

# Linux

## General

### Shell

- install and config **zsh**
  - LINK
- create new file
  - `touch <filename>`
- create a range of files
  - example:
    - `touch myfiles{1..10}.txt`
- **grep** one of the most practical linux commands for filtering:
  - example:
    - `ls | grep <wanted-folder>`
    - you have very very practical flag **-v** that **exclude** files.
- how to see current user in cli
  - `whoami`
- recommended to don't install snap on linux!
- just try download the file from the internet.
- how to see the hostname
  - `hostname`
- how to see the hostname ip in LAN
  - `hostname -I`
  - first ip is your ipv4 in LAN
- how to see the current port usage:
  - `sudo lsof -i -P -n | grep LISTEN`
- add **alias** permanently in one command
  - `echo "alias aliasname='aliascommand'" >> ~/.bashrc && source ~/.bashrc`
  - `echo "alias aliasname='aliascommand'" >> ~/.zshrc && source ~/.zshrc`
- see the disk usage of folders and files:
  - `df -h <your-path>`

- example:
  - `df -h /`
- or
  - `sudo du -h --max-depth=1`
- see the partitions
  - `lsblk`
- go to your flash removable
  - `cd /run/<username>/<medianame>`
- find in file contents
  - `grep -rnw yourpath -e "yourregex"`
- go to terminal before login to linux shortcut:
  - `ctrl + alt + f2`
  - for back to graphical:
    - \* `ctrl + alt + f1` (centos worked)
    - \* `ctrl + alt + f7` (mint worked)
- how to run .jar file
  - `java -jar yourjarfile.jar`
- network manager setting from terminal with ui
  - `nmtui`
- remove a file recursively
  - `find . -name "FILENAMEWILDCARD" -delete`

## ssh

- get a file from remote
  - `scp remoteuser@remotehostip:/path/to/file localdirectory`
- get a folder complete from remote
  - `scp -r remoteuser@remotehostip:/path/to/directory localdirectory`
- send a file to destination ip
  - `scp filepath remoteuser@remotehostip:/remote/to/directory`
- send a folder to destination ip
  - `scp -r folderpath remoteuser@remotehostip:/remote/to/directory`

## Snap

- installing  
`sudo snap install <your-package>`
- removing  
`sudo snap remove <your-package>`

## Security

### File Encryption

#### GPG (GNUPG)

- generate keys  
`gpg --gen-key`
- see your keys  
`gpg --list-secret-keys`
- export your keys  
`gpg --export-secret-keys [key-id | email] > private_key.asc`
- import your keys  
`gpg --import private_key.asc`
- delete a key  
`gpg --delete-key [KeyID]`  
`gpg --delete-secret-key [KeyID]`
- symmetric encryption with just passphrase! (*very practical*)  
`gpg -c --no-symkey-cache <filename>`
- assymetric encryption with pair key  
`gpg -e -r <key-email> <filename>`
- now decrypt symmetric  
`gpg -d <filename>.gpg > <filename>`

## GUI's

### Cinammon

- file manager: nemo

## Xfce

- file manager: thunar
- disk usage analyzer: baobab
- pdf reader: xreader
- text editor: xed

## Gnome

- file manager: nautilus
- disk usage analyzer: baobab
- pdf reader: xdg-open
- text editor: gedit

## Distros

### Debian

- install .deb package  
`sudo dpkg -i <packagepath>`
- remove .deb package  
`sudo dpkg -r <packagepath>`

### Mint

- mint has no default root password!, you should set for it  
`sudo passwd root`
- install .deb package  
`sudo dpkg -i <packagepath>`
- remove .deb package  
`sudo dpkg -r <packagepath>`
- for becoming root user  
`sudo su`

### Centos

- if the root disk usage become 100% your operating system does not boot completely!!!
  - you probably go to your virtual terminal with `ctrl+alt+f2` shortcut to remove some of your data for booting completely!

## Apps and Packages

### ncat

- a package for general-purpose command-line tool for reading, writing, redirecting and encrypting data across a network.

### Firefox

- open app

`firefox`

### Google Chrome

- open app

`google-chrome`