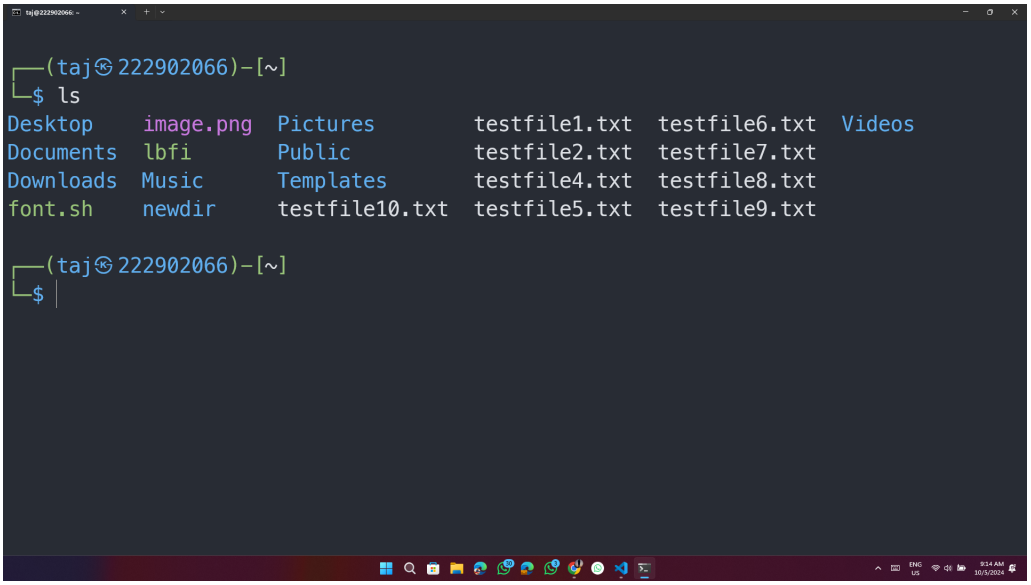
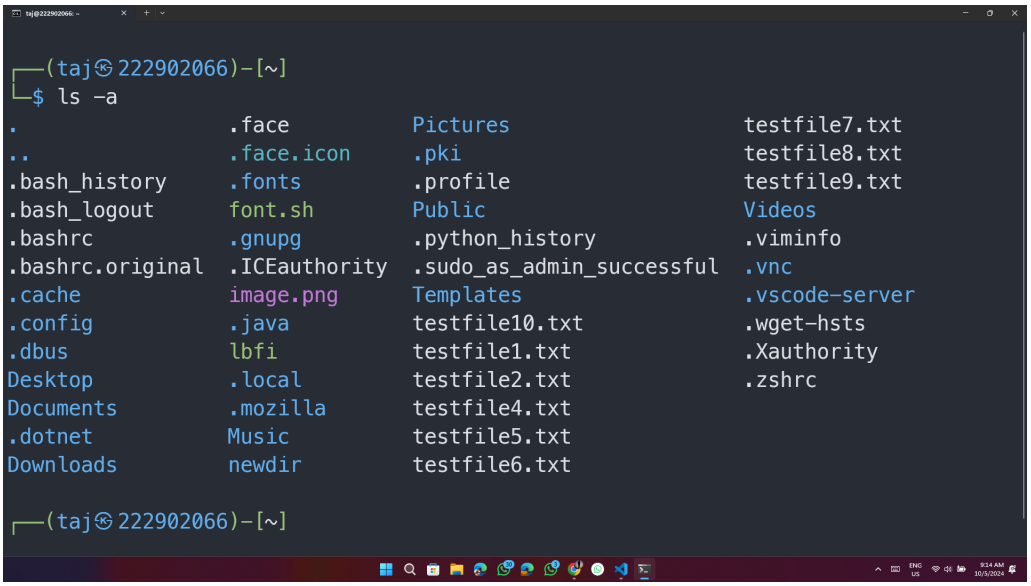
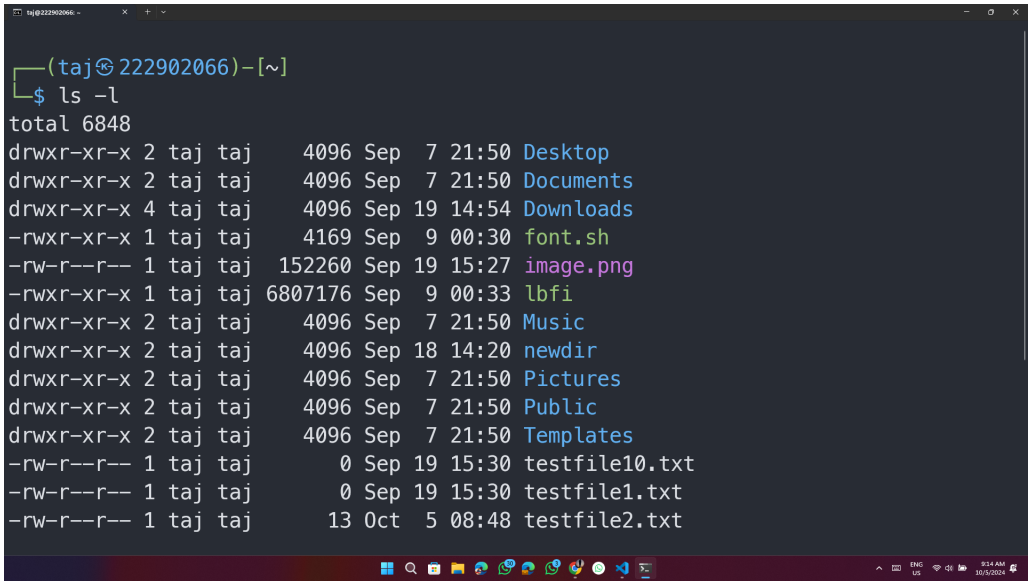
1. ls : Lists files and directories in the current directory.



