

Firewalld

Show all zones	firewall-cmd --get-zones
Show all zones and settings	firewall-cmd --list-all-zones
Allow port at zone	firewall-cmd --permanent --zone= <i><zone></i> --add-port= <i><port></i> / <i><protocol></i>
Reload settings	firewall-cmd --reload
Allow port from specific network	firewall-cmd --permanent --zone= <i><zone></i> --add-rich-rule='rule family="ipv4" source address=" <i><network></i> " port protocol=" <i><protocol></i> " port=" <i><port></i> " accept'
Remove port from zone	firewall-cmd --permanent --zone= <i><zone></i> --remove-port= <i><port></i> / <i><protocol></i>
Remove port from specific network	firewall-cmd --permanent --remove-rich-rule='rule family="ipv4" source address=" <i><network></i> " port protocol=" <i><protocol></i> " port=" <i><port></i> " accept'
Allow traffic between interface	firewall-cmd --permanent --zone= <i><zone></i> --add-rich-rule='rule family="ipv4" source address=" <i><interface></i> " accept'

After making any modifications to firewall rules, it is necessary to reload the rules for the changes to take effect.

File, Folders and Permissions management

Remove file	rm -f <i><file></i>
Remove folder and its contents	rm -fr <i><folder></i>
Recursively remove files matching regex patterns	find <i><directory></i> -regex ' <i><extended_regex></i> ' -exec rm -f {} \;
Recursively remove files by extension	find <i><directory></i> -iname '*. <i><extension></i> ' -exec rm -f {} \;
Recursively remove files older than N days	find <i><directory></i> -type f -mtime + <i><number_of_days></i> -exec rm -f {} \;
Cut or rename files or folders	mv <i><sources files/folder></i> <i><destination folder/file></i>
Copy files	cp <i><source files></i> <i><destination folder></i>
Copy folders	cp -r <i><folders></i> <i><destination folder></i>
Change permission of file/folder	chmod <i><owner_octal></i> <i><group_octal></i> <i><other_octal></i> <i><file/folder></i>
Change permission of folder (Recursively)	chmod -R <i><owner_octal></i> <i><group_octal></i> <i><other_octal></i> <i><folder></i>
Change owner user and group of file/folder	chown <i><user></i> : <i><group></i> <i><file/folder></i>
Change owner user and group of folder (Recursively)	chown -R <i><user></i> : <i><group></i> <i><folder></i>

¹ Check the octal permissions system at **Octal Permissions** session

² You can set the maximum search depth when using `find` to remove files with the `-maxdepth N` option. This helps prevent unwanted recursive deletions. For example: `find <directory> -maxdepth 1 ...`

Networking

Check port communication (telnet)	telnet <address> <port>
Check port communication (netcat)	nc -zv <address> <port>
Open dummy port (netcat)	nc -lp <port>
Open TLS/SSL Port (openssl)	openssl s_server -accept <port> -cert <certificate_file> -key <key_file>
Test connection to TLS/SSL Port (openssl)	openssl s_client -connect <address>:<port>
Show TCP IPV4 Listening ports	ss -ltnp4 grep <port>
Show TCP IPV6 Listening ports	ss -ltpn6 grep <port>
Show all connection and ports	ss -putona
Show interfaces	ip a
Show routes	ip route
Show DNS properties	nslookup <DNS>
Show ip information	dig -x <ip> +all
Show route to destination	traceroute <ip>

Octal Permissions

Read	4
Write	2
Execute	1

For multiple permissions, just add the octal values. Example: read(4) and execute(1) = 5.

More about it: [Linux file permissions explained](#)



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Remote Access

Connect via SSH using password	<code>ssh -p <port> <username>@<hostname/ip></code>
Copy file from local to remote using SCP	<code>scp -P <port> <local_file_path> <username>@<hostname/ip>:<destination folder/file></code>
Copy file from remote to local using SCP	<code>scp -P <port> <username>@<hostname/ip>:<file_path> <destination folder/file></code>
Copy file from local to remote using rsync	<code>rsync -avz -e "ssh -p <port>" <local file/folder> <username>@<hostname/ip>:<destination folder/file></code>
Copy file from remote to local using rsync	<code>rsync -avz -e "ssh -p <port>" <username>@<hostname/ip>:<folder/file> <destination folder/file></code>

¹ Prefer using rsync instead of SCP since it will be deprecated soon. Check references for more information.

² For key authentication with SSH, SCP or RSYNC add a `-i <key_file>` after the SSH or SCP command. I.e: `ssh -i /home/ foo /k`
`e y.rsa ....`

References

[OpenSSH SCP deprecation in RHEL 9](#)

User Management

Add user	<code>useradd -s <shell> -d <user_home> -m -U <username></code>
Add User to Group	<code>usermod -aG <group_name> <user_name></code>
Remove user from group	<code>deluser <group_name> <user_name></code>
Delete User	<code>userdel -f -r <user_name></code>
Add group	<code>groupadd <group_name></code>
Delete group	<code>groupdel <group_name></code>
List user groups	<code>groups <user_name></code>



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