Rm file\_name : for deleating file

Rm -rf file/directoryname: to forcefully delete file or directory

Shutdown: to shutdown linux

Fg : to run a stopped command using ctr-z on command prompt

At givetime: this will generate an automate task

Usermod -G groupname username : to assign a user to a group

Useradd username: to add new user

Userdel username: to delete user

Groupdel groupname : to delete group

Id username :to check added user

Passwd username : to set password for new user only root user can do this

Groupadd groupname: to create a group using root user only

Cat /etc/group : to check wheather group is created

Traceroute website.com: to check route path

Ping websitename.com : to check website accessible or not

Kill -9 processid: to kill process by id

Jobs : to see active jobs terminal

Bash scriptname.sh : to run the script

Cat /etc/os-release : to know system information

Lsblk: to see the list storage devices or disk partition

Df -h : to know filesystem

Df -Th : to know filesystem precise way

Lscpu: to know system information

Du -h filename : to know the total store space of file

Free -th: to see total ram usage and remaining ram

Total: to check percent memory and cpu utilization

Chgrp groupname filename : to change the group of a file

Chown newusername filename: to change the ownership of the file

Chwon olduser:newuser filename : to change the ownership of the file

Ls -l filename : to check the permissions of the file

Chmod a+rwx filename: to give permission to all here a means all users instead of ‘a’ one can give u=user g=group o=other here + means to give permission to remove the permission write – sign

chmod -R u=rwx directoryname: to change the permissions of all files inside any directory

chmod 777 filename : to change the permission in numeric way here three numbers represents users, groups and others respectively here numbers have their own meaning 0 meaning no permission at all 1 meaning only execute 2 meaning only write 3 meaning execute+wirte(2+1) permission 4 meaning only reading 5 meaning read+execute (4+1) 6 meaning read+write(4+2) 7 meaning read+write+execute (1+2+4)

Ls -ltr : rwx readwriteexecute rw- readwrite r—readonly

The permission you see in front of the file is in set of three parts like rwx r-x rw- here first set is for user permission second group for group permission and third permission is for other permission

Cut -c1 csvfilename : to display only first character for -c1-2 to show two characters

Sed -n ‘linenumberp’ csvfile: to fetch any particular line

Sed ‘s/newword/oldword/g’ csv filename: to change any particular word not permanent change

Ls -lh: to see exisiting file size

Truncate -s 100M filename: to change the filesize shrink or increase

Tr [:lower:] [:upper:] <conti.csv: to change lowercase to upper case

Tr -d % <filename: to remove any part from file here %

Tr % $ <filename: to replace any thing from file here % to $

Ls -la :to open every file on current folder

Less filename :for reading file use / for searching content in file from top and ? use for bottom

Awk -F , ‘{print $column number,$another column}’: to print specific column from a particular csv file

Export java\_home=”jdkpath” : to set environment variables on linux after that check java version if it is not showing enter export PATH=$java\_home/bin:$PATH but this method is temporary

Go to home and edit .bash\_profile using vi editor go to last and enter testvar=”value” and then write export testvar and then write source .bash\_profile to permanently add environment variables if you want to see it in every tab than also add it in .bashrc file and do not forget to source it

Systemctl status : to check status of the package

Systemctl list-units --type=service --all : to know every servicing running

Systemctl start/stop serivicename: to start or stop a service

Systemctl restart servicename: to restart service

Systemctl disable servicename: to disable service

Stystemctl mask/unmask servicename : to mask or unmask service if we mask service it won’t start

Dnf list installed : to see every package instealled

Apt search pakeagename: to search if any package is available or not to install for unbuntu

Yum/dnf list available: to list every package which are available to download

Curl apilink: to call api

Rpm -qa | grep applicationname: to see if application exists on system or not

Wget urloffile: to get file downloaded from internet

Yum or dnf installfilename: to install software on linux centos or redhat use apt for unbuntu

Zip filename filetozip : to zip any file

Zip filename file1 file2 : to zip multiple files

Unzip filename: to unzip files

Unzip -l filename.zip : to know how many files have inside zip folder

Wc -l filename: to know total number of lines in any file

Touch filename :for creating file

More filename :for reading file in pages

Date :for date use date +%m for any thing M T to getdate or time

Whoami :for system name

Vi filename :to create and edit file at the same type once you enter into editor press i to edit it once done editing press escape button and press shift and colon and the press wq to done process

Gzip -k filename: to create a zip gz file

Gunzip gzfilename : to unzip the file

Tar -czf czfilename.tar.gz foldername: to compress whole folder

Tar -xzf czfilename: to unzip folder

Uptime or w : to know number of users and uptime on current server

Cal : to see current month Calander write year after cal to get all months from that year

Ls --help : to know more about any command

History : to know all of the commands you have executed till now

Alias anyname=”command” : to create a shortcut for the given command

Alias -p : to know all created alias on the system

History | grep commandname : to find exact command

Locate filename : to find any file inside system if this is not working this first write sudo updatedb or just updatedb before executing the above command

Cat filename :to read file

Script : to save your activity in command line once done press clt D to stop and a typescript file will be generated inside home directory

Find ./ -name filename : to find any particular file inside system

Nano filename :to edit exiting file

Ls p\* : it will show files staring from letter p

Ls \*p : it will show files ending from letter p

Touch file{1..5} : to create multiple files in one go

Cmp file1 file2 : to compare two files

Diff file1 file2 : to know difference between two files

Mkdir newdirectoryname :to create a new directory

Egrep “firstword|secondword” filename :to find multiple words in any file

Split -l 3 filename : to split a particular file into three or any given number of files

