1. pwd Command

Display the location of the current working directory.

Syntax:

1. **pwd**

2. mkdir Command

Create a new directory under any directory.

Syntax:

1. **mkdir <directory name>**

3. rmdir Command

Delete a directory.

Syntax:

1. **rmdir <directory name>**

4. ls Command

Display a list of content of a directory.

Syntax:

1. **ls**

5. cd Command

The cd command is used to change the current directory.

Syntax:

1. **cd <directory name>**

Linux File commands

6. touch Command

Create empty files. We can create multiple empty files by executing it once.

Syntax:

1. touch **<file name>**
2. touch **<file1>** **<file2>** ....

7. cat Command

It is a multi-purpose utility in the Linux system. It can be used to create a file, display content of the file, copy the content of one file to another file, and more.

Syntax:

1. cat [OPTION]... [FILE]..

To create a file, execute it as follows:

1. cat **> <file name>**
2. // Enter file content

Press "CTRL+ D" keys to save the file. To display the content of the file, execute it as follows:

1. cat **<file name>**

8. rm Command

Remove a file.

Syntax:

rm <file name>

9. cp Command

Copy a file or directory.

Syntax:

To copy in the same directory:

1. cp **<existing file name> <new file name>**

10. mv Command

Move a file or a directory from one location to another location.

Syntax:

1. mv **<file name> <directory path>**

11. rename Command

Rename files. It is useful for renaming a large group of files.

Syntax:

1. rename 's/old-name/new-name/' files

Linux File Content Commands

12. head Command

It displays the first 10 lines of a file.

Syntax:

1. head **<file name>**

13. tail Command

Displays the last ten lines of the file content.

Syntax:

1. tail **<file name>**

14. tac Command

Reverse of cat command, as its name specified. It displays the file content in reverse order (from the last line).

Syntax:

1. tac **<file name>**

15. less Command

It includes some extra features such as 'adjustment in width and height of the terminal.' Comparatively, the more command cuts the output in the width of the terminal.

Syntax:

1. less **<file name>**

Linux User Commands

16. su Command

Administrative access to another user. In other words, it allows access of the Linux shell to another user.

Syntax:

1. su **<user name>**

17. id Command

Display the user ID (UID) and group ID (GID).

Syntax:

1. id

18. useradd Command

Add or remove a user on a Linux server.

Syntax:

1. useradd username

19. passwd Command

 Create and change the password for a user.

Syntax:

1. passwd **<username>**