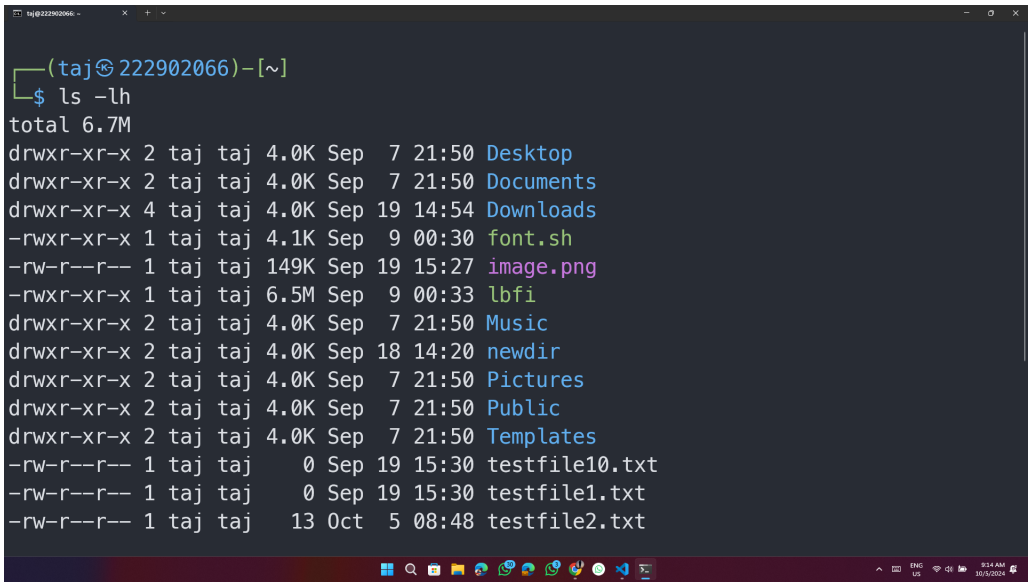
2. ls -a : Lists all files, including hidden files (those starting with a dot).



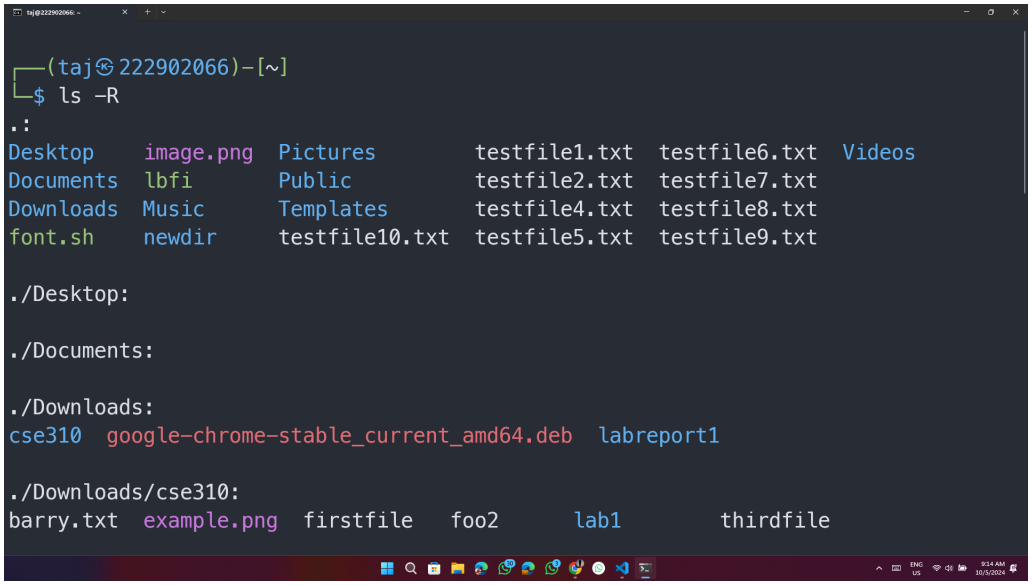
3. ls -l : Displays a detailed list of files, including permissions, ownership, size, and modification date.



