

Linux Command Cheat Sheet 2026

250+ Essential Commands for DevOps Engineers

By Tobias Weiss | tobias-weiss.org | [@tobiasweiss_ai](https://twitter.com/tobiasweiss_ai)

 **Pro Tip:** Bookmark this cheat sheet. You'll reference it daily.

Table of Contents

- [File System Navigation](#)
- [File Operations](#)
- [File Permissions](#)
- [Text Processing](#)
- [Process Management](#)
- [System Information](#)
- [Networking](#)
- [Package Management](#)
- [Disk & Storage](#)
- [Compression & Archives](#)
- [User & Group Management](#)
- [SSH & Remote Access](#)
- [Systemd & Services](#)
- [Logging](#)
- [Find & Search](#)
- [Network Tools](#)
- [Security](#)
- [Cron & Scheduling](#)
- [Shortcuts & Tricks](#)

File System Navigation

Command	Description	Example
<code>pwd</code>	Print working directory	<code>pwd</code>
<code>cd</code>	Change directory	<code>cd /var/www</code>
<code>cd ~</code>	Go to home directory	<code>cd ~</code>
<code>cd -</code>	Go to previous directory	<code>cd -</code>
<code>ls</code>	List files and directories	<code>ls -la</code>
<code>ls -l</code>	Long listing format	<code>ls -l</code>
<code>ls -a</code>	Show hidden files	<code>ls -a</code>
<code>ls -lh</code>	Human-readable sizes	<code>ls -lh</code>
<code>ls -R</code>	Recursive listing	<code>ls -R</code>
<code>tree</code>	Display directory tree	<code>tree -L 2</code>
<code>pushd</code>	Push directory to stack	<code>pushd /tmp</code>
<code>popd</code>	Pop directory from stack	<code>popd</code>

 **Daily Use:** `ll` (alias for `ls -la`) | `cd ..` | `cd ~`

File Operations

Command	Description	Example
<code>touch</code>	Create empty file	<code>touch file.txt</code>
<code>cat</code>	Display file content	<code>cat file.txt</code>

Command	Description	Example
<code>less</code>	View file page by page	<code>less file.txt</code>
<code>more</code>	View file page by page	<code>more file.txt</code>
<code>head</code>	Show first 10 lines	<code>head file.txt</code>
<code>head -n 20</code>	Show first 20 lines	<code>head -n 20 file.txt</code>
<code>tail</code>	Show last 10 lines	<code>tail file.txt</code>
<code>tail -f</code>	Follow file (live updates)	<code>tail -f /var/log/syslog</code>
<code>tail -n 20</code>	Show last 20 lines	<code>tail -n 20 file.txt</code>
<code>cp</code>	Copy file	<code>cp file.txt /backup/</code>
<code>cp -r</code>	Copy directory recursively	<code>cp -r dir/ /backup/</code>
<code>cp -i</code>	Interactive copy (confirm)	<code>cp -i file.txt /backup/</code>
<code>mv</code>	Move/rename file	<code>mv file.txt newfile.txt</code>
<code>mv -i</code>	Interactive move	<code>mv -i file.txt /backup/</code>
<code>rm</code>	Remove file	<code>rm file.txt</code>
<code>rm -r</code>	Remove directory recursively	<code>rm -r dir/</code>
<code>rm -i</code>	Interactive remove	<code>rm -i file.txt</code>
<code>rm -rf</code>	Force remove (DANGEROUS)	<code>rm -rf dir/</code>

🔥 **Daily Use:** `cat` , `less` , `cp -r` , `mv` , `rm -rf`

🔒 File Permissions

Permission Numbers

Number	Permission	Description
0	---	No permissions
1	--x	Execute only
2	-w-	Write only
3	-wx	Write + Execute
4	r--	Read only
5	r-x	Read + Execute
6	rw-	Read + Write
7	rwX	Read + Write + Execute

Permission Commands

Command	Description	Example
<code>chmod</code>	Change file permissions	<code>chmod 755 file.txt</code>
<code>chmod +x</code>	Add execute permission	<code>chmod +x script.sh</code>
<code>chmod -x</code>	Remove execute permission	<code>chmod -x script.sh</code>
<code>chmod -R</code>	Recursive permission change	<code>chmod -R 755 /var/www/</code>
<code>chown</code>	Change owner	<code>chown user:group file.txt</code>
<code>chown -R</code>	Recursive owner change	<code>chown -R user:group /var/www/</code>
<code>chgrp</code>	Change group	<code>chgrp www-data file.txt</code>
<code>umask</code>	Set default permissions	<code>umask 022</code>
<code>ls -l</code>	View permissions	<code>ls -l file.txt</code>

Common Permission Settings

Setting	Meaning	Use Case
755	rxr-rx-rx	Scripts, directories
644	rw-r--r--	Files

Setting	Meaning	Use Case
600	rw-----	Private files (SSH keys)
700	rw-x-----	Private directories
640	rw-r-----	Group-readable files
750	rw-r-x---	Group-writable directories

