

1. **history**: brings the history of commands entered in terminal from the beginning of time of the installed Linux/UNIX OS.
2. **alias** shortcut=command: creates an alias(assigns a shortcut) for the command. The alias(shortcut) won't be effective except on the terminal instance it was executed on.
3. **pwd**: prints the directory in which the terminal is on.
4. **clear**: clears the terminal from its content.
5. **shutdown**: shuts down the machine. Gives you 1 minute to reconsider. To cancel the shutdown command within that 1 minute, the "shutdown -c" can be used where -c stands for cancel.
6. **rmdir** directory: removes directory.
7. **bc**: runs a **b**asic **c**alculator within the terminal.
8. Navigating to home directory from root directory can be done as following:
 1. **cd ~**: changes directory to home directory where the tilde specifies the home directory in Linux shell.
 2. **cd /home/username/**: changes directory to the home folder of the "username"
9. **chmod** modes:
 1. **chmod 777**: gives writing, reading, and executing permissions to the user(owner of the file), group and others.
 2. **chmod 755**: gives reading, writing and executing permissions to the user(owner of the file), and reading and executing permissions to the group and others.
 3. **Chmod 700**: gives reading, writing and executing permissions to the user(owner of the file) only, group and others have no permissions at all.
10. **ls** options
 1. **ls -l**: displays the list of directories and files in the directory along with other information such as permissions, creation date, owner, etc.. -l stands for long listing format.

2. **ls -a**: displays the list of directories and files including any hidden file. Hidden files start with “.”
3. **ls -m**: separates directories and files when listed with commas.
4. **ls -o**: gives the same information as “ls -l” except that it does not show group information.
5. **ls -s**: displays the directories and files along with the allocated size for each of them in blocks.