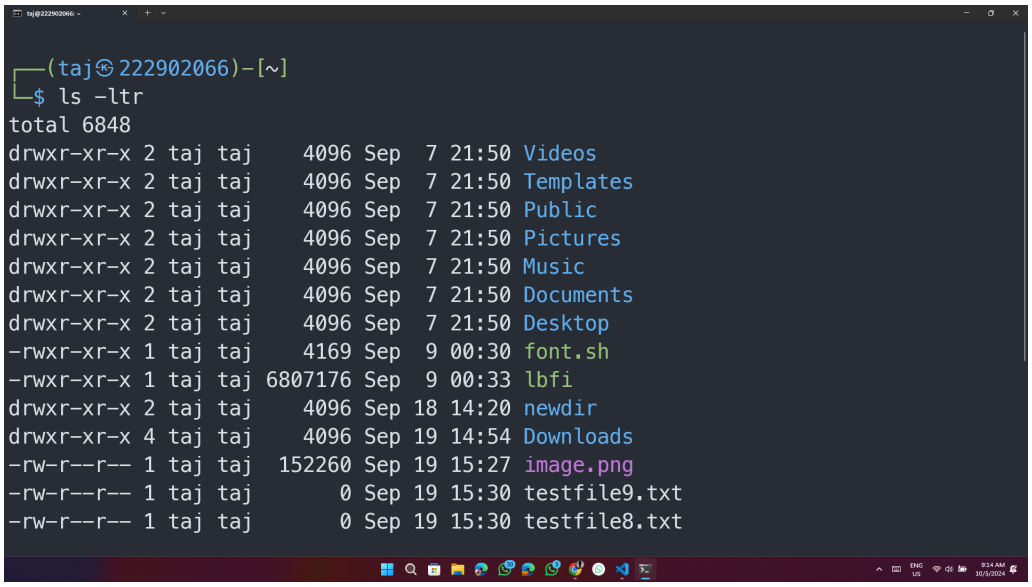
4. ls -lh : Shows file sizes in a human-readable format (KB, MB, etc.) along with detailed information.



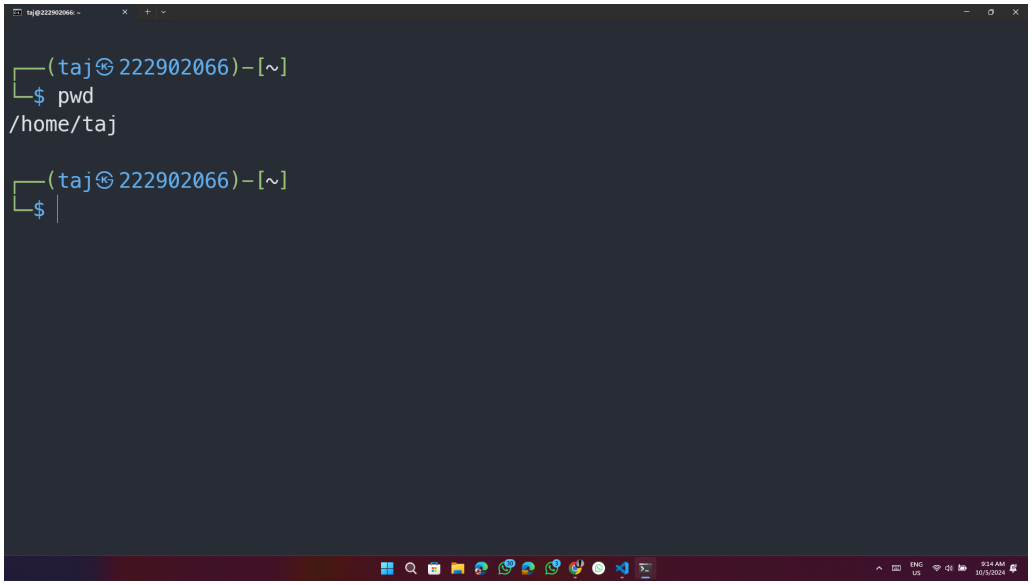
5. ls -R : Lists files in all directories and subdirectories recursively.