🔥 **Daily Use:** `chmod 755` , `chmod +x` , `chown user:group`

Text Processing

Command	Description	Example
<code>grep</code>	Search for pattern	<code>grep "error" log.txt</code>
<code>grep -i</code>	Case-insensitive search	<code>grep -i "error" log.txt</code>
<code>grep -r</code>	Recursive search	<code>grep -r "error" /var/log/</code>
<code>grep -v</code>	Invert match	<code>grep -v "success" log.txt</code>
<code>grep -n</code>	Show line numbers	<code>grep -n "error" log.txt</code>
<code>grep -c</code>	Count matches	<code>grep -c "error" log.txt</code>
<code>grep -A 3</code>	Include 3 lines after	<code>grep -A 3 "error" log.txt</code>
<code>grep -B 3</code>	Include 3 lines before	<code>grep -B 3 "error" log.txt</code>
<code>grep -E</code>	Extended regex	<code>`grep -E "error"</code>
<code>egrep</code>	Same as <code>grep -E</code>	<code>`egrep "error"</code>
<code>awk</code>	Pattern scanning & processing	<code>awk '{print \$1}' file.txt</code>
<code>awk -F</code>	Set field separator	<code>awk -F',' '{print \$1}' file.csv</code>
<code>sed</code>	Stream editor	<code>sed 's/old/new/g' file.txt</code>
<code>sed -i</code>	Edit file in place	<code>sed -i 's/old/new/g' file.txt</code>
<code>cut</code>	Extract sections	<code>cut -d',' -f1 file.csv</code>
<code>sort</code>	Sort lines	<code>sort file.txt</code>
<code>sort -r</code>	Reverse sort	<code>sort -r file.txt</code>
<code>sort -n</code>	Numeric sort	<code>sort -n file.txt</code>
<code>sort -u</code>	Unique sort	<code>sort -u file.txt</code>
<code>uniq</code>	Remove duplicates	<code>uniq file.txt</code>
<code>uniq -c</code>	Count occurrences	<code>uniq -c file.txt</code>
<code>tr</code>	Translate/Delete characters	<code>tr 'a-z' 'A-Z'</code>
<code>tee</code>	Write to file & stdout	<code>`command</code>
<code>wc</code>	Count words/lines	<code>wc -l file.txt</code>
<code>wc -l</code>	Count lines	<code>wc -l file.txt</code>
<code>wc -w</code>	Count words	<code>wc -w file.txt</code>
<code>wc -c</code>	Count characters	<code>wc -c file.txt</code>

Common Patterns

```
# Find all files containing "error"
grep -rl "error" /var/log/

# Count occurrences of "error" in syslog
grep -c "error" /var/log/syslog

# Show lines 10-20 of a file
sed -n '10,20p' file.txt

# Replace all occurrences of "old" with "new"
sed -i 's/old/new/g' file.txt
```

```
# Extract column 1 from CS
cut -d ',' -f1 data.csv

# Show unique IPs from access log
awk '{print $1}' /var/log/nginx/access.log | sort | uniq -c | sort -nr
```

🔥 **Daily Use:** `grep`, `awk`, `sed`, `cut`, `sort`, `uniq`

⚙️ Process Management

Command	Description	Example
<code>ps</code>	List processes	<code>ps aux</code>
<code>ps aux</code>	Show all processes	<code>ps aux</code>
<code>ps -ef</code>	Full format listing	<code>ps -ef</code>
<code>top</code>	Interactive process viewer	<code>top</code>
<code>htop</code>	Improved top	<code>htop</code>
<code>pstree</code>	Show process tree	<code>pstree</code>
<code>pstree -p</code>	Show PIDs	<code>pstree -p</code>
<code>kill</code>	Terminate process	<code>kill 1234</code>
<code>kill -9</code>	Force terminate	<code>kill -9 1234</code>
<code>killall</code>	Kill all processes by name	<code>killall nginx</code>
<code>pkill</code>	Kill by name pattern	<code>pkill -f "python"</code>
<code>pgrep</code>	Find PIDs by name	<code>pgrep nginx</code>
<code>nice</code>	Set process priority	<code>nice -n 10 command</code>
<code>renice</code>	Change priority	<code>renice 10 1234</code>
<code>nohup</code>	Run immune to hangups	<code>nohup command &</code>
<code>disown</code>	Remove from shell jobs	<code>disown -h %1</code>
<code>jobs</code>	List background jobs	<code>jobs</code>
<code>fg</code>	Bring to foreground	<code>fg %1</code>
<code>bg</code>	Send to background	<code>bg %1</code>
<code>wait</code>	Wait for background jobs	<code>wait</code>

Process Signals

Signal	Number	Description	command
SIGHUP	1	Hangup	<code>kill -1 1234</code>
SIGINT	2	Interrupt (Ctrl+C)	<code>kill -2 1234</code>
SIGKILL	9	Force kill	<code>kill -9 1234</code>
SIGTERM	15	Termination	<code>kill 1234</code>
SIGSTOP	19	Stop process	<code>kill -19 1234</code>

🔥 **Daily Use:** `ps aux`, `top`, `kill`, `kill -9`, `nohup`

💻 System Information

Command	Description	Example
<code>uname</code>	System information	<code>uname -a</code>
<code>uname -a</code>	All information	<code>uname -a</code>
<code>uname -r</code>	Kernel release	<code>uname -r</code>
<code>uname -s</code>	Kernel name	<code>uname -s</code>
<code>uname -n</code>	Node name (hostname)	<code>uname -n</code>
<code>hostname</code>	Show/set hostname	<code>hostname</code>

Command	Description	Example
hostnamectl	Control hostname	hostnamectl set-hostname server1
uptime	System uptime	uptime
w	Who is logged in	w
who	Show logged in users	who
whoami	Current user	whoami
id	User/group IDs	id
date	Show/set date	date
cal	Calendar	cal
cal 2026	Year calendar	cal 2026
timedatectl	Time/date control	timedatectl
free	Memory usage	free -h
free -h	Human-readable	free -h
vmstat	Virtual memory stats	vmstat 1
iostat	CPU/I/O stats	iostat
mpstat	CPU stats	mpstat -P ALL
sar	System activity report	sar -u 1 3
nproc	CPU cores	nproc
lscpu	CPU information	lscpu
lshw	Hardware info	sudo lshw
lspci	PCI devices	lspci
lsusb	USB devices	lsusb
lsblk	Block devices	lsblk
lsblk -f	Filesystem info	lsblk -f
df	Disk space usage	df -h
df -h	Human-readable	df -h
df -i	Inode usage	df -i

🔥 **Daily Use:** `uname -a`, `uptime`, `free -h`, `df -h`, `lscpu`

Networking

Command	Description	Example
ip	IP configuration	ip a
ip a	Show all interfaces	ip a
ip addr	Same as ip a	ip addr
ip route	Show routing table	ip route
ip link	Show interfaces	ip link
ip neighbor	Show ARP cache	ip neighbor
ifconfig	Legacy network config	ifconfig
ifconfig -a	Show all interfaces	ifconfig -a
ifup	Bring interface up	sudo ifup eth0
ifdown	Bring interface down	sudo ifdown eth0
ethtool	Ethernet tool	ethtool eth0
ping	Test connectivity	ping google.com
ping -c 4	Ping 4 times	ping -c 4 google.com
ping -i 2	Ping every 2 seconds	ping -i 2 google.com
ss	Socket statistics	ss -tulnp
ss -t	TCP connections	ss -t
ss -u	UDP connections	ss -u
ss -l	Listening ports	ss -l

