

Linux Commands – Cheat Sheet

“sudo su -” - To switch to Root user and also give Root User privileges

“pwd” - To check the “Present Working Directory”

“cd” - To change Directory

“cd /opt” - To get into “opt” Directory (Just an Example)

“cd ..” - To get one step back (Ex: From /opt to /)

“cd ../../” - To get multiple steps back

“cd” - Wherever you are, it will move to your “ROOT” Directory.

“ls” - List of files in the directory

“ls -l, ll” - Files with details

“ls -ltr” - To get files in Descending date format

“ls -la” - To get the hidden files

“cal” - To show Calendar

“cal -3” - To get last month, Current month & Next month

“date” - To check Date

“history” - To check the recent activity in Linux

“history -c” - To Clear the History

Remember, In real time, we won't clear any History

“clear” - To clear the window and start from 1st line in CLI

Ctrl + l - Keyboard Shortcut

“|grep” - To Search/Sort

Ex: “history |grep cd” - Will show all the “cd” commands

“man” - To know about any kind of command

Ex: “man pwd”

“ping” - To check the connectivity

Ex: ping google.com → It will Ping, ctrl +c → To Quit



If you got 0% Packet loss, Your connection is Perfect

If you got 100% Packet loss. There's no connection

“who” - To check which user is connected initially

“whoami” - To check the current user

“exit” - To logout current user

“wget” - To Download any file (tar or zip)

Ex: Tomcat download

Wget {give URL} here

“tree” - To check the structure of any folder

To install this command “yum install tree -y”

Then use “tree”command

“last” - To check the user log

“shutdown” - To stop the server/instance/virtual machine

Remember, We don't shut down in real time without any specific reason

“reboot” - To reboot the server/instance

“mkdir” - To create Directory

Ex: “mkdir folder1”

To Create Sub directories at a time

Ex: “mkdir -p folder2/folder3/folder4”

“cp” - To copy File or Directory

Ex: “cp filename destination/”

To Copy Directory

Ex: “cp -r directoryname destination/”

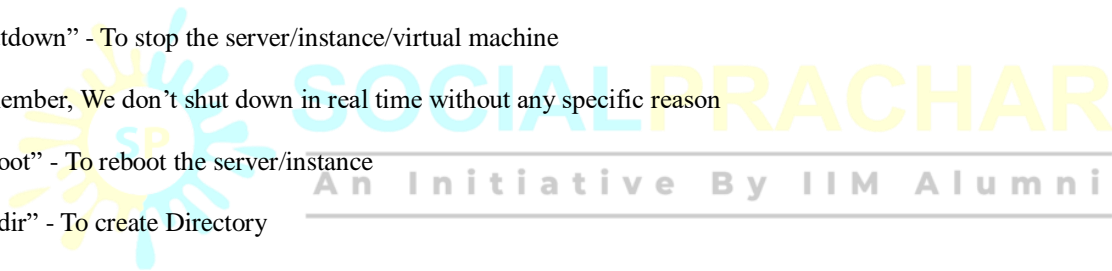
“mv” - To Rename or Move files

“ln -s” - To create Soft Link

Ex: “ln -s filename1 shortcut1”

It will show “shortcut1 → filename1 with less storage

If you delete original file, Softlink won't work



“ln” - To create Hard link - It will work as Mirror file to original file

You can't create hard link for Directory

“ls -li” - To get complete list with Inode numbers

Inode numbers will help us to identify hard links

“chmod” - To give File Permissions

R - Read - 4

W - Write - 2

X - Execute - 1

Ex: If file permissions looks “rwxrwxrwx” = $777(4+2+1)$

2. If it looks (rwxr-xr-x)= $755(4+2+1,4+1,4+1)$

To change Permissions for directory

“chmod -R 777 directoryname/

“rm” - To delete any file

Ex: rm filename

“rm -rf” - To Delete Directory

“useradd” or “adduser” - To create a User

Ex: useradd suneel

“id suneel” - to check created or not

To check users: “cat /etc/passwd”

