**Linux Commands**

1. **cd - Change directory.**

   Example: `cd /home/user/Documents`

2. **whoami - Displays the currently logged-in user.**

   Example: `whoami`

3. **mkdir - Creates a new directory.**

   Example: `mkdir new_folder`

4. **rmdir - Removes an empty directory.**

   Example: `rmdir empty_folder`

5. **pwd - Prints the current working directory.**

   Example: `pwd`

6. **touch - Creates an empty file.**

   Example: `touch newfile.txt`

7. **cat - Displays content of a file or concatenates files, and also used to create a file to direct insert data , it's used to medge two files**

   Example: `cat file.txt`

8. **vi - Opens the vi text editor.**

   Example: `vi file.txt`

9. **cp - Copies files or directories.**

   Example: `cp file1.txt file2.txt`

10. **mv - Moves or renames files or directories.**

    Example: `mv oldname.txt newname.txt`

11. **rm - Removes files or directories.**

    Example: `rm file.txt`

12. **sort - Sorts lines of text files.**

    Example: `sort file.txt`

13. **file - Determines the type of a file.**

    Example: `file file.txt`

14. **diff - Compares two files line by line.**

    Example: `diff file1.txt file2.txt`

15. **tac - Displays file content in reverse order.**

    Example: `tac file.txt`

16. **tail - Displays the last few lines of a file.**

    Example: `tail -n 10 file.txt`

17. **find - Searches for files in a directory.**

    Example: `find /home -name "file.txt"`

18. **id - Displays user ID (UID) and group ID (GID).**

    Example: `id user`

19. **who - Shows who is logged in.**

    Example: `who`

20. **grep - Searches text using patterns.**

    Example: `grep "search term" or search term file.txt`

21. **ping - Checks network connectivity.**

    Example: `ping google.com`

22. **tree - Displays directories and files in a tree-like format.**

    Example: `tree`

23. **history - Shows command history.**

    Example: `history`

24. **wc - Counts lines, words, and characters in a file.**

    Example: `wc file.txt`

25. **ln - Creates links between files.**

    Example: `ln -s file.txt link.txt`

26. **open - Opens a file (macOS specific).**

    Example: `open file.txt`

27. **less - Views file contents one page at a time.**

    Example: `less file.txt`

28. **uniq - Filters out duplicate lines in a file.**

    Example: `sort file.txt | uniq`

29. **top - Displays system processes and resource usage.**

    Example: `top`

30. **sudo - Executes commands with root privileges.**

    Example: `sudo apt update`

31. **clear - Clears the terminal screen.**

    Example: `clear`

32. **passwd - Changes the user password.**

    Example: `passwd`