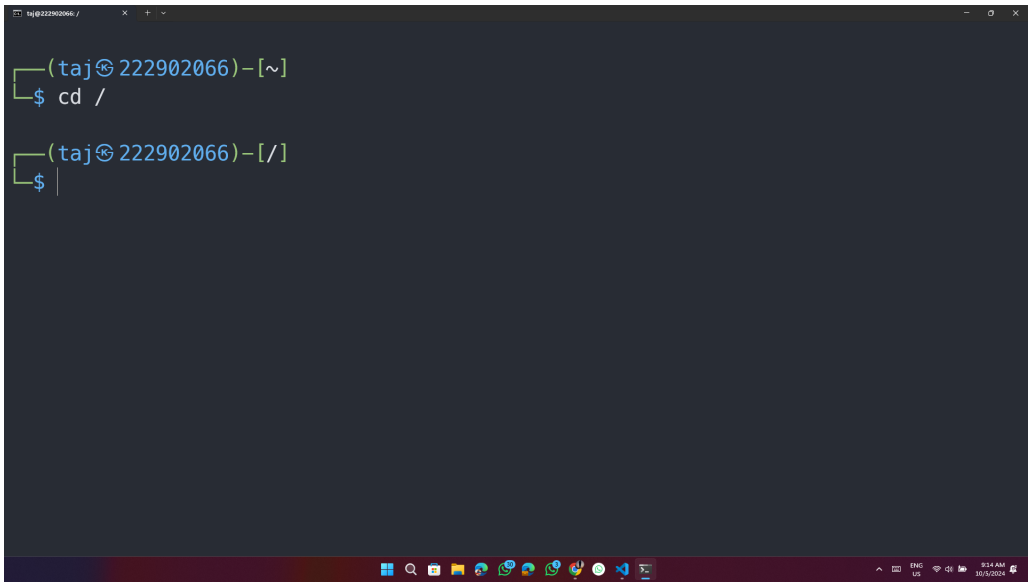
6. ls -ltr : Displays files sorted by modification time, with the most recent last, in long format.



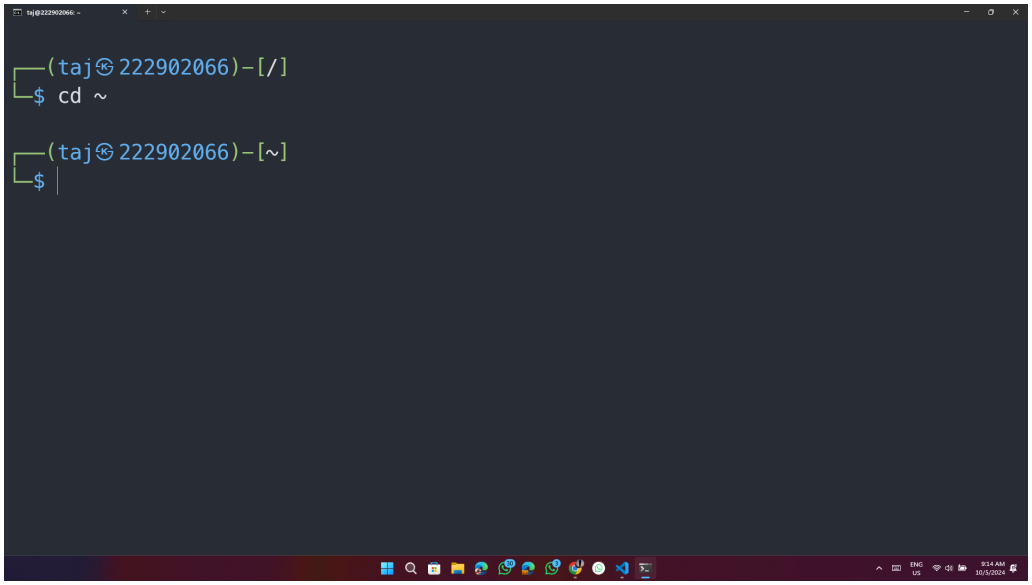
7. pwd : Prints the current working directory.