Command	Description	Example
<code>ss -tulnp</code>	All listening ports	<code>ss -tulnp</code>
<code>netstat</code>	Network statistics	<code>netstat -tulnp</code>
<code>netstat -t</code>	TCP connections	<code>netstat -t</code>
<code>route</code>	Routing table	<code>route -n</code>
<code>route -n</code>	Numeric output	<code>route -n</code>
<code>traceroute</code>	Trace route	<code>traceroute google.com</code>
<code>mtr</code>	My traceroute	<code>mtr google.com</code>
<code>nslookup</code>	DNS lookup	<code>nslookup google.com</code>
<code>dig</code>	DNS query	<code>dig google.com</code>
<code>dig MX</code>	Mail exchange records	<code>dig google.com MX</code>
<code>dig TXT</code>	TXT records	<code>dig google.com TXT</code>
<code>host</code>	DNS lookup	<code>host google.com</code>
<code>curl</code>	Transfer URL	<code>curl https://google.com</code>
<code>curl -O</code>	Save to file	<code>curl -O https://example.com/file.txt</code>
<code>curl -o</code>	Save with name	<code>curl -o output.txt https://example.com</code>
<code>curl -L</code>	Follow redirects	<code>curl -L https://google.com</code>
<code>curl -I</code>	Headers only	<code>curl -I https://google.com</code>
<code>wget</code>	Download files	<code>wget https://example.com/file.txt</code>
<code>wget -r</code>	Recursive download	<code>wget -r https://example.com/</code>
<code>wget -O</code>	Save as	<code>wget -O output.txt https://example.com</code>

🔥 **Daily Use:** `ip a`, `ss -tulnp`, `ping`, `curl`, `dig`

📦 Package Management

Debian/Ubuntu (APT)

Command	Description	Example
<code>apt update</code>	Update package lists	<code>sudo apt update</code>
<code>apt upgrade</code>	Upgrade packages	<code>sudo apt upgrade</code>
<code>apt full-upgrade</code>	Full upgrade	<code>sudo apt full-upgrade</code>
<code>apt install</code>	Install package	<code>sudo apt install nginx</code>
<code>apt remove</code>	Remove package	<code>sudo apt remove nginx</code>
<code>apt purge</code>	Remove + config	<code>sudo apt purge nginx</code>
<code>apt autoremove</code>	Remove unused	<code>sudo apt autoremove</code>
<code>apt clean</code>	Clean cache	<code>sudo apt clean</code>
<code>apt autoclean</code>	Auto clean	<code>sudo apt autoclean</code>
<code>apt search</code>	Search packages	<code>apt search nginx</code>
<code>apt show</code>	Show package info	<code>apt show nginx</code>
<code>apt list --installed</code>	List installed	<code>apt list --installed</code>
<code>apt-cache policy</code>	Show versions	<code>apt-cache policy nginx</code>
<code>dpkg -l</code>	List packages	<code>dpkg -l</code>
<code>dpkg -i</code>	Install .deb	<code>sudo dpkg -i package.deb</code>
<code>dpkg -r</code>	Remove package	<code>sudo dpkg -r nginx</code>
<code>dpkg -L</code>	List files	<code>dpkg -L nginx</code>
<code>dpkg -s</code>	Package status	<code>dpkg -s nginx</code>

Red Hat/CentOS (YUM/DNF)

Command	Description	Example
<code>dnf install</code>	Install package	<code>sudo dnf install nginx</code>

Command	Description	Example
<code>dnf remove</code>	Remove package	<code>sudo dnf remove nginx</code>
<code>dnf update</code>	Update all	<code>sudo dnf update</code>
<code>dnf upgrade</code>	Upgrade packages	<code>sudo dnf upgrade</code>
<code>dnf search</code>	Search packages	<code>dnf search nginx</code>
<code>dnf info</code>	Package info	<code>dnf info nginx</code>
<code>dnf list installed</code>	List installed	<code>dnf list installed</code>
<code>dnf clean</code>	Clean cache	<code>sudo dnf clean all</code>
<code>yum</code>	Legacy DNF	<code>sudo yum install nginx</code>

Snap

Command	Description	Example
<code>snap install</code>	Install snap	<code>sudo snap install lxd</code>
<code>snap remove</code>	Remove snap	<code>sudo snap remove lxd</code>
<code>snap list</code>	List snaps	<code>snap list</code>
<code>snap refresh</code>	Update snaps	<code>sudo snap refresh</code>
<code>snap find</code>	Search snaps	<code>snap find docker</code>

Flatpak

Command	Description	Example
<code>flatpak install</code>	Install flatpak	<code>flatpak install flathub org.gnome.Calculator</code>
<code>flatpak run</code>	Run flatpak	<code>flatpak run org.gnome.Calculator</code>
<code>flatpak list</code>	List flatpaks	<code>flatpak list</code>
<code>flatpak update</code>	Update all	<code>flatpak update</code>

