Command	Description	Options	Examples
ls	List files and directories.	• **-l**: Long format listing. • **-a**: Include hidden files hidden ones	• **ls -l** displays files and directories with detailed information.
cd	Change directory.	• **cd ..** :return to parent directory • **cd ~**: return to root directory	• **cd /path/to/directory** changes the current directory to the specified path.
pwd	Print current working directory.		• **pwd** displays the current working directory.
mkdir	Create a new directory.		• **mkdir my_directory** creates a new directory named "my_directory".
rm	Remove files and directories.	• **-r**: Remove directories recursively. • **-f**: Force removal without confirmation.	• **rm file.txt** deletes the file named "file.txt". • **rm -r my_directory** deletes the directory "my_directory" and its contents. • **rm -f file.txt** forcefully deletes the file "file.txt" without confirmation.
cp	Copy files and directories.	• **-r**: Copy directories recursively.	• **cp -r directory destination** copies the directory "directory" and

			its contents to the specified destination. • **cp file.txt destination** copies the file "file.txt" to the specified destination.
mv	Move/rename files and directories.		• **mv file.txt new_name.txt** renames the file "file.txt" to "new_name.txt". • **mv file.txt directory** moves the file "file.txt" to the specified directory.
touch	Create an empty file or update file timestamps.		• **touch file.txt** creates an empty file named "file.txt".
cat	View the contents of a file.		• **cat file.txt** displays the contents of the file "file.txt".
echo	Display text or string	• Use in conjunction with >> to print text to a file	
head	Display the first few lines of a file.	• **-n**: Specify the number of lines to display.	• **head file.txt** shows the first 10 lines of the file "file.txt". • **head -n 5 file.txt** displays the first 5 lines of the file "file.txt".

tail	Display the last few lines of a file.	• **-n**: Specify the number of lines to display.	• **tail file.txt** shows the last 10 lines of the file "file.txt". • **tail -n 5 file.txt** displays the last 5 lines of the file "file.txt".
ln	Create links between files.	• **-s**: Create symbolic (soft) links.	• **ln -s source_file link_name** creates a symbolic link named "link_name" pointing to "source_file".
find	Search for files and directories.	• **-name**: Search by filename. • **-type**: Search by file type.	• **find /path/to/search -name "*.txt"** searches for all files with the extension ".txt" in the specified directory.
grep	Search for a string in a file	•	•