



Linux Command Cheat Sheet

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Part 5

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Linux Remote Access Command Cheat Sheet

In Linux, remote access commands are used to access and manage computers and servers remotely. Using these commands, users can transfer files, collaborate with others, and open remote shell sessions securely and reliably.

Command	Description
ssh	Secure Shell is a network protocol for secure remote access over an unsecured network. The ssh command is used to establish a secure shell session with a remote host.
scp	Secure Copy is a command-line utility for securely copying files between hosts on a network. It uses ssh protocols to secure data transfer.
sftp	Secure File Transfer Protocol is a protocol for secure file transfer over an unsecured network. The sftp command is used for interactive file transfer between hosts using the ssh protocol.
rsync	Remote Sync is a utility for synchronizing files and directories between hosts on a network. It can be used for remote backups and file replication.
rcp	Remote Copy is a command-line utility for copying files between hosts on a network. It is less secure than ssh or scp and is not recommended for use over an unsecured network.
telnet	Telnet is a network protocol used for remote access to a computer over a network. It is less secure than ssh and is not recommended for use over an unsecured network.
netcat	Netcat is a command-line utility for establishing and managing network connections. It can be used for remote access and file transfer over a network.
sshfs	SSH File System is a file system client based on the ssh protocol. It allows a user to securely mount a remote file system over the network and access it as if it were a local file system.
screen	Screen is a terminal multiplexer that allows multiple terminal sessions to be created within a single terminal window. It can be used for remote access and collaboration.
tmux	Terminal Multiplexer is similar to screen, allowing multiple terminal sessions to be created within a single terminal window. It also allows for remote collaboration and access.
sshpass	A command-line tool for automatically entering SSH passwords, allowing for non-interactive SSH connections.
rlogin	A command-line tool for logging into remote systems. It is similar to SSH, but is less secure as it does not encrypt data during transmission.

Linux Text editors Cheat Sheet

Linux has text editors that allow users to edit plain text files. Any individual who works with code or scripts needs to know how to use them. You can choose from a wide variety of text editors on Linux, from lightweight and simple to powerful and highly customizable.

Command	Description
vi	This is a powerful text editor pre-installed on most Linux systems. It allows users to create and edit text files in the terminal.
vim	Most Linux distributions come with this highly configurable text editor by default. The learning curve is steep, but it's a powerful and efficient program.
emacs	Another highly configurable text editor that is popular among programmers and power users. It has a built-in Lisp interpreter and can be extended in many ways.
nano	The easiest text editor to use for beginners. This application offers a basic set of features and is suitable for editing small documents quickly.
gedit	This is a graphical text editor that is easy to use and highly customizable. It is often included as the default text editor on many Linux distributions.
sublime Text	A popular cross-platform text editor that has a large number of features and is highly extensible. It has a sleek user interface and is known for its speed and performance.
atom	A modern and customizable text editor that is open source and built on web technologies. There are a large number of plugins and packages available for customization.
kate	A powerful and feature-rich text editor that is part of the KDE desktop environment. It has advanced syntax highlighting, code folding, and other features that make it ideal for programming.
notepadqq	A clone of the popular Windows text editor Notepad++. It has a similar interface and feature set, making it an easy transition for users familiar with Notepad++.
brackets	A lightweight text editor that is designed for web development. It has a live preview feature that allows users to see changes in real-time.

geany	A lightweight and fast text editor that supports syntax highlighting and code folding. It also has plugins for additional functionality.
joe	A simple and easy-to-use text editor that can be used in the terminal. It has basic text editing features and supports syntax highlighting.
KWrite	A text editor that comes with the KDE desktop environment. It supports syntax highlighting, code folding, and has a plugin system for additional functionality.
leafpad	A simple and lightweight text editor that is ideal for basic text editing tasks. It supports syntax highlighting and is easy to use.
pluma	A text editor that comes with the MATE desktop environment. It supports syntax highlighting, code folding, and has a plugin system for additional functionality.
xed	A text editor that comes with the Cinnamon desktop environment. It supports syntax highlighting, code folding, and has a plugin system for additional functionality.

Linux Printing Command Cheat Sheet

In Linux, printer commands are used to manage printers and print jobs, to control the printer daemon and queue, to set printer options, and to display printer information.

Command	Description
lp	Using this command, print jobs will be sent to the printer. A number of options can be specified, such as the number of copies or the range of pages.
lpq	This command displays the print queue, showing the status of all jobs waiting to be printed.
lpr	This command is used to print files directly from the command line. You can specify options such as the printer name and the number of copies.
lprm	This command is used to remove print jobs from the print queue. You can specify a job number or use the - option to remove all jobs.
lpadmin	This command is used to manage printers and print queues. You can use it to add or remove printers, change printer settings, and manage print jobs.
lpinfo	This command displays information about available printers, including their names, descriptions, and capabilities.
lpmove	This command is used to move a print job from one printer to another. You can specify the job number and destination printer.
lprm	This command is used to remove print jobs from the print queue.
cancel	Similar to lprm, this command cancels print jobs in the queue.
lpc	This command is used to control the printer daemon and the print queue.
lpoptions	This command is used to set printer options, such as duplex printing and paper size.
lpstat	This command shows the status of the printer and the print queue.
cupsenable and cupsdisable	These commands enable and disable printers respectively in the Common UNIX Printing System (CUPS).