🔥 **Daily Use:** `apt update && apt upgrade`, `apt install`, `dpkg -l`

Disk & Storage

Command	Description	Example
<code>du</code>	Disk usage	<code>du -sh /var</code>
<code>du -sh</code>	Human-readable	<code>du -sh /var</code>
<code>du -h --max-depth=1</code>	Summary	<code>du -h --max-depth=1 /var</code>
<code>df</code>	Disk space	<code>df -h</code>
<code>fdisk</code>	Partition table	<code>sudo fdisk -l</code>
<code>fdisk /dev/sda</code>	Edit partition	<code>sudo fdisk /dev/sda</code>
<code>parted</code>	Partition editor	<code>sudo parted /dev/sda</code>
<code>mkfs</code>	Make filesystem	<code>sudo mkfs.ext4 /dev/sda1</code>
<code>mkfs.ext4</code>	Ext4 filesystem	<code>sudo mkfs.ext4 /dev/sda1</code>
<code>mkfs.xfs</code>	XFS filesystem	<code>sudo mkfs.xfs /dev/sda1</code>
<code>fsck</code>	Filesystem check	<code>sudo fsck /dev/sda1</code>
<code>mount</code>	Mount filesystem	<code>sudo mount /dev/sda1 /mnt</code>
<code>mount -a</code>	Mount all	<code>sudo mount -a</code>
<code>umount</code>	Unmount	<code>sudo umount /mnt</code>
<code>umount -l</code>	Lazy unmount	<code>sudo umount -l /mnt</code>
<code>blkid</code>	Block device IDs	<code>sudo blkid</code>
<code>lsblk</code>	List block devices	<code>lsblk</code>
<code>lsblk -f</code>	With filesystem	<code>lsblk -f</code>
<code>lvm</code>	LVM commands	<code>sudo pvdisplay, vgdisplay, lvdisplay</code>
<code>pvdisplay</code>	Physical volumes	<code>sudo pvdisplay</code>

Command	Description	Example
<code>vgdisplay</code>	Volume groups	<code>sudo vgdisplay</code>
<code>lvdisplay</code>	Logical volumes	<code>sudo lvdisplay</code>
<code>pvcreate</code>	Create PV	<code>sudo pvcreate /dev/sda1</code>
<code>vgcreate</code>	Create VG	<code>sudo vgcreate vg1 /dev/sda1</code>
<code>lvcreate</code>	Create LV	<code>sudo lvcreate -n lv1 -L 10G vg1</code>
<code>dmesg</code>	Kernel messages	<code>dmesg</code>
<code>`dmesg`</code>	<code>grep -i error`</code>	Error messages
<code>smartctl</code>	SMART info	<code>sudo smartctl -a /dev/sda</code>
<code>hdparm</code>	Disk performance	<code>sudo hdparm -Tt /dev/sda</code>
<code>badblocks</code>	Check bad blocks	<code>sudo badblocks /dev/sda1</code>
<code>dd</code>	Data duplication	<code>dd if=/dev/sda of=/dev/sdb</code>
<code>dd if=/dev/zero</code>	Create file	<code>dd if=/dev/zero of=file bs=1M count=100</code>
<code>shred</code>	Secure delete	<code>shred -u file.txt</code>

🔥 **Daily Use:** `df -h`, `du -sh`, `lsblk`, `mount`, `umount`

📦 Compression & Archives

Command	Description	Example
<code>gzip</code>	Compress	<code>gzip file.txt</code>
<code>gunzip</code>	Decompress	<code>gunzip file.txt.gz</code>
<code>zcat</code>	View compressed	<code>zcat file.txt.gz</code>
<code>bzip2</code>	Bzip2 compress	<code>bzip2 file.txt</code>
<code>bunzip2</code>	Decompress	<code>bunzip2 file.txt.bz2</code>
<code>xz</code>	XZ compress	<code>xz file.txt</code>
<code>unxz</code>	Decompress	<code>unxz file.txt.xz</code>
<code>tar</code>	Create archive	<code>tar -cvf archive.tar /path/</code>
<code>tar -xvf</code>	Extract	<code>tar -xvf archive.tar</code>
<code>tar -czvf</code>	Gzip tar	<code>tar -czvf archive.tar.gz /path/</code>
<code>tar -cjvf</code>	Bzip2 tar	<code>tar -cjvf archive.tar.bz2 /path/</code>
<code>tar -cJvf</code>	XZ tar	<code>tar -cJvf archive.tar.xz /path/</code>
<code>tar -tvf</code>	List contents	<code>tar -tvf archive.tar.gz</code>
<code>unzip</code>	Extract zip	<code>unzip archive.zip</code>
<code>zip</code>	Create zip	<code>zip archive.zip file.txt</code>
<code>7z</code>	7-Zip	<code>7z a archive.7z file.txt</code>
<code>7z x</code>	Extract 7z	<code>7z x archive.7z</code>

Common Examples

```
# Create gzipped tar archive
tar -czvf backup.tar.gz /var/www/

# Extract gzipped tar
tar -xzf backup.tar.gz -C /restore/

# Compress directory with best compression
tar -cJvf backup.tar.xz /var/www/

# Create zip archive
zip -r backup.zip /var/www/
```



```
# Extract specific file from tar
tar -xzf backup.tar.gz path/to/file.txt
```

🔥 **Daily Use:** `tar -czvf`, `tar -xzvf`, `unzip`

👤 User & Group Management

Command	Description	Example
<code>useradd</code>	Add user	<code>sudo useradd -m username</code>
<code>useradd -r</code>	Add system user	<code>sudo useradd -r -s /bin/false username</code>
<code>usermod</code>	Modify user	<code>sudo usermod -aG group username</code>
<code>userdel</code>	Delete user	<code>sudo userdel username</code>
<code>userdel -r</code>	Delete + home	<code>sudo userdel -r username</code>
<code>passwd</code>	Change password	<code>passwd</code>
<code>passwd username</code>	Change user password	<code>sudo passwd username</code>
<code>id</code>	Show user info	<code>id username</code>
<code>whoami</code>	Current user	<code>whoami</code>
<code>su</code>	Switch user	<code>su username</code>
<code>su -</code>	Switch with login	<code>su - username</code>
<code>sudo</code>	Run as root	<code>sudo command</code>
<code>sudo -i</code>	Interactive root	<code>sudo -i</code>
<code>sudo -u</code>	Run as user	<code>sudo -u username command</code>
<code>groupadd</code>	Add group	<code>sudo groupadd groupname</code>
<code>groupmod</code>	Modify group	<code>sudo groupmod -n newname groupname</code>
<code>groupdel</code>	Delete group	<code>sudo groupdel groupname</code>
<code>groups</code>	Show user groups	<code>groups username</code>
<code>grep user /etc/passwd</code>	Find user	<code>grep username /etc/passwd</code>
<code>getent passwd</code>	Query users	<code>getent passwd</code>
<code>vipw</code>	Edit users	<code>sudo vipw</code>
<code>vigr</code>	Edit groups	<code>sudo vigr</code>

