



Linux Command Cheat Sheet

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Part 1

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File Management Command Cheat Sheet

In Linux, file management commands are used to manage files and directories. Those who regularly work with the Linux operating system, whether they are users, system administrators, or developers, will find these commands invaluable.

Command	<i>Description</i>
ls	<i>List files and directories</i>
cd	<i>Change directory</i>
cp	<i>Copy files and directories</i>
mv	<i>Move (rename) files and directories</i>
rm	<i>Remove files and directories</i>
mkdir	<i>Create directories</i>
rmdir	<i>Remove empty directories</i>
touch	<i>Create an empty file or update the timestamp of an existing file</i>
chmod	<i>Change permissions for files and directories</i>
chown	<i>Change ownership of files and directories</i>
ln	<i>Create links between files</i>
find	<i>Search for files and directories based on various criteria</i>
locate	<i>Find files and directories by name</i>
grep	<i>Search for patterns in files</i>
head	<i>Display the first few lines of the file</i>
tail	<i>Display the last few lines of the file</i>
cat	<i>Concatenate and display files</i>
more	<i>Display the contents of the file one screen at a time</i>
less	<i>Display the contents of the file one screen at a time, with more advanced features</i>
tar	<i>Create or extract tar archives</i>
gzip	<i>Compress or decompress files using gzip compression</i>
bzip2	<i>Compress or decompress files using bzip2 compression</i>

Text Processing Command Cheat Sheet

Text Processing Commands are a set of built-in commands that are used to manipulate text.

These commands allow users to quickly and efficiently search, modify, and extract data from text files.

Command	Description	Examples
cat	<i>Concatenate and display files</i>	<code>cat file1.txt file2.txt</code>
sort	<i>Sort lines of text files</i>	<code>sort file.txt</code>
uniq	<i>Remove duplicate lines from a sorted file</i>	<code>sort file.txt uniq</code>
grep	<i>Search for patterns in files</i>	<code>grep "pattern" file.txt</code>
cut	<i>Extract columns of text from files</i>	<code>cut -f1,3 file.txt</code>
sed	<i>Stream editor for filtering and transforming text</i>	<code>sed 's/old/new/' file.txt</code>
awk	<i>Pattern scanning and processing language</i>	<code>awk '{print \$1, \$3}' file.txt</code>
tr	<i>Translate or delete characters</i>	<code>tr 'a-z' 'A-Z' < file.txt</code>
wc	<i>Count lines, words, and characters in a file</i>	<code>wc file.txt</code>
diff	<i>Compare two files and show differences</i>	<code>diff file1.txt file2.txt</code>
patch	<i>Apply a diff file to a file or directory</i>	<code>patch file.txt patch.diff</code>
nl	<i>Number lines in a file</i>	<code>nl file.txt</code>
head	<i>Display the first few lines of a file</i>	<code>head file.txt</code>
tail	<i>Display the last few lines of a file</i>	<code>tail file.txt</code>
tee	<i>Redirect output to a file and to the terminal</i>	<code>ls tee output.txt</code>
fmt	<i>Format text files for printing</i>	<code>fmt file.txt</code>
pr	<i>Convert text files for printing</i>	<code>pr file.txt</code>
iconv	<i>Convert character encoding of a file</i>	<code>iconv -f utf-8 -t iso-8859-1 file.txt</code>
dos2unix	<i>Convert DOS line endings to UNIX line endings</i>	<code>dos2unix file.txt</code>
rev	<i>Reverse lines of a file</i>	<code>rev file.txt</code>
fold	<i>Wrap lines of text to a specified width</i>	<code>fold -w 80 file.txt</code>
join	<i>Join lines from two files based on a common field</i>	<code>join file1.txt file2.txt</code>

Linux System Information Command Cheat Sheet

In Linux, system information commands provide information about hardware, software, and configuration elements of the system. This command will provide information such as kernel version, distribution name, distribution version, processor type, memory usage, network configuration, and processes running.

Administrators and users can use these commands to examine the performance and status of the system and troubleshoot problems. In order to maintain and manage a Linux system, you need to know the Linux system information commands.

Command	Description
uname -a	<i>Displays detailed information about the Linux kernel</i>
lsb_release -a	<i>Provides information about the Linux distribution installed on the system</i>
top	<i>Displays real-time information about the system's processes</i>
free -m	<i>Displays information about the system's memory usage</i>
df -h	<i>Displays information about the system's disk usage</i>
uptime	<i>Displays how long the system has been running and the average system load</i>
lspci	<i>Displays information about the system's PCI buses and devices</i>
lsusb	<i>Displays information about the system's USB buses and devices</i>
hwinfo	<i>Displays detailed hardware information about the system</i>
dmidecode	<i>Displays detailed information about the system's hardware components</i>
cat /proc/cpuinfo	<i>Displays detailed information about the system's CPU</i>
cat /proc/meminfo	<i>Displays detailed information about the system's memory usage</i>
ifconfig	<i>Displays information about the system's network interfaces</i>
netstat -a	<i>Displays information about the system's network connections</i>
netstat -ntlp	<i>It displays active network connections and their associated processes or programs. By combining these options, system administrators can easily identify applications or processes that use network connections and troubleshoot network-related issues.</i>
iptables -L	<i>Displays information about the system's firewall rules</i>

User Management Command Cheat Sheet

Linux user management commands create, modify, and delete user accounts and groups. Similarly, these commands are used to manage user account properties such as login shells, primary groups, and passwords. User management commands help system administrators control access to resources and manage user permissions on Linux systems to ensure security and accessibility.

Command	Description
useradd	By using this command, you can create a new user account on the system.
usermod	This command is used to modify an existing user account, such as changing the user's password or group membership.
userdel	This command is used to delete an existing user account from the system.
passwd	This command is used to change a user's password.
groupadd	This command is used to create a new group on the system.
groupmod	This command is used to modify an existing group, such as changing the group's name or membership.
groupdel	This command is used to delete an existing group from the system.
id	This command is used to display information about a user or group, including their user ID and group membership.
chown	This command is used to change the owner of a file or directory.
chgrp	This command is used to change the group ownership of a file or directory.
chmod	This command is used to change the permissions of a file or directory.
su	This command is used to switch to another user account or become a superuser.
sudo	This command is used to execute a command with elevated privileges.
whoami	This command is used to display the username of the current user.
w	This command is used to display information about logged-in users and their activity on the system.
finger [username]	Displays detailed information about a user, including their login name, home directory, and shell.
last	Displays information about the last logged-in users on the system.
who	Displays information about currently logged-in users in the system.
adduser [username]	Create a new user account with interactive prompts to enter user details.
deluser [username]	Deletes a user account and their home directory from the system.
newgrp [groupname]	Change the user's primary group membership to a new session.
usermod -aG [groupname] [username]	Adds a user to an additional group.
chsh -s [shellpath] [username]	Change the user's login shell.
chfn [username]	Change the user's full name and other details in the system password file.
visudo	Edit the sudo configuration file, which controls which users can execute commands with elevated privileges.