

SUPERUSER COMMANDS:

1. **sudo chown :**
To change the ownership of a file to a user
2. **sudo chgrp :**
To change group of a file
3. **sudo ntfsfix :**
Mounts the windows filemanager in ubuntu in dualboot mode.
4. **sudo useradd -m -G sudo:**
Create a user with a home folder and add the user to the sudo group
5. **sudo apt-get install:**
Install packages with the root privileges.
6. **sudo apt-get remove:**
Removes packages with the root privileges.
7. **sudo apt-get update:**
Update packages with the root privileges.
8. **sudo & :**
An alternative way to run a command in background is to add an ampersand to the end.
9. **ifup :**
Enables network connection
10. **ifdown :**
Shutdown network interface
11. **sudo shutdown <time>:**
To shutdown computer
12. **sudo reboot :**
To reboot computer
13. **umount :**
To unmount file systems

14. **sudo fsck** :
check and repair a linux filesystem
15. **sudo hwclock** :
query and set the hardware clock

USER COMMANDS:

1. **lsof** :
List of all open files
2. **du** :
Show disk usage , recursively
3. **ls -ltr** :
sort files as per last modified time
4. **nmap** :
scans a server to locate open ports and the services associates with those ports
5. **whoami** :
Prints the username of the user that you are currently logged in as.
6. **watch** :
Run a command repeatedly , at specified time intervals
7. **sort** :
Sorting lines of text files in ascending order. with -r options will sort in descending order.
8. **ps** :
lists currently executing processes by owner and PID(process ID)
9. **sar** :
gives a very detailed rundown on system statistics.
10. **df** :
shows filesystem usage in tabular form.
11. **free** :
shows memory and cache usage in tabular form.

12. **modinfo** :
output information about a loadable module
13. **scp** :
Copy files securely and remotely over servers.
14. **pkill** :
Kill a process using this command
15. **ftp** :
To transfer of computer files between a client and server on a computer network.