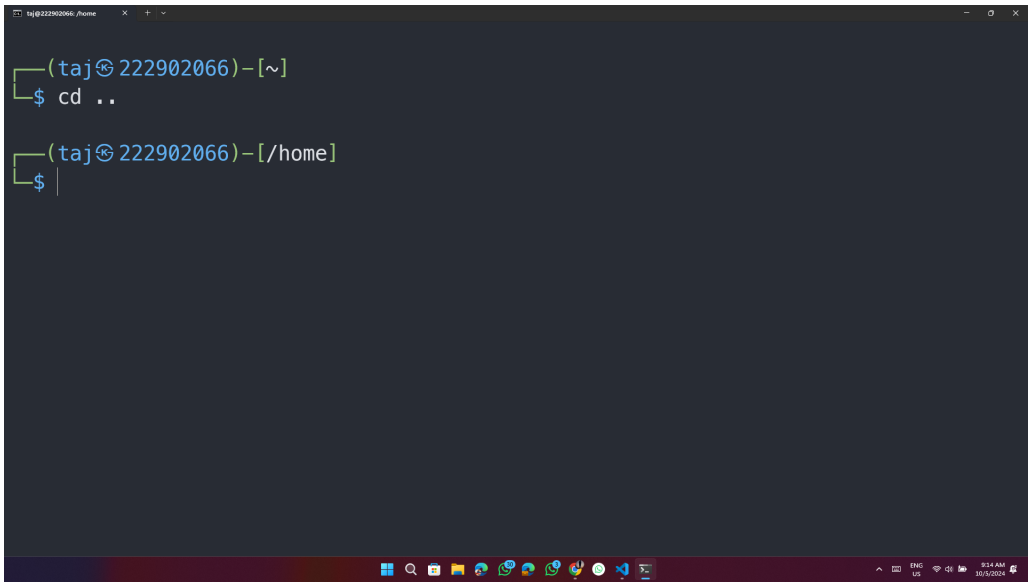
8. cd / : Changes to the root directory.



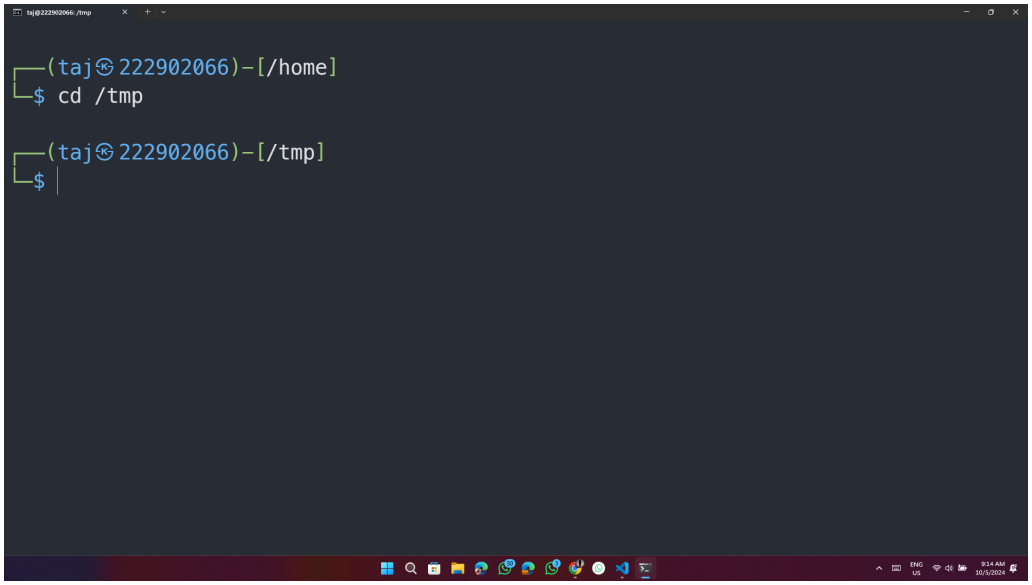
9. cd ~ : Changes to the home directory of the current user.



