|  |
| --- |
| **CentOS Cheat Sheet** |
| **System Management &****Administration** |  | **User & Group Management** |
| *rpm -ql* Lists the files installed by a specific*<packagename>* RPM package | [*alias*](https://linuxsimply.com/alias-command-in-linux/)Create an alias or shortcut for another command |

*dpkg -L*

*<packagename>*

Lists the files installed by a specific Debian package

[*sudo*](https://linuxsimply.com/sudo-command-in-linux/)Allows a user to run commands with the security privileges of another user

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Gathers information about the*sosreport* system's configuration and status for troubleshooting purposes | [*useradd*](https://linuxsimply.com/useradd-command-in-linux/)Creates a new system user account |
| *bcwipe* Securely erases files or partitions | [*userdel*](https://linuxsimply.com/userdel-command-in-linux/)Removes a user from the system |
| Controls the services that start*chkconfig* automatically when a SysVinit system boots | [*usermod*](https://linuxsimply.com/usermod-command-in-linux/)Modifies an existing user account on thesystem |
| *dstat* Displays system resource usage statistics | [*passwd*](https://linuxsimply.com/passwd-command-in-linux/)Changes a user account's password |
| Enables users to view information*fdisk* regarding a disk's partition layout as well as create, modify, and deletedisk partitions | *vipw* Edits the password file on the system |
| *systemd* Manages system services andprocesses | *vigr* Changes the system's group file |
| Controls and manages systemd*systemcl* services and other system components | [*groupadd*](https://linuxsimply.com/groupadd-command-in-linux/)Creates a new group on the system |
| *systemctl halt* Halts the Linux system | *groupdel* Removes a group from the system |
| *systemctl poweroff* Turns off the power of the system | [*groupmod*](https://linuxsimply.com/groupmod-command-in-linux/)Modifies an existing group on the system |
| [*systemctl reboot*](https://linuxsimply.com/reboot-command-in-linux/)Restarts the system | Changes a user account's password[*chage*](https://linuxsimply.com/chage-command-in-linux/)expiration and other account aginginformation |
| *systemctl suspend* Suspends the Linux system | [*who*](https://linuxsimply.com/who-command-in-linux/)Displays users who are currently logged in |
| *systemctl hibernate* Hibernates system | **Partitions & Disk Management** |
| *systemctl hybrid-* Suspends and hibernates the system*sleep* | *fuser* Identifies which processes are currently using a particular file, directory, or socket |
| *systemctl disable* Disables the firewalld*firewalld* | [*df*](https://linuxsimply.com/tar-command-in-linux/)Provides information about the amount of disk space used by the file system. |
| *systemctl start* Starts the firewalld*firewalld* | [*mount*](https://linuxsimply.com/mount-command-in-linux/)Attaches a file system to a directory |
| *strace* Traces system calls and signals | *unmount* Detaches a mounted file system from itsmount point |
| [*shutdown*](https://linuxsimply.com/shutdown-command-in-linux/)Shuts down or reboots a system | [*du*](https://linuxsimply.com/du-command-in-linux/)Displays disk usage statistics for a file ordirectory |

[*service*](https://linuxsimply.com/service-command-in-linux/)Calls the script to start, stop, and restart a daemon or service.

*Prepared By:* [*Lamisa Musharrat*](https://linuxsimply.com/lamisa-musharrat/) *Copyright ©2023 linuxsimply.com| All rights reserved.*

*lspci*

Lists information about all the PCI

buses and devices in the system

*lsusb*

Lists information about all the USB

buses and devices in the system

**File & Directory Management**

[*ls*](https://linuxsimply.com/ls-command-in-linux/)

Displays a list of the files and directories

in the current working directory

*last*

Shows a list of all the users who

have logged in and out of the system, along with the time and date of their sessions

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *quota* Displays and manages disk quotas for users and groups | List every file and directory in the current*ls -aF* directory, including hidden files, and add a character to every entry to denote thetype of the file or directory |
| *strace* Traces system calls and signals | Lists in long format all files and directories*ls -l* in the current directory, including details such as permissions, owner, size, andmodification time |
| *xrandr* Configurs display settings | [*chmod*](https://linuxsimply.com/chmod-command-in-linux/)Changes a file's permissions |
| *xwininfo* Displays information about X windows | [*chown*](https://linuxsimply.com/chown-command-in-linux/)Changes a file's ownership |
| Displays system information such as[*uname*](https://linuxsimply.com/uname-command-in-linux/)the operating system name, version, and architecture | [*cp*](https://linuxsimply.com/cp-command-in-linux/)Copies files and directories |
| *localectl status* Displays locale settings | [*mv*](https://linuxsimply.com/mv-command-in-linux/)Moves or renames files and directories |
| *localectl list-locales* Lists all locales | [*cd*](https://linuxsimply.com/cd-command-in-linux/)Changes the current working directory |
| *locale list-keymaps* Lists keyboard mappings | *cd ..* Moves one level up from the currentdirectory |
| *timedatectl set-* Sets timezone*timezone time\_zone* | *cd ~* Moves one level back from the current directory |
| *timedatectl set-time* Sets date*YYYY-MM-DD* | [*pwd*](https://linuxsimply.com/pwd-command-in-linux/)Shows the current working directory |
| *timedatectl set-time**HH:MM:SS* Sets time | Provides detailed information about the*ll* files and directories in the current working directory |
| *timedatectl set-ntp* Enables ntp server*yes* | [*find*](https://linuxsimply.com/find-command-in-linux/)Searches for files and directories in aspecified location |
| *hostnamectl status* Views and modifies the system'shostname and related settings | [*rm*](https://linuxsimply.com/rm-command-in-linux/)Deletes files and directories |
| *hostnamectl set-**hostname <host-* Changes hostnames*name>* | [*ln*](https://linuxsimply.com/ln-command-in-linux/)Creates a hard or symbolic link between files |
| *hostnamectl set-**hostname -H* Sets hostname remotely*username@hostnam**e* | Creates an empty file or updates the[*touch*](https://linuxsimply.com/touch-command-in-linux/)access and modification times of an existing file |

