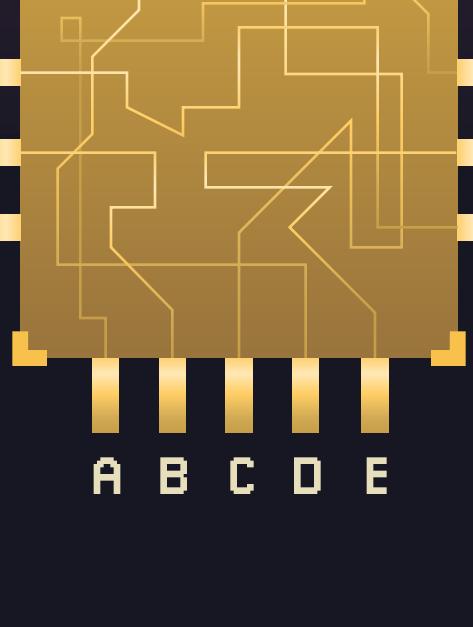


TOP 60 LINUX COMMANDS CHEAT SHEET



A. FILE AND DIRECTORY MANAGEMENT COMMANDS

ssh	Secure Shell, used for secure remote access to a system.
ls	List directory contents.
pwd	Print the current working directory
cd	Change directory to a different folder.
touch	Create an empty file or update the modified timestamp of an existing file.
echo	Print a message or the value of a variable.
nano	A simple text editor.
vim	A more advanced text editor with many features.
cat	Print the contents of a file to the console.
shred	Securely delete a file by overwriting its contents.
mkdir	Create a new directory.
cp	Copy a file from one location to another.
mv	Move a file from one location to another, or rename a file.
rm	Remove a file.
rmdir	Remove a directory if it is empty.
ln	Create a link to a file or directory.

B. SYSTEM MANAGEMENT COMMANDS

clear	Clear the console.
useradd	Add a new user to the system.
sudo	Run a command with administrative privileges.
adduser	Add a new user to the system with more options than useradd.
su	Switch to another user account.
exit	Close the current terminal or log out of the current user account.
sudo passwd	Change the password for the current user.
sudo passwd [username]	Change the password for another user.
sudo apt	A package manager used to install, update and remove software packages on Debian-based systems.
2sudo apt update & install	Update package lists and install packages.
finger	Display information about a user.
man	Display the manual page of a command.
whatis	Display a brief description of a command.
which	Locate a command and display its path.
whereis	Locate the binary, source, and manual page files for a command.
wget	Download files from the web.
curl	Transfer data to or from a server.
zip	Compress files into a zip archive.
unzip	Extract files from a zip archive.
less	View a file one page at a time.

C. FILE COMPARISON & MANIPULATION COMMANDS

head	Display the first lines of a file.
tail	Display the last lines of a file.
cmp	Compare two files byte by byte.
diff	Display the differences between two files.
sort	Sort the lines of a file.
find	Search for files in a directory hierarchy.
chmod	Change the permissions of a file or directory.
chown	Change the owner of a file or directory.

D. NETWORKING MANAGEMENT & MONITORING COMMANDS

ifconfig	Configure network interfaces.
ip address	Display IP address information.
ip address grep eth0	Display IP address of the eth0 interface.
ip address grep eth0 grep inet awk	Display the IP address of the eth0 interface using awk.
resolvectl status	Display the current DNS resolver configuration.
ping	Test network connectivity by sending packets to a host.
netstat	Display network connections, routing tables, and interface statistics
-tulpn	Display active listening ports and associated programs.
ss	Display socket statistics.
iptables	Configure and administer the netfilter firewall.
ufw	A user-friendly interface to manage iptables firewall rules

E. SYSTEM INFORMATION & PROCESS MANAGEMENT COMMANDS

uname	Print system information, including kernel name, network node hostname, kernel release, and kernel version.
neofetch	Display system information in a colorful and visually appealing way.
cal	Display a calendar of the current month or year.
free	Display the amount of free and used system memory.
df and df-H	Display disk usage statistics for a file system.
ps	Report a snapshot of current processes.
top	Display dynamic real-time information about running processes.
kill	Send a signal to terminate a process.
pkill	Send a signal to terminate one or more processes based on their name.
systemctl	Control the system and service manager.
history	Display previously executed commands.
sudo reboot	Reboot the system with administrative privileges.
shutdown	Shutdown or reboot the system.