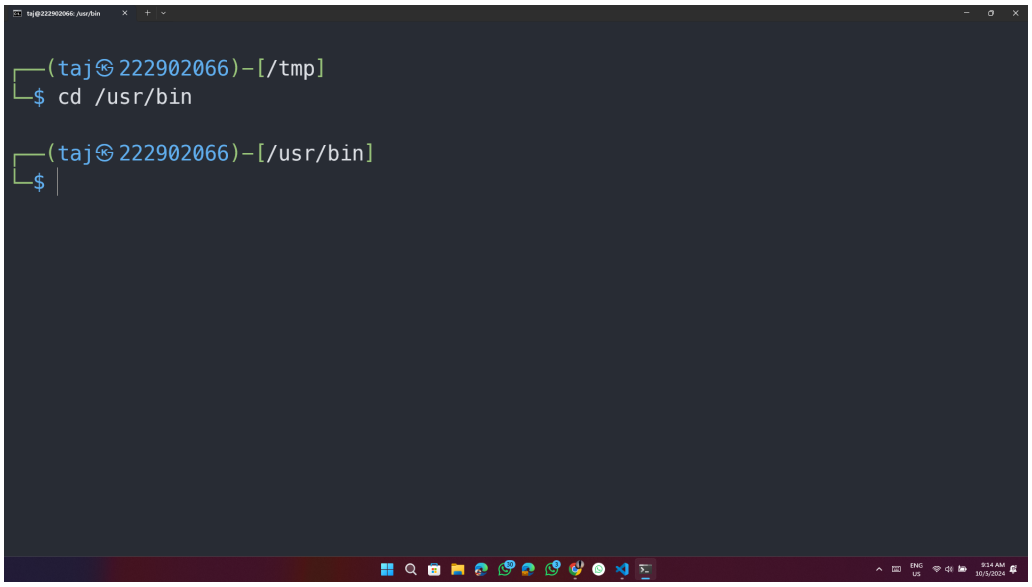
10. cd .. : Moves one directory up (to the parent directory).



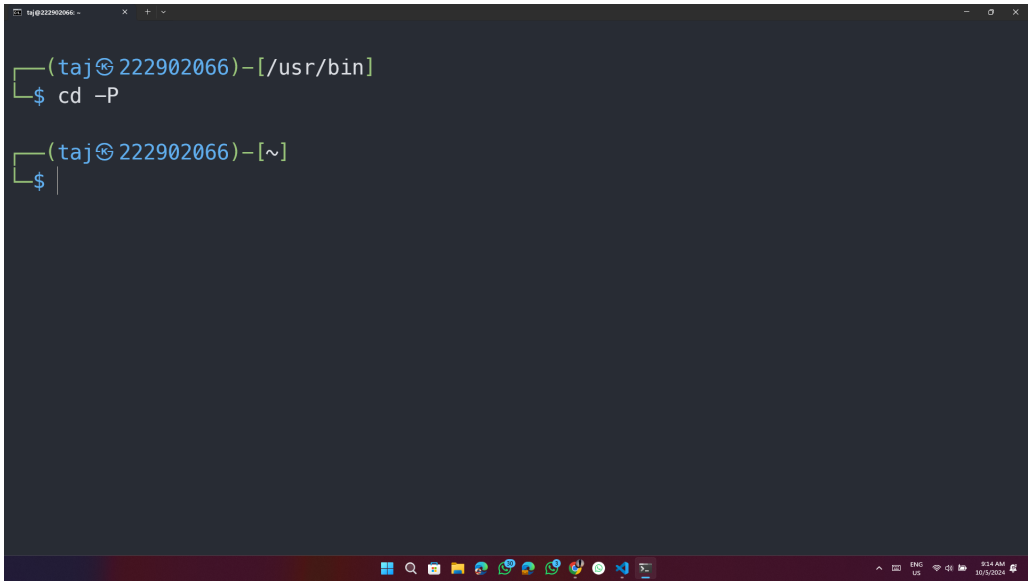
11. cd /tmp : Changes to the `/tmp` directory.



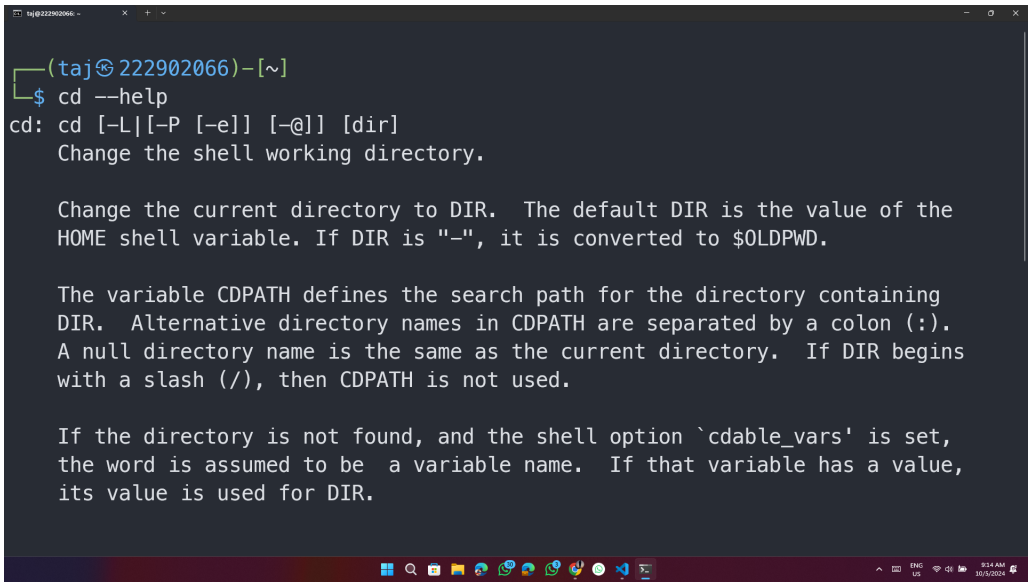
12. cd /usr/bin : Changes to the `/usr/bin` directory.



