

SystemD service management

systemctl status <i>name.service</i>	Shows the status of a service.
systemctl start stop restart reload <i>name.service</i>	Changes a service's state (not reboot persistent).
systemctl condrestart <i>name.service</i>	Restarts if the service is already running.
systemctl list-units --type=service	Displays the status of all services.
systemctl list-unit-files --type=service	Lists all services.
systemctl enable disable <i>name.service</i>	Set whether or not a service should start on boot.
systemctl is-enabled <i>name.service</i>	Check if a service is configured to start on boot.
systemctl daemon-reload	Reload systemctl after config changes.

SystemD system management

systemctl poweroff	Powers off the system.
systemctl reboot	Restarts the system.
journalctl -f	Tails the system message log.
journalctl -u <i>name.service</i>	Shows logs for <i>name</i> .
journalctl <i>/path/to/executable</i>	Shows all messages related to the specified executable.

Process management

watch -n <i>interval</i> 'command'	Issue <i>command</i> every <i>interval</i> seconds and print output.
kill <i>pid</i>	Kill process with ID <i>pid</i> .
pkill <i>name</i>	Kill process with name <i>name</i> .
killall <i>name</i>	Kill all processes with names beginning with <i>name</i> .

Crontab management

crontab -l	List current entries in crontab.
crontab -r	Remove current entries in crontab.
crontab -e	Edit existing entries in crontab.
Cron syntax: <minute> <hour> <day of month> <month> <day of week> <command>	

File management

find <i>dir</i> -name <i>string</i>	Find all files named <i>string</i> in <i>dir</i> .
find <i>dir</i> -user <i>user</i>	Find all files named <i>string</i> owned by <i>user</i> in <i>dir</i> .
find <i>dir</i> -mmin <i>time</i>	Find all files modified less than <i>time</i> minutes ago in <i>dir</i> .
grep -i <i>string</i>	Search input for lines containing <i>string</i> (case-insensitive).
grep -C <i>num</i> <i>string</i>	Search input for lines containing <i>string</i> , and show <i>num</i> lines before and after.
grep -v <i>string</i>	Search input for lines NOT containing <i>string</i>
grep -c <i>string</i>	Count input for number of lines containing <i>string</i>

I/O redirection

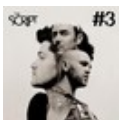
>	Redirect STDOUT to a file.
2>	Redirect STDERR to a file.
&>	Redirect all output to a file.
2>&1	Redirect all output to a pipe.
Use >> to append rather than overwrite.	

useradd/usermod options

-d, --home <i>HOME_DIR</i>	The user's home directory.
-e, --expiredate <i>EXPIRE_DATE</i>	Date on which the user account will be disabled (YYYY-MM-DD)
-G, --groups <i>GROUP1[,GROUP2...]</i>	A list of supplementary groups which the user is also a member
-m, --create-home	<i>useradd</i> : Create the user's home directory if it doesn't exist.
-m, --move-home	<i>usermod</i> : Move the content of the users home directory to the new location.

Linux miscellaneous commands

timedatectl list-timezones	<i>RHEL7 only</i> : List available timezones.
timedatectl set-timezone <i>time/zone</i>	<i>RHEL7 only</i> : Set system timezone to <i>timezone</i> .
ln -s <i>/usr/share/zoneinfo/time/zone</i> <i>/etc/localtime</i>	Set system timezone to <i>timezone</i> .



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Published 30th May, 2016.
 Last updated 30th May, 2016.
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MySQL command-line options

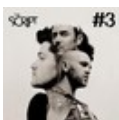
mysql -u user -p password -h hostname [database]	Connect to a database.
mysql -u user -p password -h hostname [database] [-e command]	Run <i>command</i> against <i>database</i> and print output.
mysql -u user -p password -h hostname database < file.sql	Import <i>database</i> from <i>file.sql</i> .
mysqldump -u user -p password -h hostname database > file.sql	Dump <i>database</i> to <i>file.sql</i> .

MySQL database/table management

CREATE DATABASE name;	Creates database <i>name</i> .
USE DATABASE name;	Selects database <i>name</i> .
DROP DATABASE name;	Drops database <i>name</i> .
SHOW TABLES;	Shows all tables in the selected database.
DESCRIBE table;	Shows the fields in <i>table</i> .
SELECT * FROM table;	Shows data from all rows and columns in <i>table</i> .
SELECT * FROM table ORDER BY column [ASC DESC];	Shows data from all rows and columns in <i>table</i> in specified order.

vim shortcuts

:set nu[!]	Toggles line numbers.
:%s/fo olbar/ g	Find all occurrences of <i>foo</i> and replace them with <i>bar</i> .
:s/fo olbar/ g	Find occurrences of <i>foo</i> and replace them with <i>bar</i> in the current line only.
:%s/fo olbar/ gc	Find all occurrences of <i>foo</i> and replace them with <i>bar</i> after asking for confirmation.
D	Delete line.
numd	Delete <i>num</i> lines below the cursor.
d	
gg	Go to top of file.
G	Go to end of file.
P	Paste after cursor.
O	Insert line above cursor.
o	Insert line below cursor.
p	Paste before cursor.
V	Visual lines mode.
v	Visual selection mode.
Y	Yank line.
y	Yank selection.



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