

**Oracle Linux**

***Cheat Sheet***

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|  | **System Administration** |
| *systemctl* | Control the systemd system and servicemanager |
| [*service*](https://linuxsimply.com/service-command-in-linux/) | Start, stop and check the status ofsystem services |
| *init* | Start the system initialization process |
| [*shutdown*](https://linuxsimply.com/shutdown-command-in-linux/) | Shut down the system |
| [*reboot*](https://linuxsimply.com/reboot-command-in-linux/) | Reboot the system |
| [*uname*](https://linuxsimply.com/uname-command-in-linux/) | Display system information, includingthe kernel version |
| *ss* | Display socket statistics |
| [*arp*](https://linuxsimply.com/arp-command-in-linux/) | Manipulate the system ARP cache |
| *ethtool* | Display or modify Ethernet devicesettings |
| *firewall-cmd* | Manage the firewall |
| *lsmod* | List currently loaded kernel modules |
| *modprobe* | Add or remove kernel modules |
| *insmod* | Insert a kernel module into the kernel |
| *rmmod* | Remove a kernel module |
| [*dmesg*](https://linuxsimply.com/dmesg-command-in-linux/) | Display kernel message buffer |
| *journalctl* | Query and display system journal logs |
| [*free*](https://linuxsimply.com/free-command-in-linux/) | Display memory usage information |
| [*df*](https://linuxsimply.com/df-command-in-linux/) | Display disk usage information |
| [*du*](https://linuxsimply.com/du-command-in-linux/) | Display disk usage of files anddirectories |
| [*mount*](https://linuxsimply.com/mount-command-in-linux/) | Mount file systems |
| *umount* | Unmount file systems |
| [*lsof*](https://linuxsimply.com/lsof-command-in-linux/) | List open files |
| [*who*](https://linuxsimply.com/who-command-in-linux/) | Display logged-in users |
| *last* | Display recent logins |
| [*history*](https://linuxsimply.com/history-command-in-linux/) | Display command history |
| [*crontab*](https://linuxsimply.com/crontab-command-in-linux/) | Edit and manage user cron jobs |
| *at* | Schedule commands to run at a specifictime |
| *rpm* | Manage RPM packages |

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|  | **File and Directory Management** |
| [*ls*](https://linuxsimply.com/ls-command-in-linux/) | List the contents of a directory |
| [*cd*](https://linuxsimply.com/cd-command-in-linux/)  | Change the current working directory |
| [*cd ~*](https://linuxsimply.com/cd-command-in-linux/) | Change the current working directoryto the user's home directory |
| [*pwd*](https://linuxsimply.com/pwd-command-in-linux/) | Print the current working directory |
| [*mkdir*](https://linuxsimply.com/mkdir-command-in-linux/) | Create a new directory |
| [*rmdir*](https://linuxsimply.com/rmdir-command-in-linux/) | Remove an empty directory |
| [*touch*](https://linuxsimply.com/touch-command-in-linux/)  | Create an empty file or updates themodification time of an existing file |
| [*cp*](https://linuxsimply.com/cp-command-in-linux/) | Copy a file or directory |
| [*mv*](https://linuxsimply.com/mv-command-in-linux/) | Move or renames a file or directory |
| [*rm*](https://linuxsimply.com/rm-command-in-linux/)  | Remove a file or directory |
| [*ln*](https://linuxsimply.com/ln-command-in-linux/) | Create a hard or symbolic link to a file |
| *file* | Determine the file type of a file |
| [*find*](https://linuxsimply.com/find-command-in-linux/) | Searche for files in a directory hierarchy |
| [*locate*](https://linuxsimply.com/locate-command-in-linux/) | Searche for files in a database of filenames and paths |
| [*split*](https://linuxsimply.com/split-command-in-linux/) | Split a file into smaller files |
| *join* | Join two or more files together |
| [*wc*](https://linuxsimply.com/wc-command-in-linux/) | Count the number of lines, words, andcharacters in a file |
| [*cat*](https://linuxsimply.com/cat-command-in-linux/)  | Concatenate and displays files |
| [*head*](https://linuxsimply.com/head-command-in-linux/) | Display the first few lines of a file |
| [*tail*](https://linuxsimply.com/tail-command-in-linux/) | Display the last few lines of a file |
| [*less*](https://linuxsimply.com/less-command-in-linux/) | Display the contents of a file one pageat a time |
| [*more*](https://linuxsimply.com/more-command-in-linux/) | Display the contents of a file onescreenful at a time |
| [*diff*](https://linuxsimply.com/diff-command-in-linux/) | Compare two files and displays thedifferences |
| [*cmp*](https://linuxsimply.com/cmp-command-in-linux/) | Compare two files byte by byte anddisplays the first differing byte |
| [*patch*](https://linuxsimply.com/patch-command-in-linux/) | Apply a patch file to a file or set of files |
| [*sort*](https://linuxsimply.com/sort-command-in-linux/) | Sort the lines of a file |
| [*uniq*](https://linuxsimply.com/uniq-command-in-linux/) | Remove duplicate lines from a sortedfile |
| [*cut*](https://linuxsimply.com/cut-command-in-linux/) | Extract columns or fields from a file |

