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| **Linux Cheat Sheet*****Suse Commands*** |
| **Hardware Information** | **Network Commands** |
| *hwinfo --short --* Displays a summary of the wireless*wlan* network devices installed on the system,including vendor, model, and driver details | Shows all of the system's network[*ip a*](https://linuxsimply.com/ip-command-in-linux/#Example_1_Displaying_All_IP_Addresses_Available_on_the_System)interfaces' IP addresses and network configuration |
| Displays a brief description of the graphics *hwinfo --short --* card (GPU) installed on the system, along *gfxcard* with information about the vendor,model, and drivers | *ip ru; ip route* Displays the system's routing tables and*show table all* rules for network traffic |

*iwconfig* Displays the wireless network interface

Lists all PCI devices connected to the

*lspci* system and can be used to determine the hardware components installed there and

the drivers that go with them

configuration

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| Lists all USB devices connected to the*lsusb* system, can be used to identify the USB devices installed on a system and theirassociated drivers | Displays information about all active*ss -anptu* network connections and the processesthat are associated with them |
| **Build Service** | *ss -anp* Provides details about all of the active network connections |

*osc bco <source project> <source package>*

Creates a local working copy of the source code package from the specified OBS project and package

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

Identifies the path that packets take from one computer to a target destination by showing the intermediate hops

*osc commit -m* Commits the changes made to the local

*"<comment>"* copy of the source code back to the OBS

project

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

Enquires about domain names and IP

addresses from the DNS (Domain Name System)

*osc sr*

Submits a request to the OBS to integrate

the changes made to the source code package in the local working copy back to the OBS project

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

Displays information about the network interfaces on a system, such as their IP addresses, netmasks etc

YaST Administration

*yast –-qt* Starts the YaST graphical interface using

the Qt toolkit

*route* Displays and modifies the kernel's IP routing table

[*ping hostname*](https://linuxsimply.com/ping-command-in-linux/)Sends a packet to a specified host and

timers the host's response



*yast --gtk*

Starts the YaST graphical interface using

the GTK toolkit

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

Configures the firewall settings on a Linux

system

Starts the YaST interface in a text-based

*yast --ncurses*

mode, using the ncurses library, allowing

for system administration tasks to be performed in a text-based mode.

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

Shows network-related information such

as open ports and active connections

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| **Linux Cheat Sheet*****Suse Commands*** |
| Lists every YaST module that is currently*yast -l* availableLaunches a particular YaST module, enabling the execution of system*yast* administration tasks via a graphical or text-*<modulename>* based interface, depending on the module | **Package Maintenance** |
| *osc mbranch •c* Makes a new branch for a given package in*$PACKAGE* the OBS |
| **Package Management** | *osc patchinfo* Displays the list of patches that have been applied to a package in the OBS*osc* Submits a package update request to the*submitrequest* OBS to integrate changes made in a*(sr)* package branch |
| *zypper ar -f* Adds a new repository to the system with*<URL> <alias>* the specified URL and alias |
| *zypper lp* Finds out what patch updates are needed*zypper patch* Applies the needed patches | **Package Editing** |
| *osc add $FILE* Adds new files to the package |

*zypper ref*

*zypper up*

Updates the repository metadata for all configured repositories to reflect the most recent software releases

Updates every installed package to the most recent version that is available in the configured repositories

*osc addremove (a* Adds new files and deletes removed files

from the package

*zypper dup* Upgrades the entire system to the latest

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| *osc del (rm)**$FILE* | Deletes files from the package |
| *osc commit (ci)* | Commits changes to the package |
| *osc vc* | Views the version control status of the package |
| *osc up* | Updates the package to the latest version |
| *osc status (st)* | Views the status of the local package compared to the remote repository |

available packages

*zypper if*

*<package name>*

*zypper se*

*<package, pattern or dependancy name>*

*zypper se --*

*provides <file path>*

Searches for packages that provide a

specific file

Displays comprehensive details about a specific package, including its version, size, summary, and dependencies

