1. cheat sheets

1.1. git commands

1. `git init`: Initializes a new Git repository in the current directory.
2. `git clone [url]`: Clones a repository into a new directory.
3. `git add [file]`: Adds a file or changes in a file to the staging area.
4. `git commit -m "[message]"`: Records changes to the repository with a descriptive message.
5. `git push`: Uploads local repository content to a remote repository.
6. `git pull`: Fetches changes from the remote repository and merges them into the local branch.
7. `git status`: Displays the status of the working directory and staging area.
8. `git branch`: Lists all local branches in the current repository.
9. `git checkout [branch]`: Switches to the specified branch.
10. `git merge [branch]`: Merges the specified branch's history into the current branch.
11. `git remote -v`: Lists the remote repositories along with their URLs.
12. `git log`: Displays commit logs.
13. `git reset [file]`: Unstages the file, but preserves its contents.
14. `git rm [file]`: Deletes the file from the working directory and stages the deletion.
15. `git stash`: Temporarily shelves (or stashes) changes that haven't been committed.
16. `git tag [tagname]`: Creates a lightweight tag pointing to the current commit.
17. `git fetch [remote]`: Downloads objects and refs from another repository.
18. `git merge --abort`: Aborts the current conflict resolution process, and tries to reconstruct the pre-merge state.
19. `git rebase [branch]`: Reapplies commits on top of another base tip, often used to integrate changes from one branch onto another cleanly.
20. `git config --global user.name "[name]" and git config --global user.email "[email]"`: Sets the name and email to be used with your commits.
21. `git diff`: Shows changes between commits, commit and working tree, etc.
22. `git remote add [name] [url]`: Adds a new remote repository.
23. `git remote remove [name]`: Removes a remote repository.
24. `git checkout -b [branch]`: Creates a new branch and switches to it.
25. `git branch -d [branch]`: Deletes the specified branch.
26. `git push --tags`: Pushes all tags to the remote repository.
27. `git cherry-pick [commit]`: Picks a commit from another branch and applies it to the current branch.
28. `git fetch --prune`: Prunes remote tracking branches no longer on the remote.
29. `git clean -df`: Removes untracked files and directories from the working directory.
30. `git submodule update --init --recursive`: Initializes and updates submodules recursively.

1.2. Linux commands

1. `ls`: List directory contents

2. `cd`: Change directory
3. `pwd`: Print working directory
4. `mkdir`: Create a directory
5. `touch`: Create a file
6. `cp`: Copy files and directories
7. `mv`: Move or rename files and directories
8. `rm`: Remove files and directories
9. `find`: Search for files and directories
10. `grep`: Search for patterns in files
11. `cat`: Concatenate and display files
12. `less`: View file contents page by page
13. `head`: Display the first lines of a file
14. `tail`: Display the last lines of a file
15. `vi/vim`: Text editor
16. `nano`: Text editor
17. `tar`: Archive and compress files
18. `gzip`: Compress files
19. `gunzip`: Decompress files
20. `wget`: Download files from the web
21. `curl`: Transfer data to or from a server
22. `ssh`: Secure shell remote login
23. `scp`: Securely copy files between hosts
24. `chmod`: Change file permissions
25. `chown`: Change file ownership
26. `chgrp`: Change group ownership
27. `ps`: Display running processes
28. `top`: Monitor system resources and processes
29. `kill`: Terminate processes
30. `df`: Display disk space usage
31. `du`: Estimate file and directory space usage
32. `free`: Display memory usage
33. `uname`: Print system information
34. `ifconfig`: Configure network interfaces
35. `ping`: Test network connectivity
36. `netstat`: Network statistics
37. `iptables`: Firewall administration
38. `systemctl`: Manage system services
39. `journalctl`: Query the system journal
40. `crontab`: Schedule cron jobs
41. `useradd`: Create a user account
42. `passwd`: Change user password
43. `su`: Switch user
44. `sudo`: Execute a command as another user
45. `usermod`: Modify user account
46. `groupadd`: Create a group
47. `groupmod`: Modify a group

48. `id`: Print user and group information
49. `ssh-keygen`: Generate SSH key pairs
50. `rsync`: Synchronize files and directories
51. `diff`: Compare files line by line
52. `patch`: Apply a patch to files
53. `tar`: Extract files from an archive
54. `curl`: Perform HTTP requests
55. `nc`: Netcat - networking utility
56. `wget`: Download files from the web
57. `whois`: Lookup domain registration details
58. `dig`: DNS lookup utility
59. `sed`: Stream editor for text manipulation
60. `awk`: Pattern scanning and processing language
61. `sort`: Sort lines in a text file
62. `cut`: Extract sections from lines of files
63. `wc`: Word, line, character, and byte count
64. `tee`: Redirect output to multiple files or commands
65. `history`: Command history
66. `source`: Execute commands from a file in the current shell
67. `alias`: Create command aliases
68. `ln`: Create links between files
69. `uname`: Print system information
70. `lsof`: List open files and processes
71. `mkfs`: Create a file system
72. `mount`: Mount a file system
73. `umount`: Unmount a file system
74. `ssh-agent`: Manage SSH keys in memory
75. `grep`: Search for patterns in files
76. `tr`: Translate characters
77. `cut`: Select portions of lines from files
78. `paste`: Merge lines of files
79. `uniq`: Report or omit repeated lines