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|  | **Network Commands** |
| [*ifconfig*](https://linuxsimply.com/ifconfig-command-in-linux/) | Display network interface configurationinformation |
| *ip* | Configure and display networkinterfaces, routing, and tunnels |
| *route* | View and manipulate the IP routingtable |
| [*ping*](https://linuxsimply.com/ping-command-in-linux/) | Test connectivity to a network hostusing the ICMP protocol |
| [*traceroute*](https://linuxsimply.com/traceroute-command-in-linux/) | Trace the network path to a remotehost |
| [*nslookup*](https://linuxsimply.com/nslookup-command-in-linux/) | Query DNS servers to retrieve domainname or IP address information |
| [*dig*](https://linuxsimply.com/dig-command-in-linux/) | Query DNS servers for DNS records |
| [*host*](https://linuxsimply.com/host-command-in-linux/) | Perform DNS lookups and retrieve domain name or IP address information |
| [*netstat*](https://linuxsimply.com/netstat-command-in-linux/) | Display network connections, routing tables, and network interface statistics |
| *ss* | Display network sockets and relatedinformation |

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|  | **Process Commands** |
| [*ps*](https://linuxsimply.com/ps-command-in-linux/) | Display information about activeprocesses on the system |
| [*top*](https://linuxsimply.com/top-command-in-linux/) | Display real time information aboutrunning processes |
| [*kill*](https://linuxsimply.com/kill-command-in-linux/) | Terminate a process using its process ID (PID) |
| *pkill* | Signal processes based on their name or other attributes |
| *pgrep* | Search for processes based on theirname or other attributes |

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|  | **System Administration** |
| *yum* | Manage system packages |
| *dnf* | Manage system packages |
| [*su*](https://linuxsimply.com/su-command-in-linux/) | Switch to another user account |
| [*sudo*](https://linuxsimply.com/sudo-command-in-linux/) | Execute commands with superuserprivileges |
| *visudo* | Edit the sudoers file |
| *id* | Display user and group information |
| *w* | Display who is logged in and what theyare doing |
| [*whoami*](https://linuxsimply.com/whoami-command-in-linux/) | Display the current user |
| [*hostnamectl*](https://linuxsimply.com/hostname-command-in-linux/) | View and modify system hostnamesettings |
| *sysctl* | View and modify kernel parameters |
| *ulimit* | View and modify user resource limits |
| *locale* | View or modify locale settings |
| [*date*](https://linuxsimply.com/date-command-in-linux/) | Display or modify the system date andtime |
| [*alias*](https://linuxsimply.com/alias-command-in-linux/) | Creates a shortcut for a longercommand |
| [*unalias*](https://linuxsimply.com/unalias-command-in-linux/) | Removes previously created alias |

