

### Storage management

**df** shows the amount of disk space used and disk space available on every file system containing each filesystem's name and its path

**df -h**

**free** displays the amount of free and used memory in the complete system

### Processes

**ps** process status command is used to provide information about the processes currently running on the system, including their respective process identification numbers (PIDs).

**uptime** information about how long the system has been running in one line. Result for this command includes the current time, the time duration system has been running for, the number of users who are currently logged on, and the system load averages for the past 1, 5, and 15 minutes respectively.

### User management

**w** displays the detailed information about the users who are logged in the system currently.

**passwd** change the password of the user *name*

**exit** logout from the current user

### Power off

**shutdown**

### File handling

**mkdir** *dir*

**rmdir** *dir*

**rm** *file*

**mv** *file or folder*

**mv** *file1* move content of *file1* onto *file2*,  
*file2* deleting *file1*

### File handling (cont)

**mv** *file* renaming *file1*  
*new\_name*

**cp** *A B* copy all the data from *file A* to *file B* and user can still access both files (*A* and *B*).

**cat** *file* show file content

**cat** *file1* show file content of both  
*file2*

**cat** *file1* the user can create a new file  
*file2* > (File\_Output) and append  
*file\_output* data from both the files (File1  
and File2) into this new file  
named as File\_Output by  
using operand ">".

**head** The command "head" prints  
*-number* the top N rows of data of the  
*file.txt* given input or file. By default,  
it prints the first 10 lines of the  
specified files

**tail**

**echo** used to display any  
*expression* expression that is passed as  
an argument.

**grep** "*te-* used to search for a text in  
*xt\_portion*" the specified file/folder.  
*file\_or\_-*  
*folder*

**zip** *zip\_file.zip file1 file2 file3*

**unzip** *zip\_files.zip*

**tar -xvf** unzip .tar.gz file onto another  
*archive.t-* directory  
*ar.gz -C*

*/home/lin-*  
*uxize/files*

**sudo -i**

<https://linuxize.com/post/how-to-extract-unzip-tar-gz-file/>

### Basic commands

**history** command history

**history -c** clear previous history

**help**

**man** displays user manual of said  
*command* command

**dir** display list of all directories in  
current directory

**ls** displays the list of all direct-  
ories, folder, and files present  
in the current directory.

**cd**

**pwd** displays the path of the current  
directory user is operating in  
via Terminal

**clear** clear terminal screen

**whereis** displays the path where the  
package for specific built-in  
Linux command locates

**whatis**

### Packages

**apt list --installed** List all installed  
packages

**sudo apt-get purge --** Remove  
**auto-remove packag-** packages with  
**ename** dependencies