1. cd

The cd command changes the current directory in Linux

2. ls

The ls command lists files and directories within the current working directory,

3. chmod

Chmod changes the access mode (permissions) of one or more files.

4. cmp

The cmp utility compares two files of any type and writes the results to the standard output. By default, cmp is silent if the files are the same; if they differ, the byte and line number at which the first difference occurred is reported.

5. cp

The cp command copies files and directories

6. echo

7. Echo allows a user to repeat, or "echo," a string variable to standard output.

8. exit

The exit command terminates a script,

9. free

Free displays the total amount of free and used physical memory and swap space in the system,

10. grep

Grep searches file(s) for a given character string or pattern

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grep 'Linux is' file1 file2 file3
```

11. man

Short for "manual," man allows a user to format and display the user manual

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man ls
```

12. nslookup

Nslookup allows a user to enter a host name and find the corresponding IP address

13. netstat

Netstat provides information and statistics about protocols in use and current TCP/IP network connections.

14. ping

Ping allows a user to verify that a particular IP address exists and can accept requests

15. pwd

The pwd (print working directory) command displays the name of the current working directory

16. shutdown(dont try)

Shutdown is a command that turns off the computer

17. traceroute

Traceroute determines and records a route through the Internet between two computers and is useful for troubleshooting network/router issues

18. vi

 vi is a text editor that allows a user to control the system by solely using the keyboard instead of a combination of mouse selections and keystrokes

19. wc

wc counts the number of words, lines and characters of text files, and produces a count for multiple files if several files are selected.

20. who am i

Whoami prints or writes the user/login name associated with the current user ID to the standard output.

21. man

man stands for manual. To get the details about any command man is used.

Ex:- man ls

display the manual for ls command