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|  | **File and Directory Management** |
| [*paste*](https://linuxsimply.com/paste-command-in-linux/) | Merge lines from multiple files |
| [*tr*](https://linuxsimply.com/tr-command-in-linux/) | Translate or deletes characters from afile |
| [*sed*](https://linuxsimply.com/sed-command-in-linux/) | Edit a file using regular expressions |
| [*awk*](https://linuxsimply.com/awk-command-in-linux/) | Process text files and generates reports |
| [*grep*](https://linuxsimply.com/grep-command-in-linux/) | Search for a pattern in a file |
| *egrep* | Search for an extended regularexpression pattern in a file |
| *fgrep* | Search for a fixed string pattern in a file |
| [*tree*](https://linuxsimply.com/tree-command-in-linux/) | Display the contents of a directory in atree-like format |
| *readlink* | Display the value of a symbolic link |
| *pushd* | Add a directory to the directory stackand changes the current directory to the new directory |

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|  |  **Process Commands**  |
| *nice* | Set the priority of a process to controlits CPU usage |
| *renice* | Change the priority of an alreadyrunning process |
| [*killall*](https://linuxsimply.com/killall-command-in-linux/) | Terminate multiple processes based ontheir name |
| [*htop*](https://linuxsimply.com/htop-command-in-linux/) | Display real-time information about processes in a more interactive waythan top |
| *pstree* | Display a tree-like representation ofrunning processes and their parent- child relationships |
| *pidof* | Find the PID of a running process based on its name |
| [*vmstat*](https://linuxsimply.com/vmstat-command-in-linux/) | Display virtual memory statistics andother system performance metrics |
| *strace* | Trace system calls and signals made bya process and their results |
| *fuser* | Identify processes using specific files ordirectories |
| *watch* | Execute a command repeatedly and display its output in real-time |
| [*uptime*](https://linuxsimply.com/uptime-command-in-linux/) | Display system uptime and loadaverage |
| *iostat* | Display input/output statistics fordevices and partitions |
| *sar* | Collect and report system activity information, including CPU, memory, and disk usage |
| *mpstat* | Display processor related statistics |
| *nmon* | Display system performanceinformation in real-time |
| *dstat* | Display system resource usage andother statistics in real-time |
| *atop* | Display system resource usage andother statistics in real-time with advanced features |
| *schedstat* | Display scheduler statistics for tasksand threads |
| *numastat* | Display NUMA (Non-Uniform MemoryAccess) statistics |
| *sched\_debug* | Display scheduler debugginginformation |

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|  |  **Network Commands**  |
| *telnet* | Establish a connection to a remote hostusing the Telnet protocol |
| [*ssh*](https://linuxsimply.com/ssh-command-in-linux/) | Establish a secure shell connection to aremote host |
| [*scp*](https://linuxsimply.com/scp-command-in-linux/) | Securely copy files between hosts |
| [*sftp*](https://linuxsimply.com/sftp-command-in-linux/) | Securely transfer files between hosts using the FTP protocol |
| [*ftp*](https://linuxsimply.com/ftp-command-in-linux/) | Transfer files to and from a remote FTP server |
| [*wget*](https://linuxsimply.com/wget-command-in-linux/) | Download files from the internet using various protocols |
| [*curl*](https://linuxsimply.com/curl-command-in-linux/) | Transfer data from or to a server, usingone of the supported protocols |
| *nmap* | Perform network exploration andsecurity auditing |
| [*tcpdump*](https://linuxsimply.com/tcpdump-command-in-linux/) | Capture network packets and analyzenetwork traffic |
| [*iptables*](https://linuxsimply.com/iptables-command-in-linux/) | Configure and manage the netfilter firewall and packet filtering framework |

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|  | **Archive Commands** |
| [*tar*](https://linuxsimply.com/tar-command-in-linux/) | Create and manipulate tar archives |
| [*tar -cf*](https://linuxsimply.com/tar-command-in-linux/) | Create a tar archive file |
| [*tar -xf*](https://linuxsimply.com/tar-command-in-linux/) | Extract files from a tar archive |
| [*tar -zcvf*](https://linuxsimply.com/tar-command-in-linux/) | Create a compressed tar archive (alsoknown as a .tar.gz file) |
| [*gunzip*](https://linuxsimply.com/gunzip-command-in-linux/) | Decompress a .gz file |
| *rar* | Create and manipulate RAR archives |
| *unrar* | Extract files from a RAR archive |
| [*unzip*](https://linuxsimply.com/unzip-command-in-linux/) | Extract files from a ZIP archive |