🔥 **Daily Use:** `useradd`, `usermod -aG`, `passwd`, `sudo`, `groups`

🔑 SSH & Remote Access

Command	Description	Example
<code>ssh</code>	Connect to server	<code>ssh user@hostname</code>
<code>ssh -p</code>	Port specification	<code>ssh -p 2222 user@hostname</code>
<code>ssh -i</code>	Private key	<code>ssh -i ~/.ssh/id_rsa user@hostname</code>
<code>ssh -L</code>	Local tunnel	<code>ssh -L 8888:localhost:80 user@hostname</code>
<code>ssh -R</code>	Remote tunnel	<code>ssh -R 8888:localhost:80 user@hostname</code>
<code>ssh -D</code>	SOCKS proxy	<code>ssh -D 1080 user@hostname</code>
<code>scp</code>	Secure copy	<code>scp file.txt user@hostname:/path/</code>
<code>scp -r</code>	Recursive copy	<code>scp -r dir/ user@hostname:/path/</code>
<code>scp from remote</code>	Copy from server	<code>scp user@hostname:/path/file.txt .</code>
<code>sftp</code>	Secure FTP	<code>sftp user@hostname</code>
<code>ssh-keygen</code>	Generate key	<code>ssh-keygen -t ed25519</code>
<code>ssh-keygen -t rsa</code>	RSA key	<code>ssh-keygen -t rsa -b 4096</code>
<code>ssh-copy-id</code>	Copy public key	<code>ssh-copy-id user@hostname</code>
<code>ssh-add</code>	Add key to agent	<code>ssh-add ~/.ssh/id_rsa</code>
<code>ssh-agent</code>	Key agent	<code>eval \$(ssh-agent)</code>

Command	Description	Example
ssh-config	SSH config	~/.ssh/config

SSH Config Example

```
Host myserver
  HostName server.example.com
  User myuser
  Port 22
  IdentityFile ~/.ssh/id_ed25519
  IdentitiesOnly yes
  ForwardAgent yes
  ServerAliveInterval 60
  ServerAliveCountMax 3
```

Common Examples

```
# Connect to server
ssh user@server.example.com

# Copy file to server
scp file.txt user@server.example.com:/remote/path/

# Copy directory from server
scp -r user@server.example.com:/remote/path/ ./local/path/

# Create SSH tunnel
ssh -L 3306:localhost:3306 user@server.example.com

# SOCKS proxy
ssh -D 1080 -C -N user@server.example.com

# Generate new SSH key
ssh-keygen -t ed25519 -C "your_email@example.com"
```

 **Daily Use:** ssh , scp , ssh-keygen , ssh-copy-id

Systemd & Services

Command	Description	Example
systemctl	Systemd control	systemctl status nginx
systemctl start	Start service	sudo systemctl start nginx
systemctl stop	Stop service	sudo systemctl stop nginx
systemctl restart	Restart service	sudo systemctl restart nginx
systemctl reload	Reload config	sudo systemctl reload nginx
systemctl status	Service status	sudo systemctl status nginx
systemctl is-active	Check if active	systemctl is-active nginx
systemctl is-enabled	Check if enabled	systemctl is-enabled nginx
systemctl enable	Enable at boot	sudo systemctl enable nginx
systemctl disable	Disable at boot	sudo systemctl disable nginx
systemctl mask	Prevent start	sudo systemctl mask nginx
systemctl unmask	Remove mask	sudo systemctl unmask nginx
journalctl	View logs	journalctl -u nginx
journalctl -f	Follow logs	journalctl -f -u nginx
journalctl -xe	Show errors	sudo journalctl -xe

Command	Description	Example
<code>journalctl --since</code>	Logs since time	<code>journalctl --since "1 hour ago"</code>
<code>journalctl --until</code>	Logs until time	<code>journalctl --until "2026-01-01 00:00:00"</code>
<code>systemctl list-units</code>	List units	<code>systemctl list-units --type=service</code>
<code>systemctl list-unit-files</code>	List service files	<code>systemctl list-unit-files</code>
<code>systemd-analyze</code>	Analyze boot	<code>systemd-analyze</code>
<code>systemd-analyze blame</code>	Slow services	<code>systemd-analyze blame</code>
<code>systemd-analyze critical-chain</code>	Boot chain	<code>systemd-analyze critical-chain</code>

Creating a Service

```
# /etc/systemd/system/myapp.service
[Unit]
Description=My Application
After=network.target

[Service]
User=myuser
Group=mygroup
WorkingDirectory=/opt/myapp
ExecStart=/opt/myapp/bin/start.sh
Restart=always
RestartSec=5s
Environment=PORT=8080

[Install]
WantedBy=multi-user.target
```

Commands:

```
# Create service
sudo systemctl daemon-reload

# Start and enable
sudo systemctl enable myapp
sudo systemctl start myapp

# Check status
sudo systemctl status myapp
```

 **Daily Use:** `systemctl status`, `systemctl start/stop/restart`, `journalctl -u`

Logging

Command	Description	Example
<code>logger</code>	Write to syslog	<code>logger "Test message"</code>
<code>logger -p</code>	Priority	<code>logger -p user.info "Test message"</code>
<code>dmesg</code>	Kernel messages	<code>dmesg</code>
<code>dmesg -H</code>	Human-readable	<code>dmesg -H</code>
<code>dmesg --follow</code>	Follow kernel logs	<code>dmesg --follow</code>
<code>journalctl</code>	Systemd journal	<code>journalctl</code>
<code>journalctl -f</code>	Follow journal	<code>journalctl -f</code>
<code>journalctl -u</code>	Unit logs	<code>journalctl -u nginx</code>
<code>journalctl -xe</code>	Show errors	<code>sudo journalctl -xe</code>
<code>journalctl --since</code>	Since time	<code>journalctl --since "1 hour ago"</code>

