Basic FAQ for Linux Users

1. How do I log in to a remote server using SSH?

Command:

`ssh username@hostname`

Explanation:

- `ssh` : Secure Shell, a protocol for securely accessing a remote machine.
- `username` : Your username on the remote machine.
- `hostname` : The address of the remote machine (e.g., IP address or domain name).

2. How do I run graphical applications over SSH?

Command:

`ssh -X username@hostname`

Explanation:

- `ssh -X` : Enables X11 forwarding, allowing you to run graphical applications on the remote machine and display them on your local machine.

3. How do I copy files from my local machine to a remote server using SCP?

Command:

`scp /path/to/local/file username@hostname:/path/to/remote/directory`

Explanation:

- `scp` : Secure Copy, a command for transferring files securely between hosts.
- `/path/to/local/file` : Path to the file on your local machine.
- `username@hostname` : Your username and the address of the remote machine.
- `/path/to/remote/directory` : Path to the destination directory on the remote machine.

4. How do I copy files from a remote server to my local machine using SCP?

Command:

`scp username@hostname:/path/to/remote/file /path/to/local/directory`

Explanation:

- `/path/to/remote/file` : Path to the file on the remote machine.
- `/path/to/local/directory` : Path to the destination directory on your local machine.

5. How do I synchronize directories between my local machine and a remote server using Rsync?

Command to sync local to remote:

`rsync -avz /path/to/local/directory username@hostname:/path/to/remote/directory`

Command to sync remote to local:

`rsync -avz username@hostname:/path/to/remote/directory /path/to/local/directory`

Explanation:

- `rsync` : Remote Sync, a utility for efficiently transferring and synchronizing files across computer systems.
- `-a` : Archive mode, which preserves permissions, timestamps, symbolic links, etc.
- `-v` : Verbose mode, which provides detailed output of the transfer process.
- `-z` : Compression, which compresses file data during the transfer.

6. How do I check the disk space usage of a directory?

Command:

`du -sh /path/to/directory`

Explanation:

- `du` : Disk Usage, a command to estimate file space usage.
- `-s` : Summarize, showing only the total for each argument.
- `-h` : Human-readable, showing sizes in KB, MB, or GB.

7. How do I check the available disk space on the file system?

Command:

`df -h`

Explanation:

- `df` : Disk Free, a command to report file system disk space usage.

- **-h** : Human-readable, showing sizes in KB, MB, or GB.

8. How do I find a specific file in my file system?

Command:

`find /path/to/search -name "filename"`

Explanation:

- **find** : A command to search for files in a directory hierarchy.
- **/path/to/search** : The directory to start the search.
- **-name "filename"** : The name of the file to search for.

9. How do I display the contents of a text file?

Command:

`cat /path/to/file`

Explanation:

- **cat** : Concatenate and display the content of files.

10. How do I monitor real-time system processes?

Command:

`top`

Explanation:

- **top** : A task manager program displaying real-time system summary information and a list of processes or threads currently being managed by the Linux kernel.

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