“userdel” - To delete user

“groupadd” - To create Groups

Ex: groupadd group1

“groupdel” - To delete Group

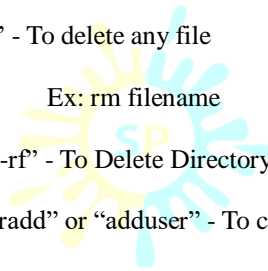
“usermod -a -G groupname username” - To assign User to a Group

“head” - To get 1st 10 lines of content in the file

“tail” - To get last 10 lines of content in the file

“top” - To check CPU Usage

“free” - To check Memory Stats



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“yum” - Yellowdog Updater Modified - It is a Package Manager in Linux

Ex: yum install git

To install directly - “yum install git -y”

To remove package - “yum remove packagename”

To check updates - “yum check-update”

To check Installed Packages - “yum list”

To check the Particular package - “yum list |grep packagename”

To check Package info - “yum info packagename”

To check History - “yum history”

To update all packages - “yum update”

To check commands - “yum --help”

“rpm” - Redhat Package Manager

File Extension must be .rpm to use rpm command

Example:

Wget https://downloads.percona.com/downloads/pmm2/2.38.1/binary/redhat/9/x86_64/pmm2-client-2.38.1-6.el9.x86_64.rpm - To download file

“rpm -ivh “downloaded file link”

“rpm -qa |grep pmm” - To check Installation

“rpm -Uvh “Upgrade version link” - To update installed application

“rpm -ev “pmm link” - To Erase/remove package

“tar” - Move files or directories

It works just like a zip

“tar -cvf {tar file name} {file names you want to add} - To Add files to tar file

“tar -xvf {tar file name} - To Extract files

“zip” - Move files into zip file

Ex: zip {zip file name} file names - To create Zip files

“unzip {zip name}” - To extract/unzip the files

“zip {zip name} *” - To move all files into zip file in the current directory

“find” - To Find

“df” - Disk file system

“du” - Disk usage

“ps” - process status

“kill” - To kill any process

“env” - Environment variable

“echo” - To print

“tac” - To reverse

“locate” - find

“sleep” - break

“exit” - to logout

“host” - To check DNS

“diff” - To check differences

“ssh” - secure shell protocol

“scp” - secure copy protocol

To copy from remote to our local server:

scp -i “pem file” ec2-user@ip:/from directory/filename .

To copy from local to remote server:

scp -i “pem file” filename ec2-user@ip:/to directory

“crontab” - To run specific at specific time

Syntax:

MIN HR DOM MON DOW CMD

Field	Description	Allowed Value
MIN	Minute Field	0 to 59
HR	Hours Field	0 to 23

DOM	Day of Month	1-31
MON	Month Field	1 - 12
DOW	Day of Week	0-6
CMD	Command	Any command to be executed

Example: 15 * * * * /opt/script.sh

crontab -help

systemctl status crond.services → To check Active Cron Jobs

systemctl stop crond.services

“sed” - Stream Editor

To replace specific content

sed s/oldname/newname /g filename

sed -i s/oldname/newname /g filename → To Save

:%/oldname/newname/g → Vim

“telnet” - To check connection between two servers

“netstat” - To check which port numbers enabled

netstat -a → All

netstat -at → To check only TCP protocol

netstat -au → UDP (User Data Protocol)

netstat -l → Only Listening ports

netstat -lt → Listening TCP Ports

netstat -lu → Listening UDP Ports

netstat -lx → Unix ports

netstat -s → Static information

netstat -st → Static info of TCP

netstat -su → Static info of UDP

netstat -c → Continuous information

netstat -v → Verbose mode

netstat -r → Routing information

netstat -an |grep 8080 → To check specific port number

“Ifconfig” → Network information → Linux

“nslookup” - To check DNS resolve.



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