*ls -a* Lists all files and directories in the current directory, including hidden files

*lsblk* Lists the block devices on the system [*less*](https://linuxsimply.com/less-command-in-linux/)Displays a file's contents one page at a

time

*Prepared By:* [*Lamisa Musharrat*](https://linuxsimply.com/lamisa-musharrat/) *Copyright ©2023 linuxsimply.com| All rights reserved.*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Networking Commands** | [*head*](https://linuxsimply.com/head-command-in-linux/)Displays the first ten lines of a file |
| *nmap* Scans for open ports and services ona network | [*tail*](https://linuxsimply.com/tail-command-in-linux/)Displays the last ten lines of a file |
| *tcpdump* Captures and displays networktraffic in real-time | [*wc*](https://linuxsimply.com/wc-command-in-linux/)Counts the number of lines, words, andcharacters in a file |
| [*ifconfig*](https://linuxsimply.com/ifconfig-command-in-linux/)Displays and configures networkinterface information | *stat* Displays file information such as theowner, permissions, and timestamps |
| *route* Displays and configures the networkrouting table | [*cut*](https://linuxsimply.com/cut-command-in-linux/)Extracts specific columns or fields from atext file |
| [*ip*](https://linuxsimply.com/ip-command-in-linux/)Displays and sets up networkinterfaces, addresses, and routes | [*paste*](https://linuxsimply.com/paste-command-in-linux/)Combines lines from multiple files |
| [*ping*](https://linuxsimply.com/ping-command-in-linux/)Sends packets to a remote host tocheck the network's connectivity | [*diff*](https://linuxsimply.com/diff-command-in-linux/)Compares two files and shows thedifferences between them |
| [*hostname*](https://linuxsimply.com/hostname-command-in-linux/)Displays or changes the hostname ofthe system | [*mkdir*](https://linuxsimply.com/mkdir-command-in-linux/)Creates a new directory |
| *ifup* Brings up a network interface | [*rmdir*](https://linuxsimply.com/rmdir-command-in-linux/)Removes an empty directory |
| *ifdown* Brings a network interface down | [*grep*](https://linuxsimply.com/grep-command-in-linux/)Searches text files for a given pattern |
| Displays a list of network*iftop* connections sorted by theirbandwidth usage | [*unzip*](https://linuxsimply.com/unzip-command-in-linux/)Unzips the archived files |
| *iptop* Displays network traffic in real-time | [*dd*](https://linuxsimply.com/dd-command-in-linux/)Copies a file, converting and formatting it according to the options specified |
| Displays network connection[*netstat*](https://linuxsimply.com/netstat-command-in-linux/)information such as active connections and listening ports | [*fsck*](https://linuxsimply.com/fsck-command-in-linux/)Checks and repairs filesystem integrity on unmounted filesystems. |
| *ss* Similar to netstat, but offers morethorough information | [*locate*](https://linuxsimply.com/locate-command-in-linux/)Uses a database to quickly locate filesrather than searching the file system |
| Allows users to open or close ports,[*firewall-cmd*](https://linuxsimply.com/firewall-cmd-command-in-linux/)enable or disable services, andcreate custom rules for networktraffic management | [*tar*](https://linuxsimply.com/tar-command-in-linux/)Archives and compresses files and directories |
| Views various network statistics,*iptraf* such as network traffic by IP address, port activity, and protocoldistribution | **Process Management** |
| *jwhois* Obtains registration information for domain names and IP addresses | [*ps*](https://linuxsimply.com/ps-command-in-linux/)Displays information about currently active processes |
| [*rsync*](https://linuxsimply.com/rsync-command-in-linux/)Copies and synchronizing files and directories between two system | *pstree* Displays a tree of currently running processes |
| **Package Management** | Shows current system performance[*top*](https://linuxsimply.com/top-command-in-linux/)indicators and the processes utilizing thesystem's resources |
| Enables users to install, update, and*yum* uninstall software packages and dependencies from local or remoterepositories | [*kill*](https://linuxsimply.com/kill-command-in-linux/)Sends a signal to a process to end it |

