

System Logs

who	produce information on who is logged in
journalctl	view the log of the entire system
Q	quit from journalctl log
journalctl -f	follow the logs in real time
dmesg	view all kernel messages from the last boot of the machine
history	list previous commands used
history grep keyword	search for a command by keyword in history
ps aux	prints a snapshot of all system processes
df -h	prints the system's storage devices' usage
kill -l	lists the termination codes available to send the processes
kill -9 [pid]	kills a process with the given pid
xkill	kills a graphical process
lsblk	lists the drives, its partitions, and space
lspci	lists PCI devices
lsusb	lists USB devices

Systemd

systemctl	list running units	halt	Halts the system.
status <unit>	check status	poweroff	Powers off the system.
(start stop) <unit>	start/stop a service	reboot	Restarts the system.
enable disable) <unit>	enable/disable a service at bootup	suspend	Suspends the system.
daemon-reload	reload systemd		

Others

fc-cache -rv

Arch

pacman -Syu	update system
pacman -Q	list installed packages
pacman -Qs <name>	search installed packages
pacman -Ss <name>	search packages
pacman -S <name>	install packages
pacman -Rns <name>	remove package, its dependencies and config file backups
pacman -Sc	lean old packages in cache

Files

cat <file>	prints a file's contents
rm -rf	removes a folder and all of its contents
touch	creates a file with the given name

System & Disk Commands

du	Disk usage; shows disk usage of files in directory
lsblk	Report info about block devices
fdisk	Manipulate disk partitioning

Hyprctl

dispatch exec <client>	configerrrors
reload	rollinglog
kill	layers
switchxkblayout	binds
getprop [window] [property]	devices
monitors	clients
workspaces	activeworkspace

Identity and change of authorization

su	Become root and stay in the directory
su -	Become root +Execute the login scripts for root -> Switch to the home directory
sudo -i	Get root without entering a password (only your own password required)