Command	Description	Example
<code>journalctl --disk-usage</code>	Disk usage	<code>journalctl --disk-usage</code>
<code>journalctl --vacuum-time</code>	Clean old logs	<code>sudo journalctl --vacuum-time=2weeks</code>
<code>tail /var/log/syslog</code>	Syslog	<code>tail -f /var/log/syslog</code>
<code>tail /var/log/messages</code>	Messages	<code>tail -f /var/log/messages</code>
<code>tail /var/log/auth.log</code>	Auth logs	<code>tail -f /var/log/auth.log</code>
<code>tail /var/log/kern.log</code>	Kernel logs	<code>tail -f /var/log/kern.log</code>
<code>cat /var/log/nginx/access.log</code>	Nginx access	<code>cat /var/log/nginx/access.log</code>
<code>cat /var/log/nginx/error.log</code>	Nginx errors	<code>cat /var/log/nginx/error.log</code>

Rotate Logs

```
# Rotate logs manually
sudo logrotate -f /etc/logrotate.conf

# Force nginx rotation
sudo systemctl reload nginx
```

🔥 **Daily Use:** `journalctl -u, tail -f /var/log/, dmesg | grep -i error`

🔍 Find & Search

Command	Description	Example
<code>find</code>	Find files	<code>find /var -name "*.log"</code>
<code>find -name</code>	Find by name	<code>find /home -name "file.txt"</code>
<code>find -iname</code>	Case insensitive	<code>find /home -iname "file.TXT"</code>
<code>find -type f</code>	Find files	<code>find /var -type f -name "*.conf"</code>
<code>find -type d</code>	Find directories	<code>find /var -type d</code>
<code>find -mtime -7</code>	Modified < 7 days	<code>find /var -mtime -7</code>
<code>find -mtime +30</code>	Modified > 30 days	<code>find /var -mtime +30</code>
<code>find -size +10M</code>	Size > 10MB	<code>find /var -size +10M</code>
<code>find -size -1k</code>	Size < 1KB	<code>find /var -size -1k</code>
<code>find -exec</code>	Execute command	<code>find /tmp -type f -mtime +7 -exec rm {} \;</code>
<code>find -delete</code>	Delete files	<code>find /tmp -type f -mtime +7 -delete</code>
<code>find -user</code>	Find by user	<code>find /home -user username</code>
<code>find -group</code>	Find by group	<code>find /var -group www-data</code>
<code>grep</code>	Search in files	<code>grep "pattern" file.txt</code>
<code>grep -r</code>	Recursive search	<code>grep -r "pattern" /var/</code>
<code>grep -l</code>	Show filenames	<code>grep -rl "pattern" /var/</code>
<code>grep -i</code>	Case insensitive	<code>grep -i "error" file.txt</code>
<code>grep -v</code>	Invert match	<code>grep -v "success" file.txt</code>
<code>grep -n</code>	Show line numbers	<code>grep -n "pattern" file.txt</code>
<code>grep -c</code>	Count matches	<code>grep -c "pattern" file.txt</code>
<code>locate</code>	Fast file find	<code>locate file.txt</code>
<code>updatedb</code>	Update locate DB	<code>sudo updatedb</code>
<code>whereis</code>	Find binary/source/man	<code>whereis nginx</code>
<code>which</code>	Find executable	<code>which python3</code>

Common Examples

```
# Find all .conf files
find /etc -type f -name "*.conf"
```

```
# Find large files (>100MB)
find / -type f -size +100M -exec ls -ln {} \;

# Find modified files in last 24 hours
find /var -type f -mtime -1

# Find empty files
find /tmp -type f -empty

# Find files owned by user
find /home -type f -user username

# Recursive grep
grep -r ".db.password" /etc/

# Case-insensitive recursive search
grep -ri "error" /var/log/
```

🔥 **Daily Use:** `find /var -name`, `grep -r`, `locate`

Network Tools

Command	Description	Example
<code>ping</code>	Test connectivity	<code>ping google.com</code>
<code>ping -c 4</code>	Ping 4 times	<code>ping -c 4 google.com</code>
<code>ping -i 2</code>	Ping every 2s	<code>ping -i 2 google.com</code>
<code>traceroute</code>	Trace route	<code>traceroute google.com</code>
<code>mtr</code>	My traceroute	<code>mtr google.com</code>
<code>nslookup</code>	DNS lookup	<code>nslookup google.com</code>
<code>dig</code>	DNS query	<code>dig google.com</code>
<code>dig MX</code>	Mail records	<code>dig google.com MX</code>
<code>dig ANY</code>	All records	<code>dig google.com ANY</code>
<code>host</code>	DNS lookup	<code>host google.com</code>
<code>whois</code>	Domain info	<code>whois example.com</code>
<code>curl</code>	Transfer URL	<code>curl https://google.com</code>
<code>curl -I</code>	Headers only	<code>curl -I https://google.com</code>
<code>curl -L</code>	Follow redirects	<code>curl -L https://google.com</code>
<code>curl -O</code>	Save to file	<code>curl -O https://example.com/file</code>
<code>curl -d</code>	POST data	<code>curl -d "param=value" URL</code>
<code>curl -H</code>	Custom header	<code>curl -H "Authorization: Bearer X" URL</code>
<code>wget</code>	Download files	<code>wget https://example.com/file</code>
<code>wget -r</code>	Recursive	<code>wget -r https://example.com/</code>
<code>wget -O</code>	Save as	<code>wget -O output.txt URL</code>
<code>nc</code>	Netcat	<code>nc -zv google.com 80</code>
<code>nc -l</code>	Listen	<code>nc -l -p 8080</code>
<code>nc -z</code>	Port scan	<code>nc -zv localhost 1-1000</code>
<code>nmap</code>	Network scan	<code>nmap -sS localhost</code>
<code>nmap -p</code>	Scan ports	<code>nmap -p 80,443 google.com</code>
<code>nmap -O</code>	OS detection	<code>nmap -O localhost</code>
<code>ss</code>	Socket stats	<code>ss -tulnp</code>
<code>ss -t</code>	TCP connections	<code>ss -t</code>
<code>ss -u</code>	UDP connections	<code>ss -u</code>