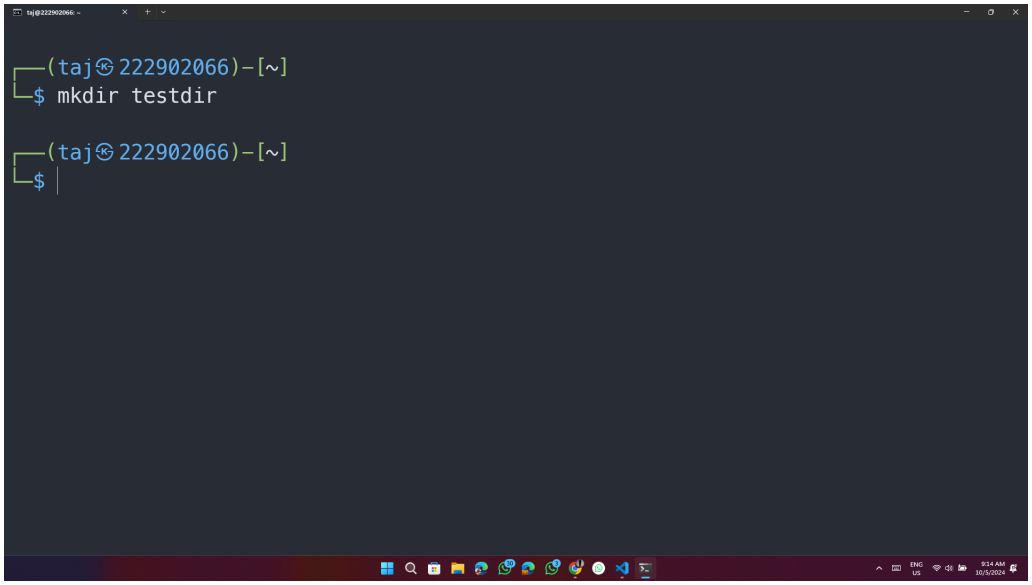
13. cd -P : Changes directory without following symbolic links.



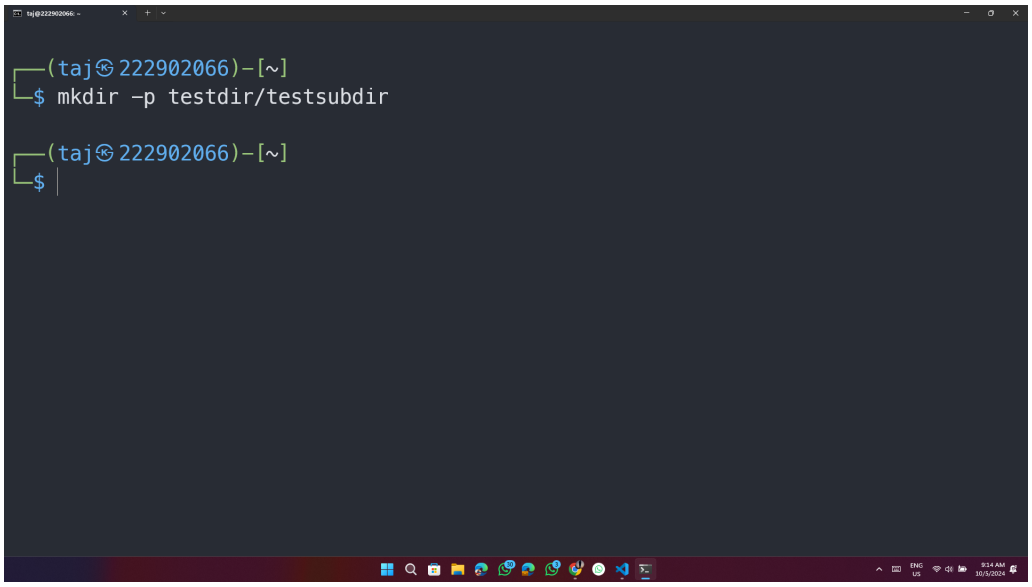
14. cd --help : Displays help information about the `cd` command.



