Linux Command Cheat Sheet

- Linux System Initialization Command Cheat Sheet
- Linux Audio and Video Command Cheat Sheet
- Linux Database Management Command Cheat Sheet

Part 6

Linux System Initialization Command Cheat Sheet

In Linux, system initialization commands are used for starting and stopping system services, configuring kernel parameters, managing system services, and scheduling tasks. As part of the startup process, they ensure that all necessary services are run. Using these commands can improve system performance, automate tasks, and ensure reliable system operation.

Command	Description
systemd	A system and service manager responsible for starting and stopping system services.
init	The traditional system initialization program that runs scripts in the /etc/rc* directory to start system services.
systemctl	A command-line tool for managing systemd services.
service	A command-line tool for controlling system services.
chkconfig	A command-line tool used to enable or disable system services at various runlevels.
update-rc.d	A command-line tool used to update System V (SysV) style init script links.
rc-update	A command-line tool used to manage runlevels and system services on systems using the OpenRC init system.
rcctl	A command-line tool used to manage system services on OpenBSD systems.
insserv	A command-line tool used to install and remove System V init script headers.
systemctl enable/disable/start/stop/restart/reload SERVICE	Examples of using the systemctl command to control a service named "SERVICE".
systemd-analyze	This command analyzes and debugs the system boot process, including the time taken by each service to start up.
rcconf	This command configures System V init scripts that are started or stopped at system boot time.
sysctl	This command is used to configure kernel parameters at runtime. It allows you to change the behavior of the kernel and adjust system performance.
ulimit	This command is used to set resource limits for users and processes. It allows you to control the maximum amount of system resources that can be used by a process.
cron	This command is used to schedule periodic tasks and scripts to run at specified times. It allows you to automate system tasks and maintenance.

Linux Database Management Command Cheat Sheet

In Linux, databases such as MySQL, PostgreSQL, SQLite, MongoDB, Redis, DB2, and Cassandra can be managed using Database Management Commands. They allow users to create and delete databases, modify tables, execute SQL statements, back up and restore databases, and export and import data. Their command-line interface makes it easier to automate database management tasks and integrate them with other Linux tools and scripts.

Command	Description
mysql	A command-line tool for managing MySQL databases, such as creating and deleting databases, tables, and users, as well as executing SQL queries.
mysqldump	A command-line tool for backing up MySQL databases, allowing you to save database contents to a file for later restoration.
sqlite3	A command-line tool for managing SQLite databases, such as creating and modifying tables and executing SQL statements.
sqlite3_backup	A command-line tool for backing up SQLite databases, allowing you to save database contents to a file for later restoration.
psql	A command-line tool for managing PostgreSQL databases, similar to mysql but with specific PostgreSQL commands.
pg_dump	A command-line tool for backing up PostgreSQL databases, allowing you to save database content to a file for later restoration.
pg_restore	A command-line tool for restoring PostgreSQL database backups is created with pg_dump.
mongod	A command-line tool for managing MongoDB databases, including starting and stopping the database server, creating and modifying databases and collections, and running database commands.
mongoexport	A command-line tool for exporting data from MongoDB databases to various file formats, including JSON, CSV, and TSV.
mongoimport	A command-line tool for importing data into MongoDB databases from various file formats.

mongodump	This command is used to create backups of MongoDB databases. It creates a binary export of the database data and metadata, including indexes, users, and roles, in a specified directory.
mongorestore	This comand is used to restore data from binary backup files created by mongodump. You can restore data to either a local or remote MongoDB instance and control the restore process in a variety of ways, including ensuring that authentication, compression, and indexes are created.
redis-cli	A command-line tool for managing Redis databases, including executing commands, managing data structures, and monitoring Redis performance.
redis-cli BGSAVE	A command-line command for backing up Redis databases, allowing you to save the current database to disk while the database continues to serve clients.
redis-cli --rdb file.rdb	A command-line command to restore Redis databases from an RDB file.
db2	A command-line tool for managing IBM DB2 databases. This allows you to create, modify, and query DB2 databases.
cassandra-cli	A command-line tool for managing Apache Cassandra databases. It allows you to interact with Cassandra databases using a simple command-line interface.

Linux Audio and Video Command Cheat Sheet

Linux audio and video commands refer to command lines for tools and utilities for processing, converting, playing, and recording audio and video. The following commands are useful for developers, audio engineers, and video editors who work with multimedia files on Linux.

Command	Description
ffmpeg	Tool used to convert and process video and audio.
vlc	A multimedia player and streaming server that can play most audio and video formats, as well as DVDs, Audio CDs, VCDs, and various streaming protocols.
mplayer	A multimedia player that can play most video and audio formats, as well as DVDs, Audio CDs, VCDs, and various streaming protocols.
sox	A command-line tool used for sound processing and conversion.
mpv	This free, open-source media player supports a wide variety of audio and video formats.
audacity	A digital audio editor and recording application.
alsamixer	A command-line tool used to adjust sound volume and other settings on the ALSA sound system.
paprefs	A graphical tool used for configuring PulseAudio settings and devices.
pavucontrol	A graphical tool used to control the PulseAudio sound server.
pulseaudio	A sound server used for handling audio on Linux systems.
lame	A command-line tool for encoding audio to the MP3 format.
oggenc	A command-line tool for encoding audio to the Ogg Vorbis format.
aplay	A command-line tool for playing WAV files directly to the default sound card.
arecord	An application that records audio from the default sound card and saves it in WAV format.
cvlc	Command-line interface for VLC media player.
gst-launch-1.0	Command-line tool for the GStreamer multimedia framework.
mencoder	Command-line video encoder for MPlayer.

pacat	Command-line tool for the PulseAudio sound server.
paplay	Command-line tool for playing audio files through the PulseAudio sound server.
parecord	Command-line tool for recording audio through the PulseAudio sound server
mpg123	Command-line MP3 player
flac	A command-line tool for encoding and decoding FLAC audio files
jackd	A low-latency audio server that can be used for professional audio production
qjackctl	A graphical front-end for JACK, the professional audio server mentioned earlier