Command	Description	Example
netstat	Network stats	netstat -tulnp

Port Scanning

```
# Check if port is open
nc -zv localhost 22

# Scan ports 1-1000
nmap -p 1-1000 localhost

# Scan specific port
nmap -p 80,443,8080 google.com

# Show listening ports
ss -tulnp | grep LISTEN
```

Download Files

```
# Download file
wget https://example.com/package.tar.gz

# Download with custom name
wget -O myfile.tar.gz https://example.com/package.tar.gz

# Resume download
wget -c https://example.com/large-file.iso

# Download via curl
curl -O https://example.com/file.txt
```

 **Daily Use:** ping, curl, dig, nslookup, ss -tulnp

Security

Command	Description	Example
passwd	Change password	passwd
chage	Password expiry	sudo chage -M 90 username
shadow	Password info	sudo grep user /etc/shadow
groups	User groups	groups username
sudo	Root access	sudo command
visudo	Edit sudoers	sudo visudo
su	Switch user	su - username
chmod	Change permissions	chmod 755 file
chown	Change owner	sudo chown user:group file
chgrp	Change group	sudo chgrp group file
umask	Default permissions	umask 022
ufw	Firewall	sudo ufw enable
ufw allow	Allow port	sudo ufw allow 22
ufw deny	Deny port	sudo ufw deny 80
ufw status	Firewall status	sudo ufw status numbered
iptables	Firewall	sudo iptables -L -n -v
iptables -A	Add rule	sudo iptables -A INPUT -p tcp --dport 22 -j ACCEPT
iptables -D	Delete rule	sudo iptables -D INPUT 1

Command	Description	Example
firewalld	Firewall	<code>sudo firewall-cmd --state</code>
fail2ban	Brute force protection	<code>sudo systemctl status fail2ban</code>
clushw	CrowdSec	<code>sudo cscli decisions list</code>
lynis	Security audit	<code>sudo lynis audit system</code>
rkhunter	Rootkit hunter	<code>sudo rkhunter --check</code>
chkrootkit	Rootkit check	<code>sudo chkrootkit</code>
openssl	SSL/TLS	<code>openssl s_client -connect google.com:443</code>
openssl speed	Test performance	<code>openssl speed -multi all</code>
gpg	Encryption	<code>gpg --encrypt file.txt</code>
ssh-keygen	Generate key	<code>ssh-keygen -t ed25519</code>

Hardening Commands

```
# Disable root SSH
sudo sed -i 's/PermitRootLogin yes/PermitRootLogin no/' /etc/ssh/sshd_config
sudo systemctl restart sshd

# Set password policy
sudo chage -M 90 -m 7 -W 14 username

# Lock user account
sudo passwd -l username

# Check for open ports
ss -tulnp | grep LISTEN

# Check fail2ban
sudo tail -f /var/log/fail2ban.log
```

🔥 **Daily Use:** `chmod`, `chown`, `ufw`, `sudo`, `passwd`

🕒 Cron & Scheduling

Command	Description	Example
<code>crontab</code>	Cron table	<code>crontab -e</code>
<code>crontab -e</code>	Edit cron	<code>crontab -e</code>
<code>crontab -l</code>	List cron	<code>crontab -l</code>
<code>crontab -r</code>	Remove cron	<code>crontab -r</code>
<code>service cron</code>	Cron service	<code>sudo service cron status</code>
<code>systemctl cron</code>	Cron systemd	<code>sudo systemctl status cron</code>

Cron Format

```
# _____ minute (0 - 59)
# _____ hour (0 - 23)
# _____ day of month (1 - 31)
# _____ month (1 - 12)
# _____ day of week (0 - 6) (Sunday=0 or 7)
# _____
# _____
# _____
# _____ user command to be executed
```

Examples

```
# Run every minute
* * * * * /path/to/script.sh

# Run every hour at minute 0
0 * * * * /path/to/script.sh

# Run daily at 2:30 AM
30 2 * * * /path/to/script.sh

# Run every Sunday at 3 AM
0 3 * * 0 /path/to/script.sh

# Run at startup
@reboot /path/to/script.sh

# Run every 5 minutes
*/5 * * * * /path/to/script.sh

# Run every 30 minutes
*/30 * * * * /path/to/script.sh
```

Special Commands

Command	Description	Example
at	Schedule one-time	at 15:00
atq	List at jobs	atq
atrm	Remove at job	atrm 1
sleep	Delay execution	sleep 10; command
timeout	Timeout command	timeout 30 long-running-command
nohup	Run after logout	nohup command &

🔥 **Daily Use:** `crontab -e`, `crontab -l`, `@reboot`

⚡ Shortcuts & Tricks

Keyboard Shortcuts

Shortcut	Description	Works In
Ctrl+C	Kill current command	Terminal
Ctrl+Z	Suspend command	Terminal
Ctrl+D	Exit / EOF	Terminal
Ctrl+L	Clear screen	Terminal
Ctrl+R	Search history	Terminal
Ctrl+A	Go to start of line	Terminal
Ctrl+E	Go to end of line	Terminal
Ctrl+U	Cut from start	Terminal
Ctrl+K	Cut to end	Terminal
Ctrl+Y	Paste (yank)	Terminal
Ctrl+W	Cut word	Terminal
Alt+B	Back one word	Terminal
Alt+F	Forward one word	Terminal
Alt+D	Delete word	Terminal
Tab	Auto-complete	Terminal
Tab Tab	Show completions	Terminal

Shortcut	Description	Works In
Up Arrow	Previous command	Terminal
Down Arrow	Next command	Terminal

History Commands

Command	Description	Example
<code>history</code>	Show history	<code>history</code>
<code>history 100</code>	Last 100 commands	<code>history 100</code>
<code>history -c</code>	Clear history	<code>history -c</code>
<code>!!</code>	Last command	<code>!!</code>
<code>!n</code>	Command number n	<code>!42</code>
<code>!string</code>	Last command with string	<code>!ls</code>
<code>!\$</code>	Last argument	<code>ls -l !\$</code>
<code>!*</code>	All arguments	<code>chmod 755 !*</code>
<code>!^</code>	First argument	<code>!^</code>
<code>!:\$</code>	Last argument	<code>!:\$</code>
<code>!:2</code>	Second argument	<code>!:2</code>
<code>sudo !!</code>	Run last as root	<code>sudo !!</code>

