Keyboard Shortcuts

Ctrl + C	Kill process running in the terminal.
Ctrl + Z	Stop the current process. The process can be resumed in the foreground with **fg** or in the background with **bg**.
Ctrl + W	Cut one word before the cursor and add it to the clipboard.
Ctrl + U	Cut part of the line before the cursor and add it to the clipboard.
Ctrl + K	Cut part of the line after the cursor and add it to the clipboard.
Ctrl + Y	Paste from clipboard.
Ctrl + R	Recall the last command that matches the provided characters.
Ctrl + O	Run the previously recalled command.
Ctrl + G	Exit command history without running a command.
clear	Clear the terminal screen.
!!	Run the last command again.
exit	Log out of the current session.

Searching

Users and Groups

id	See details about the active users.
last	Show the last system logins.
who	Display who is currently logged into the system.
w	Show which users are logged in and their activity.
finger [user_name]	Show user information.
sudo useradd [user_name]	Create a new user account.
sudo adduser [user_name]	Create a new user account through the adduser command interface.
sudo userdel [user_name]	Delete a user account.
sudo usermod -aG [group_name] [user_name]	Modify user information (add a user to a group).
passwd sudo passwd [user_name]	Change the current user's or another user's password.
sudo groupadd [group_name]	Add a new group.
sudo groupdel [group_name]	Delete a group.
sudo groupmod -n [new_name] [old_name]	Modify a user group (change group name).
sudo [command]	Temporarily elevate user privileges to superuser or root.

Files

mkdir [directory_name]	Create a new directory.
rm [file_name]	Remove a file.
rm -r [directory_name]	Remove a directory recursively.
rm -rf [directory_name]	Recursively remove a directory without requiring confirmation.
cp [source_file] [destination_file]	Copy the contents of one file to another file.
cp -r [source_directory] [destination_directory]	Recursively copy a directory to a second directory.
mv [source_file] [destination_file]	Move or rename files or directories.
ln -s [path]/[file_name] [link_name]	Create a symbolic link to a file.
touch [file_name]	Create a new file.
cat [file_name]	Show the contents of a file.
cat [source_file] >> [destination_file]	Append file contents to another file.
head [file_name]	Show the first ten lines of a file.
tail [file_name]	Show the last ten lines of a file.
more [file_name]	Display contents of a file page by page.
less [file_name]	Show the contents of a file with navigation.
nano [file_name]	Open or create a file using the nano text editor.

System Management

uname -r	Show system information via uname command.
uname -a	See kernel release information.
uptime	Display how long the system has been running, including the load average.
hostname	View system hostname.
hostname -i	Show the IP address of the system.
last reboot	List system reboot history.
date	See current time and date.
timedatectl	Query and change the system clock.
cal	Show current calendar (month and day).
w	List logged-in users.
whoami	See which user you are using.
finger [user_name]	Show information about a particular user.
ulimit [flags] [limit]	View or limit system resource amounts.
shutdown [hh:mm]	Schedule a system shutdown.
shutdown now	Shut down the system immediately.
modprobe [module_name]	Add a new kernel module.

Processes

ps	List active processes.
pstree	Show processes in a tree-like diagram.
pmap	Display a memory usage map of processes.
top	See all running processes.
htop	Interactive and colorful process viewer.
kill [process_id]	Terminate a Linux process under a given ID.
pkill [process_name]	Terminate a process under a specific name.
killall [label]	Terminate all processes with a given label.
prgrep [keyword]	List processes based on the provided keyword.
pidof [process_name]	Show the PID of a process.
bg	List and resume stopped jobs in the background.
fg	Bring the most recently suspended job to the foreground.
fg [job]	Bring a particular job to the foreground.
lsof	List files opened by running processes.
trap "[commands]" [signal]	Catch a system error signal in a shell script. Executes provided commands when the signal is caught.