Command: ls

- Full Form: List Segments

- Definition: This command is used to list files and directories within the current working directory. Example: ls -l

- This will list the files and directories along with their permissions, size, owner, group, and date and time of the last modification.

Command: pwd

- Full Form: Print Working Directory Definition:
- It shows the full pathname of the current working directory.
- Example: pwd
- Executing this command will output the full path to the current directory.

Command: cd

- Full Form: Change Directory Definition:
- This command is used to change the current working directory.
- Example: cd /home/user/Documents
- This will change the current directory to the Documents directory.

Command: mkdir

- Full Form: Make Directory
- Definition: This command is used to create new directories.
- Example: mkdir new folder
- This will create a new directory called "new folder" in the current directory

Command: rm

- Full Form: Remove
- Definition: This command is used to remove files or directories.
- Example: rm myfile.txt
- This will remove the file named "myfile.txt" in the current directory.

Command: touch

- Full Form: Touch (No abbreviation)
- Definition: This command is used to create new empty files.
- Example: touch newfile.txt
- This will create a new empty file named "newfile.txt".

Command: cp

- Full Form: Copy
- Definition: This command is used to copy files or directories from one location to another. Example: cp sourcefile.txt destination folder/
- This will copy the file "sourcefile.txt" to the "destination folder"

Command: mv

- Full Form: Move
- Definition: This command is used to move or rename files or directories.
- Example: mv oldname.txt newname.txt
- This will rename the file "oldname.txt" to "newname.txt".

Command: cat

- Full Form: Concatenate
- Definition: This command is used to display the content of files, concatenate files and redirect output in terminal or files.
- Example: cat file.txt
- This will display the content of "file.txt".

Command: less

- Full Form: Less (No abbreviation)
- Definition: This command is used for viewing files instead of opening the file. This is especially useful when dealing with large files.
- Example: less largefile.txt
- This will let you view "largefile.txt" in a way that allows you to scroll through it with ease.

Command: head

- Full Form: Head (No abbreviation)
- Definition: This command outputs the first part of files.
- Example: head file.txt
- -This will output the first 10 lines of "file.txt".

Command: tail

- Full Form: Tail (No abbreviation)
- Definition: This command outputs the last part of files.
- Example: tail file.txt
- This will output the last 10 lines of "file.txt".

Command: grep

- Full Form: Global Regular Expression Print
- Definition: This command searches files for lines that match a given pattern.
- Example: grep 'hello' file.txt
- This will search for the word 'hello' in "file.txt" and print the lines where the pattern is found

Command: find

- Full Form: Find (No abbreviation)
- Definition: This command is used to search and locate the list of files and directories based on conditions you specify for files that match the arguments.
- Example: find /home -name myfile.txt
- This will find the file "myfile.txt" in the "/home" directory and its subdirectories.

Command: man

- Full Form: Manual
- Definition: This command is used to display the user manual of any command that we can run on the terminal.
- Example: man ls
- This will display the manual pages for the 'ls' command.

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Command: sudo

- Full Form: Superuser Do
- Definition: This command is used to perform tasks that require administrative or root permissions.
- Example: sudo apt-get update
- This will update the list of available packages and their versions, but it does not install or upgrade any packages.

Command: df

- Full Form: Disk Filesystem
- Definition: This command is used to display the amount of disk space used and available on Linux file systems.
- Example: df -h
- This will display the disk usage in a human-readable format.

Command: du

- Full Form: Disk Usage
- Definition: This command is used to estimate file and directory space usage.
- Example: du -sh /home/user/*
- This will display the size of each file and directory in "/home/user" in a human-readable format.

Command: PS

- Full Form: Process Status
- Definition: This command provides information about the currently running processes, including their process identification numbers (PIDs).
- Example: PS -aux
- This displays all the running processes on the system

Command: kill

- Full Form: Kill (No abbreviation)
- Definition: This command is used to terminate processes manually.
- Example: kill 12345
- This will terminate the process with PID 12345.

Command: tar

- Full Form: Tape Archive
- Definition: This command is used to create and extract .tar or .tar.gz archives.
- Example: tar -cvf archive.tar /home/user
- This will create a .tar archive of the "/home/user" directory.

Command: chmod

- Full Form: Change Mode
- Definition: This command is used to change the permissions of a file or a directory.
- Example: chmod 755 myfile.txt
- This will set read, write, execute permissions for the owner, and read and execute permissions for the group and others for "myfile.txt".

Command: chown

- Full Form: Change Owner
- Definition: This command is used to change the owner and group of a file or directory. Example: chown username:groupname myfile.txt
- This will change the owner and the group of the file "myfile.txt" to "username" and "group name" respectively.

Command: ssh

- Full Form: Secure Shell
- Definition: This command is used to log into a remote machine and work directly on the remote machine.
- Example: ssh username@remote_host
- This will log you into "remote_host" as "username".

Command: wget

- Full Form: World Wide Web Get
- Definition: This command is a free utility that non-interactively downloads files from the Web. It supports HTTP, HTTPS, and FTP protocols, and can retrieve files through HTTP proxies.
- Example: wget https://example.com/file.zip
- This will download the "file.zip" from the URL to the current directory.

Command: curl

- Full Form: Client URL
- Definition: curl is used in command lines or scripts to transfer data. It supports a range of protocols like HTTP, HTTPS, FTP, FTPS, SCP, SFTP, etc.
- Example: curl -O https://example.com/file.zip
- This will download the file "file.zip" from the URL to the current directory.

Command: top

- Full Form: Table of Processes
- Definition: top command is used to show the Linux processes. It provides a live, real-time view of the running system.
- Example: Simply type top in the terminal to get the list of processes.

Command: alias

- Full Form: Alias (No abbreviation)
- Definition: alias command in Linux is used to create an alias (shortcut) for another command.
- Example: alias l='ls -l'
- This will create an alias 'l' for 'ls -l'. Now, if you type 'l', it will execute 'ls -l'.

Command: echo

- Full Form: Echo (No abbreviation)
- Definition: echo command in Linux is used to display lines of text or string on standard output or a file.
- Example: echo "Hello World"
- This will print "Hello World" on the terminal.

Command: exit

- Full Form: Exit (No abbreviation)
- Definition: exit command in Linux is used to exit the shell where it is currently running. It takes one more parameter as [N] and exits the shell with a return of status N.
- Example: exit
- This will simply exit the shell. If you provide an argument like exit 1, the shell will exit with a status of 1, indicating a general unspecified error.