

Linux Cheat code

These are 50 common commands in Linux

- 1) **pwd** – Displays the full path of the current working directory.
- 2) **ls** – Lists files and directories in a directory.
- 3) **cd** – Changes the current working directory.
- 4) **clear** – Clears the terminal screen.
- 5) **tree** – Displays directories and files in a tree-like structure.
- 6) **find** – Searches for files and directories based on conditions.
- 7) **locate** – Quickly finds files using a prebuilt database.
- 8) **touch** – Creates an empty file or updates file timestamps.
- 9) **mkdir** – Creates a new directory.
- 10) **rmdir** – Deletes an empty directory.
- 11) **cp** – Copies files or directories.
- 12) **mv** – Moves or renames files and directories.
- 13) **rm** – Deletes files or directories.
- 14) **stat** – Displays detailed file or filesystem information.
- 15) **file** – Identifies the type of a file.
- 16) **cat** – Displays file contents on the terminal.
- 17) **less** – Views file content page by page interactively.
- 18) **more** – Displays file content one screen at a time.
- 19) **head** – Shows the first few lines of a file.
- 20) **tail** – Shows the last few lines of a file.
- 21) **grep** – Searches text for matching patterns.
- 22) **wc** – Counts lines, words, and characters in a file.
- 23) **sort** – Sorts lines of text files.
- 24) **uniq** – Filters out repeated lines from sorted output.
- 25) **cut** – Extracts specific columns or fields from text.
- 26) **tr** – Translates or deletes characters from input.
- 27) **chmod** – Changes file or directory permissions.
- 28) **chown** – Changes file owner and group.
- 29) **chgrp** – Changes the group ownership of a file.
- 30) **umask** – Sets default permission mode for new files.
- 31) **ps** – Displays running processes.
- 32) **top** – Shows real-time system process activity.
- 33) **kill** – Sends signals to terminate processes.
- 34) **jobs** – Lists background and suspended jobs.
- 35) **bg** – Resumes a suspended job in the background.
- 36) **fg** – Brings a background job to the foreground.
- 37) **traceroute** – Displays the path packets take to reach a destination by showing each intermediate hop and its response time.
- 38) **df** – Displays disk space usage of filesystems.

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- 39) **du** – Shows disk usage of files and directories.
- 40) **mount** – Attaches a filesystem to the directory tree.
- 41) **umount** – Detaches a mounted filesystem.
- 42) **ip** – Manages network interfaces and routing.
- 43) **ping** – Tests network connectivity between hosts.
- 44) **ss** – Displays socket and network connection details.
- 45) **netstat** – Shows network connections and routing tables.
- 46) **curl** – Transfers data from or to a server using URLs.
- 47) **wget** – Downloads files from the internet.
- 48) **apt** – Manages packages on Debian-based systems.
- 49) **dpkg** – Installs, removes, and manages `.deb` packages.
- 50) **whoami** – Displays the current logged-in username.