Looks for packages by name, pattern, or dependency

*zypper se tiff* Finds packages matching the name or

description "tiff"

*osc log* Views the revision history of the package

Searches for packages with the name or

*zypper se -s tiff* description "tiff" and displays a brief

summary of each package

**Help**

*zypper se -i tiff*

Carries out a search for packages matching the name or description "tiff" and displays detailed information about each one, such as its version, size, summary, and dependencies

*man zypper*

Displays the zypper command's manual page, which contains comprehensive instructions on how to use zypper and descriptions of its options, subcommands, and syntax



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**Linux Cheat Sheet**

***Suse Commands***

*zypper se -u tiff*

Looks for packages with the name or description "tiff" that have an update available

*zypper help [command name]*

*zypper se -x tiff* Searches for packages with the name or

description "tiff" that are not installed

*zypper in digikam*

Installs the package "digikam" and its dependencies from the specified repositories

[*uname -r*](https://linuxsimply.com/uname-command-in-linux/#Example_3_Display_the_Kernel_Release_Details)

Displays the current Linux kernel version and release

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| *zypper in --repo myspecialrepo digikam* | Installs "digikam" and its dependencies from the configured repositories as well as the "myspecialrepo" repository | [*dmesg*](https://linuxsimply.com/dmesg-command-in-linux/) | Shows kernel messages, which can provide information about hardware events, boot process, and other system activity |
| *zypper in -D -- repo myspecialrepo digikam**zypper in -d -- repo myspecialrepo digikam zypper rm digikam**zypper install**<package name>**zypper info**<package name>* | Installs the "digikam" package and its dependencies from the "myspecialrepo" repository, choosing the most appropriate dependencies automatically based on system architecture and package versionDoes not install the "digikam" package and its dependencies after downloading them from the "myspecialrepo" repositoryRemoves the "digikam" package and all of its dependencies from the systemInstalls packages by nameDisplays detailed information about a specific software package | *rmmod [modulename]* | Removes the specified kernel module from the currently running kernel |
| *modprobe [modulename]* | Loads the specified kernel module |
| *lsmod* | Lists currently loaded kernel modules |
| **User Management** |
| [*useradd*](https://linuxsimply.com/useradd-command-in-linux/) [*<name>*](https://linuxsimply.com/useradd-command-in-linux/) | Creates a new user account on the system |
| *rpm -ql <package* Lists every file that a package has*name>* installed, along with their path andpermissions | [*userdel <name>*](https://linuxsimply.com/userdel-command-in-linux/) | Deletes a user account from the system |
| **System Monitoring & Memory****Information** | [*passwd <name>*](https://linuxsimply.com/passwd-command-in-linux/) | Changes the password for a user account |
| [*free*](https://linuxsimply.com/free-command-in-linux/) | Shows details about the system's memoryusage, including the total amount of available memory, the amount that has been used, and the amount of freememory | [*usermod*](https://linuxsimply.com/usermod-command-in-linux/) [*<options>*](https://linuxsimply.com/usermod-command-in-linux/) [*<name>*](https://linuxsimply.com/usermod-command-in-linux/) | Modifies an existing user account, such as changing the user's home directory or shell |

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

Provides an enhanced and more detailed

view of system processes compared to the top

*journalctl* Provides a centralized and structured view

Displays help details for the command that is specified

**Kernel and Module Management**

of system logs

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| **Linux Cheat Sheet*****Suse Commands*** |
| [*kill*](https://linuxsimply.com/kill-command-in-linux/)Terminates a process | **Systemd Commands** |
| Displays details about the system's*less* memory usage, such as the total amount*/proc/meminfo* of available memory, how each process isusing it, and other information | *systemctl* Shuts down the system, powering it off*shutdown* entirely |

*less*

*/proc/cpuinfo*

Shows specific details about the CPU, such as its model, speed, cache size, and other characteristics