Grep “findingword” filename: to find any particular word in any file

Rmdir directoryname :to delete directory

Su : to change the current use or root switch user write exit to go out of root users

Rm -rf directoryname :alternate for deleting directory

Cp filename foldernametocopyfile :to copy one file to another folder

Cp ../filename . :this is to copy file from previous dir to current one end dot means current one

Cp currentfile copyfilename : to create a copy of current existing file

Mv filename foldertopaste: to move and paste to a particular folder

Mv filename newname: to rename any file

Ssh yoursystemname: to get ssh connection on remote system

scp nano.txt [centos@192.168.110.140:/home/centos](mailto:centos@192.168.110.140:/home/centos) :to copy file from remote server to linux server or one linux user to another user

Head -5 filename: to fetch first lines from any file

Passwd: to change the current password of the user

Tail -5 filename : to fetch last lines from any file

Sort filename : to sort any file using alphabetical order a to z

Sort -r filename : to sort any file in opposite direction z to a

sort filename | uniq : to sort and remove any duplicates

vim filename : to open file in vim not press shiftG to go to end of the file and press gg to go to top of file press / to search any word

ls -l | wc -l : to find total number of files in directory

egrep “word|word|word” filename: to find multiple words in file

fgrap “word” filename : to get exact word from the file

zgrep “word” filename : to get word from zip file

find /path/ -size 50M : to search file based on their sizes for same path use . dot

find /path/ -iname filename: to ignore casesensitive while searching file

find . -user username : to find files associated to user

find . -inum ionod number: to fine using inod number

find . -newer filename : to find number of files created after given filename

find . -empty : to find empty files on given location

find . -empty -exec rm {} \ : to delete all empty filles all at once

find . -size +1M -size -50M : to find all the files between one to fifty mb

>filename : to empty file without deleting it

Ctr a to go to start ctr e to end line of the command

Ctr u to delete whole command and ctr y to undo it

Ctr r to find past commands

ls -l | wc -l : to count total number of files inside a directory

ls ?anycharacter : to find files based on ending character here ? means only one character behind desired word

ls ???? : to find files based of number of questions marks

ls [av]\* : awkawkto find all files starting from a and v

ls \*[1-9]\*: to find files containing integers

ls -li : to see the inode of filessystem

ls | grep -v "z" : to find files not containing “z” word

grep ^p filename: to find word starting with p

grep p$ filename : to find word ending with p

ls >> filename: to redirect output to a file without changing its previous content

command 2> filename : to redirect output to the file despite of error only works for errors

command &> filename : to redirect output to the file no matter its error or not

ln -s filelocation filename: to create a shortcut of a file location (this is soft link ) if you delete the main file shortcut will be deleted automatically

ln filelocation filename: to create a shortcut of a file location (this is hardlink) here if you delete main file shortcut will not be deleted unlike softlink

variablename=”content”: to create variable temporary

export variablename=”content”: to show it in printenv

unset variablename : to unset the variable

sudo vi /etc/profile : edit the give file and write any variable and that variable will be globally available to all users in server here sudo is written because we are logged in as user not root user

getfacl filename: to know complete info of the file

setfacl -m u:username:rw filename: to give a new user permissions of a file here “u” means user it can also be g ie. Group,

setfacl -x u:username filename: here instead of -m we can use -x to remove permission of user or any group

setfacl -m mask:rwx filename : to change mask permission

setfacl -b filename : to remove all permissions which are changed

setfacl -Rm u:username:rw directoryname: to give the user permission from any directory

ps -ef: to know info about current services

ps aux : same as above

kill -l : to see all signals available

kill -1 processid : to restart the process

kill -2 processid : interrupt from keyboard like ctrl+c

kill -9 processid: forcefully terminate the process

kill -15 processid: to kill process gracefully (recommended)

top: to see all running processes

nohup processname & : to run any job or script even if you close the cmd tab

crontab -l : to see any active cronjobs

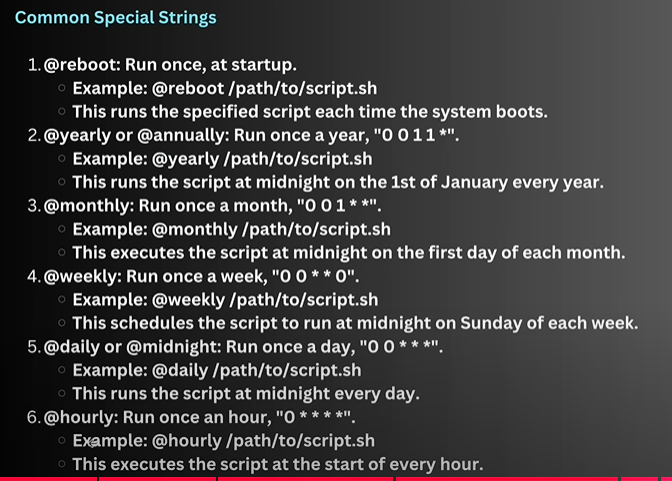
crontab -e : to create new cronjobs once you enter edit the file and write your date and time to execute the cronjob start with \* \* \* \* \* first star is minute second star is hour third star is day of month fourth star is month and fifth star is day of the week Sunday starts from 0 for example, 30 14 \* \* 0 /tmp/basic.py now this cronjob will execute this basic.py file every Sunday at afternoon 2:30 pm

\*/2 \* \* \* \* to do a job every two minutes

8 8 \* 2 1-5 At 08:08 on every day-of-week from Monday through Friday in February.

Using @daily @hourly @reboot for easy scheduling for example @daily script.py

crontab -r : to delete all cronjobs



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