Cheatography

Linux Befehle Cheat Sheet

by Nitrym via cheatography.com/211228/cs/45726/

A

alias	lets you set another name for a string that belongs to a file, text, program or command name
apt	lets you manage advanced package tool libraries in Debian-based operating systems such as Ubuntu and Kali
awk	searches and manipulates regular expression pattern in a file

C

cal	displays a calendar in your Linux command-line interface
cat	printing the content of a file
cd	to navigate between directories returns to the current user's home directory
cd ..	moves a directory up
cd -	goes back to the previous directory
chmod	change the permissions of files or directories chmod -rwx---r-- file.txt owner, group, other accounts r: read w: write x: execute
chown	lets you change the ownership of files, directories or symbolic links
cp	copy files from your current directory to another folder
curl	transfer data from or to a server by specifiying its URL

C (cont)

cut	selects specific sections from a file and print them as a terminal output cut options file options are mandatory
-f	selects a specific row field
-b	cuts the line by a specified byte size
-c	sections the line using a specified character
-d	separates lines based on delimiters

D

df	checks your Linux system's disk usage
diff	compares two files and prints their differences
dig	displays information about a domain
du	check the size of a directory and its content

E

echo	print text in your command as a terminal output

F

file	checks a file type, such as txt, pdf or other
find	searches for a file in a specific directory

G

grep	lets you search specific lines from a file using keywords

H

head	print the first few entries of a file / by default the first 10 lines
history	checks previously run utilities
hostname	checks your VPS hostname and other related information
htop	lets you display and manage processes in your Linux server / lets you add additional options
--help	gives you information about a command (command --help) with **|** ***less*** you can cut a long help description into pieces of sites

I

ip	lets you list and manage your systems network parameters, similar to the ifconfig command in older linux distri-butions

J

jobs	are tasks or commands that are running in your current shell
jed	lets you edit files

K

kill	terminate a procces using its ID

L

ln	links files or directories with a shortcut
locate	searches for a file and print its location path / updatedb
ls	lists the content of a folder, including files and directories.

M

man	displays a comprehensive guide of another utility
mkdir	create one or multiple directories
mv	move a file or folder to another location, also can rename files

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N

nano	lets you edit files
netstat	displays information about your systems network configuration
-a	displays listening and closed
-t	sockets
-u	shows TCP connections
-r	lists UDP connections
-i	displays routing tables
	shows information about network interfaces
-c	continuously outputs network information for real-time monitoring
nslookup	requests a domain name system (DNS) server to check a domain linked to an IP adress or vice versa

P

passwd	add or change a password manually later
ping	sends packets to a target server and fetches the responses
ps	summarizes the status of all running processes in your Linux systems at a specific time doesnt update the information automatically
pwd	checks the full path of your current working directory

R

rm	deletes files from a directory
rmdir	delete empty directories, doesnt work with subfolders

S

scp	lets you securely copy files and directories between systems over a network
sed	search and replace patterns in files quickly
shutdown	turn off or restart your linux system at a specific time
sort	rearrange a file's content in a specific order / doesnt modify the file, print the rearanged as output default from a-z
su	switch to another user in the terminal session
sudo	enables non-root users who are part of the sudo group to execute administrative commands
systemctl	manage services in your linux system

T

tail	print the last few lines of a file
tar	bundles multiple files or directories into an archive without compression
tee	outputs another commands result to both the terminal and a file
time	measures the execution time of commands or scripts to gain insights into your system performance
top	displays all running processes in your system and their hardware consumption
touch	create a new empty file in a specific directory

T (cont)

traceroute	tracks a packet's path when traveling between hosts, providing information like the transfer time and involved routers

U

unalias	remove an alias
uname	displays detailed information about your linux machine, including hardware, name and operating system kernel
unzip	decompresses one or multiple files from a zip archive
useradd	create a new account in your linux system
userdel	remove a user

V

vi	lets you edit files

W

watch	lets you continuously run a utility at a specific interval to monitor changes in the output
wget	lets you download files from the internet via http, https or ftp
whoami	checks the user who is currently logged-in

Z

zip	compresses one or multiple files into a zip archive

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