*systemctl reboot* Restarts the system

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| *lscpu*[*lsof | less*](https://linuxsimply.com/lsof-command-in-linux/) | Provides information on the capabilities and architecture of the CPULists all open files on the system and displays them in a scrollable format | *systemctl restart network* | Restarts the network service, which can beuseful for applying network configuration changes |
| *systemctl stop firewalld* | Stops the firewall daemon, which may benecessary if you need to perform tasks that require temporarily disabling the firewall |
| *lsof | grep -i**filename* | Lists all open files on the system anddisplays them in a scrollable format | *systemctl start**apache2* | Starts the Apache web server |
| *pkill* | Terminates or signal processes without | *systemctl status smb* | Shows the status of the Samba file andprint sharing service, indicating whether it is running or not |
|  | specifying their process IDs |
| *ps -ef* | Shows a list of active processes along with | *systemctl enable* Enables the SSH daemon, which allows |
|  | their process IDs (PIDs) and other details | *sshd* secure remote access to the system |
|  | Displays the running processes as a | *systemctl disable cups* | Disables the Common Unix PrintingSystem (CUPS), which provides printing services |
| *pstree* | hierarchical tree, with parent-child |
|  | relationships highlighted |
| *rsyslog* | Provides advanced features such as logfiltering, message routing, and message | *systemctl list-**units --type* | Lists all of the active services managed by Systemd |
|  | modification | *service* |  |
| *sar* | Provides information on CPU, memory, disk I/O, and network activity | *systemctl status**<service name>* | Shows a service's status, including whether it is running, stopped, or failed |
| *swapon -a* | Activates all available swap partitions | *systemctl start**<service name>* | Initiates a particular service |
| *swapoff -a* | Deactivates all active swap partitions | *systemctl stop**<service name>* | Halts a particular service |
|  | Provides real-time details on system | *systemd-delta* | Shows the differences between thedefault Systemd unit files and any custom unit files |
| [top](https://linuxsimply.com/top-command-in-linux/) | activities, resource usage, and other |
|  | system statistics |



*uname -a*

Displays information about the current operating system

*systemctl*

*restart <service name>*

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Restarts a specific service

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| **Linux Cheat Sheet*****Suse Commands*** |
| **File System** | *systemd-analyze blame* | Displays how long it takes for each service to start when the system first boots up |
| *fdisk -l* | Displays a list of all the system's disks and partitions | *systemd-analyze* Creates an SVG image that displays how*plot* long it took for each service to start during*>filename.svg* system startup |
| *lsblk* Provides details on all of the available block devices*findmnt* Shows details about the file systems that are currently mounted*less* Displays complete information about*/proc/self/mount* mounted file systems*info*[*mount -t <type>*](https://linuxsimply.com/mount-command-in-linux/)Mounts a file system with the specified[*<device> <mount*](https://linuxsimply.com/mount-command-in-linux/)type, device, and mount point[*point>*](https://linuxsimply.com/mount-command-in-linux/)*mount -t iso9660**-o loop dvd-* Mounts an ISO image to a specified mount*image.iso* point*<mount point>**umount* Unmounts the specified device*/dev/<device>**umount /<mount* Unmounts the specified mount point*point>*Shows details about the system's use of[*df --o -h*](https://linuxsimply.com/df-command-in-linux/)the disk, such as the filesystem, size,amount of used space, amount ofavailable space, and usage percentage*df --* Shows the target mount point, filesystem *output=target,fst* type, and percentage of disk usage for *ype,pcent* each filesystem that is mounted | *timedatectl* | Shows the current system time and date, along with the time zone and any setup NTP (Network Time Protocol) servers. |
| **File and Directory Operation** |
| [*cat*](https://linuxsimply.com/cat-command-in-linux/) | Creates, displays, and concatenates files |
| [*cd*](https://linuxsimply.com/cd-command-in-linux/) | Changes the current working directory |
| *cd ..* | Moves up one level in the directory structure |
| *cd -* | Moves back to the previous directory |
| [*cp*](https://linuxsimply.com/cp-command-in-linux/) | Copies files and directories |
| *cp -r* | Copies files and directories from one location to another |
| [*find*](https://linuxsimply.com/find-command-in-linux/) | Searches for files and directories in a specified location based on various criteria such as file name, size, type, etc |
| [*du -h*](https://linuxsimply.com/du-command-in-linux/#Example_4_Disk_Usage_in_Human_Readable_Format_Using_the_du_command_in_Linux) | Displays each file's and directory's disk usage data in the current directory tree ina human readable format | [*grep*](https://linuxsimply.com/grep-command-in-linux/) | Searches for a specific pattern or string in a file or output from another command |
| *du -h -t10M* | Displays disk usage information for each file and directory in the current directory tree that is larger than 10 megabytes, inhuman-readable format | [*ln*](https://linuxsimply.com/ln-command-in-linux/) | Creates a link between files or directories |
| **File Permission** | [*ls*](https://linuxsimply.com/ls-command-in-linux/) | Lists directory contents |
| [*chgrp*](https://linuxsimply.com/chgrp-command-in-linux/) | Changes group ownership of one or morefiles to a specified group | [*mkdir*](https://linuxsimply.com/mkdir-command-in-linux/) | Creates a new directory |
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**Linux Cheat Sheet**

