## Follow – Krishan Bhatt Linux users often find themselves repeating certain to save time and reduce errors. Below are 100 scripts of

Linux users often find themselves repeating certain tasks. Scripting these tasks can save time and reduce errors. Below are 100 scripts organized into categories to help you manage files, monitor system performance, and more.

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File Management

1. List all files in a directory:

#!/bin/bash

ls -al

2. Find and delete files older than 30 days:

#!/bin/bash

find /path/to/directory -type f -mtime +30 -exec rm {} \;

3. Copy a directory and its contents:

#!/bin/bash

cp -r /source/directory /destination/directory

4. Rename multiple files by adding a prefix:

#!/bin/bash
for file in *.txt; do mv "\$file" "prefix_\$file"; done
5. Rename multiple files by changing extension:
#!/bin/bash
for file in *.jpeg; do mv "\$file" "\${file%.jpeg}.jpg"; done

6. Count the number of files in a directory:

#!/bin/bash ls -1 | wc -l

7. Create a backup of a directory:

#!/bin/bash

tar -czvf backup.tar.gz /path/to/directory

8. Extract a tar.gz archive:

#!/bin/bash

tar -xzvf archive.tar.gz

#!/bin/bash	1
find /path/t	o/directory -type f -name "*.txt" -exec sed -i 's/old_text/new_text/g' {} \
10.	Create a directory structure:
	•
#!/bin/bash	1
mkdir -p /p	arent/child/subchild
System Mo	nitoring
11.	Check disk usage:
#!/bin/bash	1
df -h	
12.	Check memory usage:
#!/bin/bash	1
free -m	

Monitor CPU usage:

13.

Find and replace text in multiple files:

#!/bin/	bash	
top		
	14.	List top 10 memory-consuming processes:
#!/bin/	bash	
ps aux	sort=	%mem   head -n 10
	15.	Monitor network traffic:
#!/bin/	hooh	
	Dasii	
iftop		
	16.	Chook open porter
	10.	Check open ports:
#!/bin/	bash	
netstat		
	17.	Show current users:
#!/bin/	bash	
who		

#!/bin/bash	
uptime	
19.	Check system load averages:
	, c
#!/bin/bash	
uptime   awk	'{print \$8,\$9,\$10}'
20.	List all installed packages:
#!/bin/bash	
dpkg -l	
Networking	
21.	Ping a host to check connectivity:
#!/bin/bash	

Display system uptime:

#!/bin/bash			
nslookup ex	kample.com		
23.	Show current network interfaces:		
#!/bin/bash			
ifconfig			
24.	Download a file from the internet:		
#!/bin/bash			
wget http://	example.com/file.zip		
25.	Check the status of a web server:		
25.	Check the status of a web server.		
#!/bin/bash			
curl -ls http://example.com   head -n 1			
Curt 13 mtp	.//example.com   nead -n 1		
26.	Get public IP address:		
20.	201 passon add.000.		
#!/bin/bash			

Get the IP address of a domain:

22.

curl ifconfig.me

#!/bin/basl	h	
nmap exar	nple.com	
28.	Test connection to a specific port:	
#!/bin/basl	n	
nc -zv exar	nple.com 80	
29.	Flush DNS cache:	
#!/bin/basl	n	
sudo systemd-resolveflush-caches		
30.	Restart network service:	
#!/bin/basl	n	
sudo syste	mctl restart networking	

Scan for open ports on a server:

27.

User Management

## #!/bin/bash sudo adduser newuser 32. Delete a user: #!/bin/bash sudo deluser newuser 33. List all users: #!/bin/bash cut -d: -f1 /etc/passwd Change a user's password: 34. #!/bin/bash sudo passwd username

35. Add a user to a group:

#!/bin/bash

31. Add a new user:

	36.	Remove a user from a group:	
#!/bir	n/bash		
sudo	deluse	r username groupname	
	07		
	37.	Show groups a user belongs to:	
#!/bir	n/bash		
group	groups username		
	38.	List all groups:	
#I/bir	n/bash		
cut -d: -f1 /etc/group			
	39	Create a new group:	
	55.	Create a new group.	

40. Delete a group:

sudo groupadd groupname

#!/bin/bash

41.	List all running processes:	
#!/bin/bash ps aux		
42.	Kill a process by PID:	
#!/bin/bash kill PID		
43.	Kill a process by name:	
#!/bin/bash pkill processname		
44.	Show top 10 CPU-consuming processes:	

#!/bin/bash

sudo groupdel groupname

Process Management

```
#!/bin/bash
ps aux --sort=-%cpu | head -n 10
             Start a process in the background:
      45.
#!/bin/bash
command &
      46.
             Show process tree:
#!/bin/bash
pstree
             Check if a process is running:
      47.
#!/bin/bash
pgrep processname
      48.
             Pause a process:
#!/bin/bash
kill -STOP PID
```

	49.	Resume a paused process:
#!/bin	/bash	
kill -C	ONT PII	
	50.	Change process priority (nice value):
	00.	change process priority (mos vatas).
#!/bin	/hach	
		- DID
renice	e -n 10 -	р РІО
Disk N	1anagei	ment
	51.	Mount a disk:
#!/bin	/bash	
sudo	mount /	dev/sdX1 /mnt
	52.	Unmount a disk:
#!/bin	/hash	
sudo umount /mnt		
Suuo	umount	.///////