*yum search*

*<package\_name>*

Searches for a package in the configured repositories

[*killall*](https://linuxsimply.com/killall-command-in-linux/)Terminates all processes with the specified name

*yum install*

*<package\_name>*

Installs a package and its dependencies from the configured repositories

*pkill*

Sends signals to processes based on their name or other attributes

*yum help install*

Provides information on the options

and syntax for the command

*pgrep*

Lists the process IDs (PIDs) of processes

based on their name or other attributes

*yum update* Updates all installed packages to

their latest available version

Checks for available package

[*jobs*](https://linuxsimply.com/jobs-command-in-linux/)Lists the currently active jobs in the shell

*yum check-update*

*yum update -- security*

*yum update*

*<package\_name>*

*yum remove*

*<package\_name>*

*yum clean all*

Removes all cached packages from

the system to free up disk space

*yum list installed*

updates in the configured repositories

Updates only the packages that have

security updates available in the configured repositories

Updates a specific package and its

dependencies to their latest available version

Removes a package and its

dependencies from the system

Lists all packages installed on the system

Lists all packages available in the

[*whatis*](https://linuxsimply.com/whatis-command-in-linux/)Displays a brief description of a command

*init*

Starts a process control

**Help Commands**

[*which*](https://linuxsimply.com/which-command-in-linux/)

Locates the binary executable file

associated with a command

[*whereis*](https://linuxsimply.com/whereis-command-in-linux/)Locates the binary, source, and manual

page files associated with a command

*apropos*

Searches a specified database file set,

then output the results as standard output

Shows the manual pages for a specific

*yum list all*

configured repositories, including

installed and available packages

[*man*](https://linuxsimply.com/man-command-in-linux/)

command

*yum list updates* Lists only the packages that have

**Miscellaneous**

available updates

*yum list available*

*yum info*

*<package\_name>*

*yum deplist*

*<package\_name> yum erase*

*<package\_name>*

Lists all packages available in the configured repositories that are not currently installed on the system

Displays detailed information about a package, including its description, version, and dependencies

Displays the dependencies of a package and their details

Uninstalls a package and remove its

dependencies that are no longer needed

Removes packages that were

*lsmod* Displays currently loaded kernel modules

[*exit*](https://linuxsimply.com/exit-command-in-linux/)

Exits a login terminal or session as a

specific user

[*clear*](https://linuxsimply.com/clear-command-in-linux/)Clears the terminal screen

[*cal*](https://linuxsimply.com/cal-command-in-linux/)

Displays a calendar for a specific month or

year in the terminal

Displays calendar in a different format

*yum autoremove*

installed as dependencies but are no

longer required

[*ncal*](https://linuxsimply.com/ncal-command-in-linux/)

than cal command

*yum grouplist* Lists all available package groups

that can be installed or removed

*Prepared By:* [*Lamisa Musharrat*](https://linuxsimply.com/lamisa-musharrat/)

[*bc*](https://linuxsimply.com/bc-command-in-linux/)Performs mathematical calculations in a

command line calculator

*Copyright ©2023 linuxsimply.com| All rights reserved.*

**CentOS Cheat Sheet**

*yum repolist*

Displays a list of all configured repositories and their status, including the number of packages available

[*cron*](https://linuxsimply.com/cron-command-in-linux/)Allows to schedule and automate recurring tasks on your system

*yum info*

*<package\_name>*

Displays detailed information about

a package

[*crontab*](https://linuxsimply.com/crontab-command-in-linux/)

Edits, creates, or views the cron jobs that

are scheduled to run on a Linux system

*yum provides*

*<file\_name>*

Finds which package provides a specific file on the system

[*date*](https://linuxsimply.com/date-command-in-linux/)Displays or set the system date and time

[*neofetch*](https://linuxsimply.com/neofetch-command-in-linux/)

*yum history*

Displays the system's yum

transaction history

Displays system information, such as the operating system, kernel version, CPU and GPU information, and more, in a visually appealing way

*yum groupinstall*

*<group\_name>*

Installs a group of packages

Checks the system for any issues

[*tree*](https://linuxsimply.com/tree-command-in-linux/)Displays the directory structure of a file system in a tree-like format

[*at*](https://linuxsimply.com/at-command-in-linux/)Schedules a one-time task to run at a specified time in the future

*yum groupremove* Removes a group of packages

*<group\_name>*

Redirects output from a command to a

*yum check*

with dependencies and missing files [*tee*](https://linuxsimply.com/tee-command-in-linux/)

file and also display it on the terminal at

the same time

*yum clean all*

Removes all cached package data

from the system

*Prepared By:* [*Lamisa Musharrat*](https://linuxsimply.com/lamisa-musharrat/) *Copyright ©2023 linuxsimply.com| All rights reserved.*