***Suse Commands***

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| [*chmod*](https://linuxsimply.com/chmod-command-in-linux/)Changes the permissions (read, write, [*rmdir*](https://linuxsimply.com/rmdir-command-in-linux/)execute) of one or more files | Removes an empty directory |
| Changes the ownership (user and group)[*chown*](https://linuxsimply.com/chown-command-in-linux/)of one or more files or directories to a specified user and group | [*locate*](https://linuxsimply.com/locate-command-in-linux/)Searches for files on the system using a pre-built database |
| **File Compression and Archiving** | [*mv*](https://linuxsimply.com/mv-command-in-linux/)Moves or renames files or directories |
| [*bzip2*](https://linuxsimply.com/bzip2-command-in-linux/)Compresses files & decompresses compressed files | [*pwd*](https://linuxsimply.com/pwd-command-in-linux/)Displays the current working directory |
| Creates a compressed archive of multiple[*zip*](https://linuxsimply.com/zip-command-in-linux/)files and directories that are saved with a.zip extension | [*rm*](https://linuxsimply.com/rm-command-in-linux/)Removes files or directories |
| Creates or extracts tar archives, which are[*tar*](https://linuxsimply.com/tar-command-in-linux/)commonly used for backup and distribution purposes | [*rsync*](https://linuxsimply.com/rsync-command-in-linux/)Synchronizes files and directories between systems |
| [*gzip*](https://linuxsimply.com/gzip-command-in-linux/)Compresses files in the gzip format |
| [*unzip*](https://linuxsimply.com/unzip-command-in-linux/)Extracts files from a .zip archive |  |
| **File System Layout** |
| */bin* | Contains essential user command binaries (programs) that are required during system booting and for running thesystem | */proc* | Contains a virtual file system that provides information about running processes and system configuration |
| */boot* | Contains the files needed for booting thesystem | */run* | Contains runtime data that is required bysystem services and applications |
| */dev* | Contains device files, which are special files that allow programs to interact with hardware devices such as hard drives, USBdrives, printers, etc | */sbin* | Contains essential system administration binaries that are required for system maintenance tasks |
| */etc* | Contains configuration files for the systemand various applications | */srv* | Used for storing data for specific servicesprovided by the system |
| */home* | Contains the home directories for all regular users on the system | */sys* | Contains a virtual file system that provides information about the system's hardware devices and their configuration |
| */lib\** | Contains shared library files | */tmp* | Used for temporary files that are created by system processes and applications |
| */mnt* | Used for temporarily mounting file systems or devices | */usr* | Contains user binaries, libraries, anddocumentation for various applications installed on the system |
| */opt* | Used for installing third-party software packages | */var* | Contains variable data, such as log files, spool files, and temporary files created bysystem processes and applications |
| */root* | Home directory for the root user |  |
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