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|  |  **Process Commands**  |
| *slabtop* | Display kernel slab cache information |
|  **Oracle-specific Commands**  |
| *asmcmd* | Manage Oracle Automatic Storage Management (ASM) instances and diskgroups |
| *crsctl* | Manage Oracle Clusterwarecomponents and resources |
| *dbca* | Create and configure Oracle databases |
| *dcli* | Execute commands across multiple Oracle database servers simultaneously |
| *dcsctl* | Manage Oracle Database Cloud Services instances |
| *expdp* | Export and import Oracle database objects and data |
| *impdp* | Export and import Oracle databaseobjects and data |
| *lsnrctl* | Manage Oracle database listenerservices |
| *oemctl* | Manage and monitor Oracle databases, middleware, and applications |
| *oerr* | Display Oracle error messages and theirmeanings |
| *oracleasm* | Manage Oracle ASM devices and diskgroups |
| *orachk* | Diagnose and troubleshoot issues onOracle systems |
| *orapki* | Manage Oracle wallets and certificates |
| *sqlplus* | Connect to and manage Oracledatabases from the command line |
| *srvctl* | Manage Oracle services and instances |
| *tnsping* | Test the connectivity to an Oracledatabase listener |

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|  |  **Archive Commands**  |
| [*bzip2*](https://linuxsimply.com/bzip2-command-in-linux/) | Compress files using the bzip2algorithm |
| [*gzip*](https://linuxsimply.com/gzip-command-in-linux/)  | Compress files using the gzip algorithm |
| *xz* | Compress files using the xz algorithm |
| *p7zip* | Create and extract 7-Zip archives |
| *pax* | Create, extract and list tar, cpio, andpax archives |
| *cpio* | Create and extract cpio archives |
| *shar* | Create a shell archive, which is a shell script that can be used to extract files |
| *ar* | Create and extract archives in the Unixar format, which is typically used for libraries |
| [*zip*](https://linuxsimply.com/zip-command-in-linux/) | Creates, views, and extracts files from acompressed archive file |

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|  | **Security and Permission** |
| [*chmod*](https://linuxsimply.com/chmod-command-in-linux/) | Change the permissions of files anddirectories |
| [*chown*](https://linuxsimply.com/chown-command-in-linux/) | Change the owner and group of filesand directories |
| [*chgrp*](https://linuxsimply.com/chgrp-command-in-linux/) | Change the group ownership of filesand directories |
| [*passwd*](https://linuxsimply.com/passwd-command-in-linux/) | Change the password of a user account |
| [*sudo*](https://linuxsimply.com/sudo-command-in-linux/) | Execute commands with administrativeprivileges |
| [*useradd*](https://linuxsimply.com/useradd-command-in-linux/) | Create a new user account |
| [*usermod*](https://linuxsimply.com/usermod-command-in-linux/) | Modify an existing user account |
| [*userdel*](https://linuxsimply.com/userdel-command-in-linux/) | Delete a user account |
| [*groupadd*](https://linuxsimply.com/groupadd-command-in-linux/) | Create a new group |
| [*groupmod*](https://linuxsimply.com/groupmod-command-in-linux/) | Modify an existing group |
| *groupdel* | Delete a group |

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|  |  **Security and Permission**  |
| *umask* | Set the default file permissions for newfiles and directories |
| [*passwd -l*](https://linuxsimply.com/passwd-command-in-linux/) | Lock a user account |
| [*passwd -u*](https://linuxsimply.com/passwd-command-in-linux/) | Unlock a user account |
| [*firewall-cmd*](https://linuxsimply.com/firewall-cmd-command-in-linux/) | Manage the firewall configuration |
| [*sestatus*](https://linuxsimply.com/sestatus-command-in-linux/) | Check the status of SELinux (Security-Enhanced Linux) |
| *setenforce* | Enable or disable SELinux enforcementmode |
| *getenforce* | Check the current SELinux enforcementmode |

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