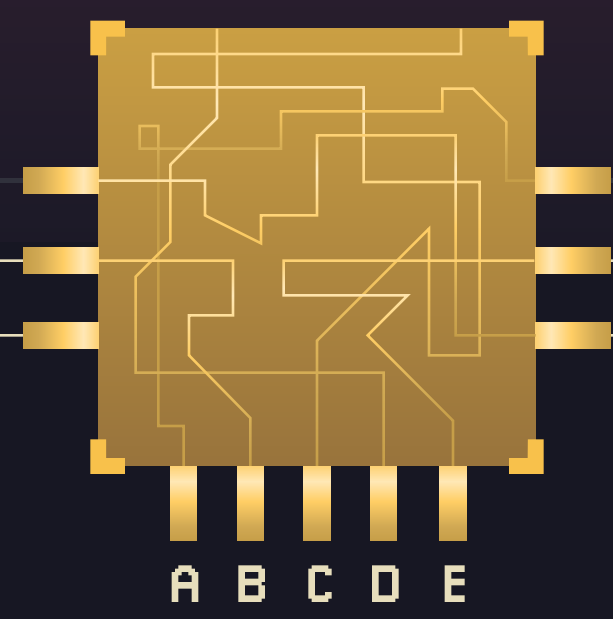


# TOP 60 LINUX COMMANDS CHEAT SHEET



## A. FILE AND DIRECTORY MANAGEMENT COMMANDS

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

## B. SYSTEM MANAGEMENT COMMANDS

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

## C. FILE COMPARISON & MANIPULATION COMMANDS

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

## D. NETWORKING MANAGEMENT & MONITORING COMMANDS

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

## E. SYSTEM INFORMATION & PROCESS MANAGEMENT COMMANDS

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