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attributessarCollects and reports system activity data, including CPU usage, memory usage, disk I/O, and network activityostatReports input/output statistics for block devices, including CPU utilization, I/O operations per secondvmstatDisplays virtual memory statistics, including systemwide statistics on CPU usage, memory usage, and disk I/OmpstatReports processor-related statistics, including utilization, idle time, and other metricsnumastatReports non-uniform memory access allocation statistics for a systemiostatReports input/output statistics for block devices with advanced featuresdfReports disk usage statistics for a file system, including the amount of free and used space Archive CommandsThese types of commands are useful to create, manage, and extract files and directories from compressed archives. The below list contains only a few commands of this type: CommandsDescriptiontarCreate, extract and manage files in various archive formatscpioCreate or extract archives in the cpio formatzipCompress files and directories into a .zip archive formatxzCompress and decompress files using .xz compression format Network CommandsRedHat Linux offers a wide range of network commands. These commands are useful for checking network connectivity, testing DNS resolution, diagnosing network issues, and so on. The following commands are frequently used to manage and troubleshoot network-related problems: CommandsDescriptiondigQueries DNS servers to get DNS detailsnmcliManage network connectionsip addr showDisplay IP addresses and network information of the systemnmcli con showShow the available network connections and their statusaddressSpecifies the IP address to assign to a network interfaceenmcli con upBring up a network connectionnmcli con modModify a network connectionhostnamectl set-hostnameSet the systems hostnameetstat -rnDisplay the systems routing tableroute -nShow the routing table of the systemtcpdump-iCapture and analyze network traffictcpdumpCapture and analyze network packetspingTest connectivity between two network hoststelnetConnect to a remote host using the Telnet protocolnslookupQuery DNS servers to get information about domain names and IP addressesnetstatDisplay network connections and routing tables Kernel, Boot and Hardware Management CommandsCommands of this section are crucial to update the kernel, configure boot options and manage hardware resources etc. The brief list below may help a user quickly recall important commands to perform the above tasks: CommandsDescriptionappend 1 or s or rd.breakAdds kernel boot parameters to modify the default behavior during boot processinit=/bin/bashTells the init process to start a bash shellshutdownStops the system and powers it offsystemctl poweroffShuts down the system and turns off the powerpoweroffShuts down the system and turns off the powersystemctl haltHalts the system and leaves it powered onhaltHalts the system and leaves it powered onsystemctl rebootReboots the systemrebootReboots the systemsystemctl set -defaultSets the default for the system at the boot timegrub2 -mkonfigRegenerate GRUB configuration filegrub -set -defaultSets the default GRUB entrylshwDisplays detailed information about the systems hardware configurationmodprobeAdd or remove kernel modules from the Linux kerneludevDynamic device management system for Linuxsysctl -aDisplays kernel parameters and their valuesmodprobe -rRemove kernel modules from the Linux kernelrpm -q kernel uname -rDisplay information about the installed kernel version User Management CommandsUse RedHat user management commands to create, modify, and delete users and groups, as well as to manage user privileges. Frequently used commands of this type are listed below: CommandsDescriptionsystem -config -userManage user and group accountsgnome -control -centerManage system settingsuseraddCreate a new useruserdelDelete a user accountusermodModify an existing user accountvipwEdit /etc/passwd fileidDisplay user and group ID informationgroupaddCreate a new groupgroupdelDelete a groupgroupmodModify an existing group/etc/groupStores group informationpasswdChange a users passwordvisudoEdit /etc/sudoers filechageManage password expiration and aging policieswDisplay information about logged-in users Security and Identity CommandsCommands of this section are used to monitor system activity, configure security settings and protect against unauthorized access. The following brief list of commands will help a user to perform the above tasks quite easily: CommandsDescriptionsemanageManage SELinux policy modules and configurationsetseboolModify SELinux boolean valuesystem -config -selinuxManage SELinux policy settingsrestoreconRestore default SELinux security contexts on files and directorieschconModify SELinux security contexts on files and directoriessealertAnalyze SELinux audit logs and provide recommendations for policy changesauthconfigConfigure various system authentication settings, including LDAP and Kerberos-authconfig -tuiLaunch the text-based user interface version of the authconfig toolauthconfig -gtkLaunch the graphical user interface version of the authconfig toolauthselectConfigure authentication settings for local users and servicesgetentRetrieve system account information, including user and group information ConclusionIn conclusion, the RedHat Linux commands cheat sheet provides a quick reference for accessing various commands of different categories. It can be handy for any users to execute necessary commands in the quickest amount of time. People Also AskWhat is the top command in redhat?The top command is a tool in Red Hat Linux that shows you real-time info about how many resources are being used, how many processes are running, and other important system info. It works on a bunch of different Unix-like systems.How to check system information in redhat Linux?To check system information in Red Hat Linux, you can use multiple commands like hostnamectl, uname, df, free, uptime etc.How to check server model in redhat Linux?To check server model in Red Hat Linux, you can run sudo dmidecode command in your redhat terminal.What are the red hat Linux commands?Red hat Linux commands are the useful commands used in red hat based Linux distributions. They are:system -config -*: Configure various system settings.system -config -* -tui: Open text user interface version of system configuration tool.system -config -printer: Configure printer settings.system -config -date: Configure date and time settings.timedactl: View and modify systems date and time.date: Displays current date and time in the systems default format.ntpdate: Manually synchronize systems clock with a specified NTP server.xfs: A file system format that supports large file sizes, high scalability and fast performance.gdisk: Manage GPT partition tables.ssm_create: Creates simple storage service volumes on AWS.fdisk: Manage traditional MBR partition tables.

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