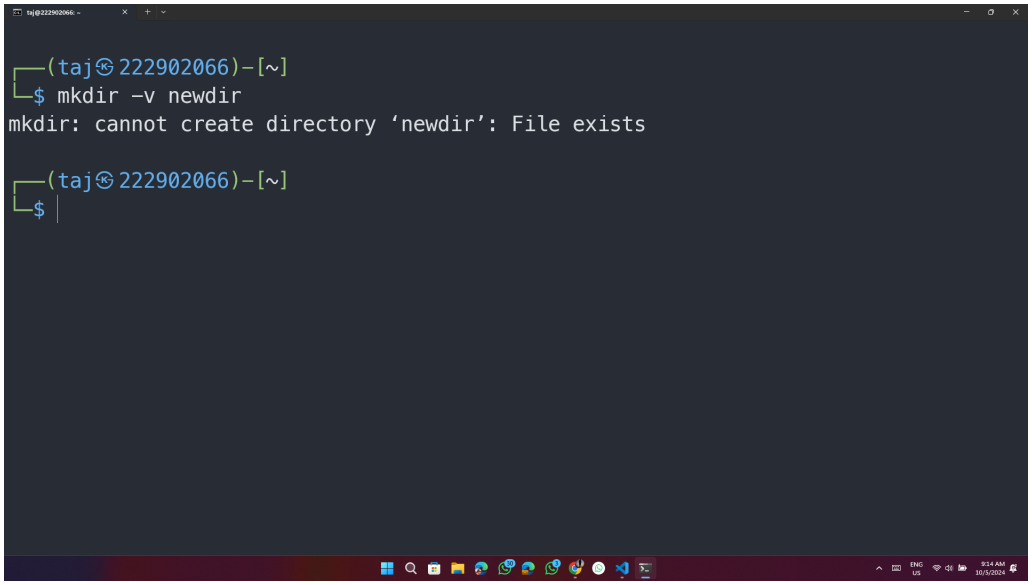
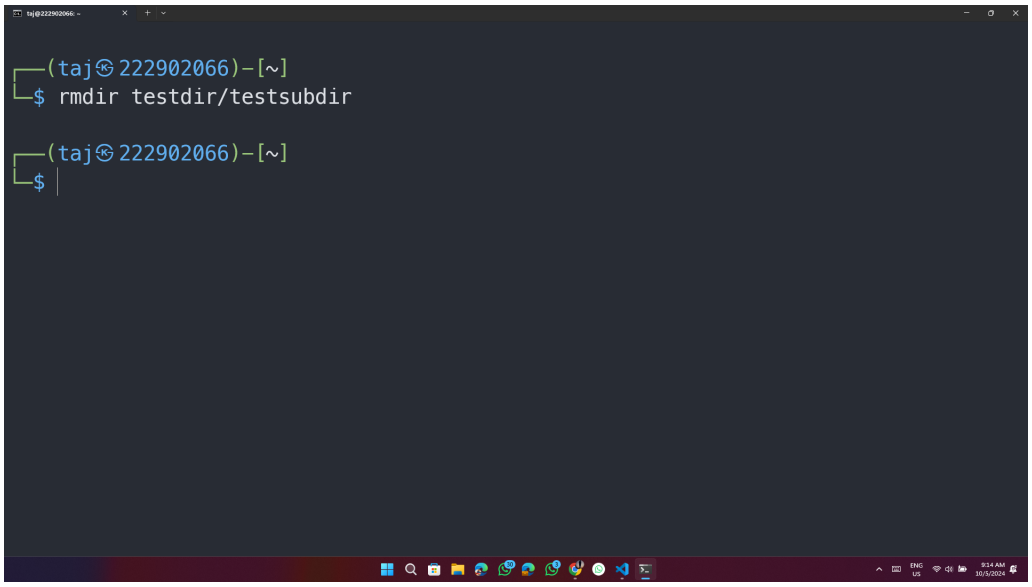
15. mkdir testdir : Creates a directory named `testdir`.



16. mkdir -p testdir/testsubdir : Creates a directory and its parent directories if they do not exist.



17. mkdir -v newdir : Verbosely creates a directory, displaying the result.



18. rmdir testdir/testsubdir : Removes the empty directory `testsubdir` from `testdir`.