LINUX COMMANDS

**1. File and Directory Management**

* pwd: Print the current working directory.
* ls: List directory contents.
  + ls -l: List files with detailed information.
  + ls -a: List all files, including hidden ones.
* cd [directory]: Change the current directory.
* mkdir [directory]: Create a new directory.
* rmdir [directory]: Remove an empty directory.
* rm [file]: Remove a file.
  + rm -r [directory]: Remove a directory and its contents.
* cp [source] [destination]: Copy a file or directory.
* mv [source] [destination]: Move or rename a file or directory.
* touch [file]: Create a new empty file or update the timestamp of an existing file.
* cat [file]: Display the contents of a file.

**2. File Permissions**

* chmod [permissions] [file]: Change the permissions of a file or directory.
  + Example: chmod 755 [file]
* chown [user]:[group] [file]: Change the owner and group of a file.

**3. Process Management**

* ps: List running processes.
* top: Display real-time information about running processes.
* kill [PID]: Terminate a process by its process ID.
* killall [process\_name]: Terminate all processes with a specific name.

**4. Networking**

* ifconfig: Display network interfaces and configurations.
* ping [hostname/IP]: Check network connectivity to a host.
* netstat: Display network connections, routing tables, and interface statistics.
* curl [URL]: Transfer data from or to a server.

**5. Disk Usage**

* df -h: Display disk space usage in human-readable format.
* du -sh [directory]: Show the size of a directory and its contents.

**6. User Management**

* whoami: Display the current username.
* adduser [username]: Add a new user.
* passwd [username]: Change a user's password.
* su [username]: Switch to another user account.

**7. System Information**

* uname -a: Display detailed system information.
* hostname: Display or set the system's hostname.
* uptime: Show how long the system has been running.
* free -h: Show memory usage.

**8. Text Editors**

* nano [file]: Open a file in the Nano text editor.
* vi [file] or vim [file]: Open a file in the Vi/Vim text editor.

**9. Others**

* man [command]: Display the manual page for a command.
* history: Show command history.
* clear: Clear the terminal screen.
* exit: Log out of the terminal session.