Check disk space usage:

df -h		
	54.	Check disk inode usage:
#!/bir	n/bash	
df -i		
	55.	List all disks and partitions:
#!/bir	n/bash	
lsblk		
	56.	Format a disk partition to ext4:
#!/bin	n/bash	
sudo mkfs.ext4 /dev/sdX1		
	57.	Create a swap file:
#!/bin	n/bash	
sudo	falloca	te -l 1G /swapfile

sudo chmod 600 /swapfile

#!/bin/bash

sudo mkswap /swapfile		
sudo swapon /swapfile		
	58.	Disable a swap file:
	56.	Disable a swap file.
#!/bin/	/bash	
sudo s	swapof	f /swapfile
	59.	Add swap file to fstab for automatic mounting:
		riad chap his to lotab for adternatio modificing.
#!/bin	/bash	
echo '	/swapfi	ile none swap sw 0 0'   sudo tee -a /etc/fstab
	60.	Check swap usage:
u1.0-1-	//	
#!/bin/	/basn	
swapo	n –sho	W
Disk Management		
	61.	Create an ISO image from a directory:

#!/bin/bash

mkisofs -o image.iso /path/to/directory

## sudo fsck /dev/sdX1 64. Resize a partition: #!/bin/bash sudo resize2fs /dev/sdX1 Create a new partition using fdisk: 65. #!/bin/bash sudo fdisk /dev/sdX Show disk usage of each directory in current path: 66. #!/bin/bash

Burn an ISO image to a CD/DVD:

62.

63.

wodim -v dev=/dev/cdrom image.iso

Check disk for errors:

#!/bin/bash

#!/bin/bash

## 67. Check SMART status of a disk:

#!/bin/bash

sudo smartctl -a /dev/sdX

68. Securely erase a disk:

#!/bin/bash

sudo dd if=/dev/zero of=/dev/sdX bs=1M

69. Create a disk image with dd:

#!/bin/bash

sudo dd if=/dev/sdX of=/path/to/image.img bs=1M

70. Restore a disk image with dd:

#!/bin/bash

sudo dd if=/path/to/image.img of=/dev/sdX bs=1M

7	71.	Create a full system backup:
#!/bin/b sudo ta		zf /backup/full-backup.tar.gzexclude=/backupone-file-system /
7	72.	Backup MySQL databases:
#!/bin/b		u username -p passwordall-databases > all-databases.sql
7	73.	Restore MySQL databases:
#!/bin/b mysql -		name -p password < all-databases.sql
7	74.	Create incremental backups using rsync:
#!/bin/b	ash	
rsync -a	avde	lete /source/directory /backup/directory

75. Create a backup of PostgreSQL databases:

pg_dumpall -U username > all-databases.sql				
76. Restore PostgreSQL databases:				
#!/bin/bash				
psql -U username -f all-databases.sql				
77. Create a backup of home directory:				
#!/bin/bash				
tar -cvpzf /backup/home-backup.tar.gz /home/username				
78. Backup a directory to a remote server using scp:				
#!/bin/bash				
scp -r /path/to/directory user@remote:/path/to/backup				
79. Backup using rsnapshot:				
#!/bin/bash				
sudo rsnapshot daily				

#!/bin/bash

	80.	Restore a specific file from a tar archive:		
#!/bin/	'bash			
tar -xv	zf backı	up.tar.gz path/to/file		
Securi	tv			
occu	- ,			
	0.1	Concrete on CCH key noire		
	81.	Generate an SSH key pair:		
#!/bin/				
ssh-ke	ygen -t	rsa -b 4096 -C "your_email@example.com"		
	82.	Add a public key to the authorized_keys file:		
#!/bin/	'bash			
cat ~/.	ssh/id_	rsa.pub   ssh user@remote "mkdir -p ~/.ssh && cat >>		
~/.ssh/authorized_keys"				
	83.	Change file permissions:		
#!/bin/	'bash			
chmod 755 /path/to/file				

#!/bin/bash					
chown user:group /path/to/file					
	85.	Encrypt a file using GPG:			
	,, ,				
#!/bin/	#!/bin/bash				
gpg -c file.txt					
	86.	Decrypt a file using GPG:			
#!/bin/	/bash				
gpg file	e.txt.gp	g			
	87.	Set up a firewall using UFW:			
#!/bin/	/bash				
sudo ufw enable					
sudo ufw allow ssh					

88.

#!/bin/bash

Check UFW status and rules:

Change file ownership:

	89.	Securely delete a file:					
#!/bin/bash							
shred -u file.txt							
	90.	List all sudo users:					
#!/bin/bash							
grep '	`sudo:.	*\$' /etc/group   cut -d: -f4					
Miscellaneous							
	91.	Download a file with curl:					
#!/bin/bash							
curl -O http://example.com/file.zip							

#!/bin/bash
ln -s /path/to/original /path/to/link

92. Create a symbolic link:

	93.	Schedule a task with cron:				
#!/bir	n/bash					
echo	echo "0 5 * * * /path/to/script.sh"   crontab -					
	94.	List all cron jobs:				
#!/bir	n/bash					
cront	ab -l					
	95.	Show system information:				
#!/bin/bash						
uname -a						
	96.	Display detailed system information:				
#!/bir	n/bash					
lshw						

Update package list and upgrade all packages:

#!/bin/bash sudo apt-get update && sudo apt-get upgrade -y 98. Install a package: #!/bin/bash sudo apt-get install package-name 99. Remove a package: #!/bin/bash sudo apt-get remove package-name Clean up unused packages: 100.

These scripts cover a wide range of tasks and can be tailored to suit your specific needs. Using them can greatly enhance your efficiency and productivity when working with Linux systems.

bash #!/bin/bash sudo apt-get autoremove -y sudo apt-get clean