- **chmod**: Change file permissions.
- **chown**: Change file ownership.

### 2. **\*\*Text File Manipulation:\*\***

- **cat**: Display the contents of a file. awsravi
- **more** or **less**: View file contents page by page.
- **nano** or **vim**: Text editors for creating and editing files.
- **grep**: Search for text within files.
- **sed**: Stream editor for text manipulation.

### 3. **\*\*File Transfer:\*\***

- ``scp``: Securely copy files between local and remote servers.
- ``rsync``: Synchronize files and directories between local and remote servers.

### 4. **\*\*User and Permission Management:\*\***

- ``useradd`` and ``userdel``: Create and delete user accounts.
- ``passwd``: Change user passwords.
- ``groupadd`` and ``groupdel``: Create and delete user groups.
- ``chmod`` and ``chown``: Change file and directory permissions and ownership.
- ``sudo``: Execute commands with superuser privileges.

### 5. **\*\*System Information:\*\***

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- ``uname``: Display system information.
- ``df``: Show disk space usage.
- ``free``: Display memory usage.
- ``top`` or ``htop``: Monitor system resource usage.
- ``uptime``: Show system uptime.

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### 6. **\*\*Package Management:\*\***

- ``apt`` (Debian/Ubuntu): Package management tool for installing, updating, and removing software packages.
- ``yum`` (CentOS/Red Hat): Package management tool for software management.
- ``dnf`` (Fedora): Package manager with advanced features.
- ``rpm``: Low-level package manager (useful for querying installed packages).

## 7. **\*\*Network Management:\*\***

- `ifconfig` or `ip`: Display network interface information.
- `ping`: Test network connectivity to a host.
- `netstat` or `ss`: Display network statistics.
- `ssh`: Securely connect to remote servers.
- `firewall-cmd` (CentOS/Red Hat) or `ufw` (Debian/Ubuntu): Configure the firewall.

## 8. **\*\*Process Management:\*\***

- `ps`: List running processes. awsravi
- `kill`: Terminate processes.
- `top` or `htop`: Monitor and manage running processes.

## 9. **\*\*Logs and Monitoring:\*\***

- `tail`: Display the end of a text file (useful for log files).
- `journalctl`: Query and view system logs (systemd-based distributions).

## 10. **\*\*System Control:\*\***

- `shutdown` and `reboot`: Shutdown or restart the system.
- `systemctl`: Control system services (systemd-based distributions).

## 11. **\*\*File Compression and Archiving:\*\***

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- `tar`: Create and extract tar archives.
- `zip` and `unzip`: Compress and decompress zip archives.
- `gzip` and `gunzip`: Compress and decompress gzip files.