Examples

```
# Repeat last command
!!

# Repeat last command with sudo
sudo !!

# Run last command containing "nginx"
!nginx

# Use last argument from previous command
mkdir /tmp/test
cd !

# Use all arguments from previous command
ls file1.txt file2.txt
chmod 755 !*
```

Aliases

Add to `~/.bashrc` or `~/.zshrc`:

```
# Navigation
alias ll='ls -alF'
alias la='ls -A'
alias l='ls -CF'
alias ls='ls --color=auto'

# Git
alias gs='git status'
alias ga='git add'
alias gcm='git commit -m'
alias gco='git checkout'
alias gb='git branch'
alias gpush='git push'
alias gpull='git pull'
```

```
# Docker
alias dc='docker compose'
alias dps='docker ps -a'
alias dlogs='docker logs -f'
alias dexec='docker exec -it'

# System
alias update='sudo apt update && sudo apt upgrade -y'
alias clean='sudo apt clean && sudo apt autoclean'
alias mem='free -h'
alias disk='df -h'
alias ports='ss -tulnp'
alias processes='ps aux | grep'

# Reload shell
source ~/.bashrc
```

Common One-Liners

```
# Create directory and cd into it
mkdir -p /path/to/dir && cd $*

# Create a file with content
cat > file.txt <<EOF
Content here
EOF

# Append to file
cat >> file.txt <<EOF
More content
EOF

# Check CPU usage
top -bn1 | grep "Cpu(s)" | sed "s/ *, *([0-9.]*)% id.*\/1/" | awk '{print 100 - $1"% CPU usage"}'

# Check memory usage
free -t -m | awk 'NR==2{printf "%.2f%", $3*100/$2 }'

# Check disk usage
df -h | awk 'NR==1/{printf "%s", $5}'

# Check public IP
curl -s ifconfig.me

# Check open ports
ss -tulnp | grep LISTEN

# Find and kill process on port
sudo lsof -i :8080
sudo kill -9 $(sudo lsof -i :8080 -t)

# Count files in directory
find /path -type f | wc -l

# Create backup
tar -czvf backup-$(date +%Y-%m-%d).tar.gz /path/to/backup
```

Environment Variables

Command	Description	Example
<code>echo \$VAR</code>	Show variable	<code>echo \$PATH</code>
<code>export VAR=value</code>	Set variable	<code>export MY_VAR=hello</code>
<code>env</code>	Show all variables	<code>env</code>
<code>`env`</code>	<code>grep VAR`</code>	Find variable
<code>set</code>	Show all variables	<code>set</code>
<code>unset VAR</code>	Remove variable	<code>unset MY_VAR</code>
<code>source file</code>	Load variables	<code>source .env</code>

File Descriptors

Descriptor Description Use

0	STDIN	Input
1	STDOUT	Output
2	STDERR	Error

Examples:

```
# Redirect stdout to file
command > file.txt

# Redirect stderr to file
command 2> error.log

# Redirect both to file
command > output.log 2>&1

# Redirect both to different files
command > output.log 2> error.log

# Discard output
command > /dev/null 2>&1

# Pipe both stdout and stderr
command 2>&1 | grep "error"

# Send to both file and stdout (tee)
command | tee output.txt
```

Final Tips

1. **RTFM:** `man command` or `command --help`
2. **Tab completion:** Use `Tab` to auto-complete
3. **History:** Use `Ctrl+R` to search command history
4. **Pipes:** Combine commands with `|`
5. **Redirect:** Save output with `>` and `>>`
6. **Background:** Run in background with `&`
7. **Superuser:** Use `sudo` when needed
8. **Check first:** Use `whatIs`, `whereis`, `which`
9. **Practice:** The more you use these, the more natural they become
10. **Aliases:** Create shortcuts for commands you use often

Quick Reference Chart

Most Used Commands

Category	Command	Use Case
Navigation	cd , ls , pwd	Change directory, list files
File Ops	touch , cp , mv , rm	File operations
Text	cat , less , grep , awk , sed	Text processing
Process	ps , top , htop , kill	Process management
System	uname , uptime , free , df , lscpu	System info
Network	ip , ping , curl , dig , ss	Network diagnostics
Package	apt , dnf , snap , flatpak	Package management
Permissions	chmod , chown , chgrp	File permissions
Search	find , grep , locate	File searching
SSH	ssh , scp , ssh-keygen	Remote access

Next Steps

1. **Print this cheat sheet** and keep it at your desk
2. **Practice daily:** Use these commands in your work
3. **Create aliases** for commands you use often
4. **Learn more:** [Linux Command Line Book \(Free\)](#)
5. **Test yourself:** [LPIC-1 Free Practice Questions →](#)

Remember: The command line is powerful. With great power comes great responsibility. Always double-check before running destructive commands (`rm -rf` , `dd` , etc.).

© 2026 Tobias Weiss | tobias-weiss.org | All rights reserved | Last updated: July 2026

This cheat sheet is provided as-is. No warranties express or implied.

Resources & Related Platforms

- tobias-weiss.org - More cheat sheets, articles and store products
- graphwiz.ai - AI, knowledge graphs and agentic development
- courses.graphwiz.ai - Interactive practice exams and study guides
- ki-kompetenz-training.org - EU AI Act compliant AI literacy training

tobias-weiss.org

DevOps Engineering & Linux Certification

More Resources

- tobias-weiss.org Articles, guides, and free resources
 - courses.graphwiz.ai LPI practice exams & study tools
 - graphwiz.ai AI infrastructure & knowledge graphs
 - ki-kompetenz-training.de EU Act compliant AI literacy training
-

© 2025 Tobias Weiss. All rights reserved.

This document is provided as-is. No warranties express or implied.

Generated: <https://tobias-weiss.org>