

Command	Syntax	Important Specifiers (up to 8)	Example Usage	What it Does
I. Files & Directories				
ls	ls [OPTIONS] [FILE...]	-l (long format) -a (all files including hidden) -h (human-readable sizes) -R (recursive) -t (sort by modification time) -d (list directory entries themselves, not their contents)	ls -lh (Lists files in current directory with human-readable sizes and detailed info)	Lists directory contents.
pwd	pwd [OPTIONS]	-L (logical path) -P (physical path)	pwd (Shows current working directory)	Prints the name of the current working directory.
cd	cd [DIRECTORY]	~ (home directory) - (previous directory)	cd /var/log (Changes directory to /var/log), cd - (Goes back to the previous directory), cd ~ (Goes to home directory)	Changes the current working directory.
cp	cp [OPTIONS] SOURCE DESTINATION	-r or -R (recursive for directories) -i (interactive, prompt before overwrite) -u (update, copy only newer files) -p (preserve attributes) -v (verbose)	cp -rv mydir /backup/ (Copies mydir and its contents recursively to /backup/ with verbose output)	Copies files and directories.
mv	mv [OPTIONS] SOURCE DESTINATION	-i (interactive, prompt before overwrite) -u (update, move only newer files) -v (verbose) -t DIRECTORY (move all SOURCE files into DIRECTORY)	mv myfile.txt newname.txt (Renames myfile.txt to newname.txt), mv *.log /oldlogs/ (Moves all .log files to /oldlogs/)	Moves or renames files and directories.
rm	rm [OPTIONS] FILE...	-r or -R (recursive for directories) -f (force, ignore non-existent files and never prompt) -i (interactive, prompt before every removal) -v (verbose)	rm myfile.txt (Deletes myfile.txt), rm -rf olddir/ (Force-deletes olddir and its contents without prompting - USE WITH EXTREME CAUTION)	Removes (deletes) files and directories.
mkdir	mkdir [OPTIONS] DIRECTORY...	-p (parents, create parent directories as needed) -v (verbose) -m MODE (set permissions for the new directory)	mkdir newdir (Creates a new directory named newdir), mkdir -p /tmp/a/b/c (Creates a nested directory structure)	Creates new directories.
rmdir	rmdir [OPTIONS] DIRECTORY...	-p (parents, remove parent directories if empty) -v (verbose)	rmdir empty_dir (Removes an empty directory), rmdir -p /tmp/a/b/c (Removes c, then b, then a if they become empty)	Removes empty directories.
chmod	chmod [OPTIONS] MODE FILE...	-R (recursive) u+x (add execute for user) g-w (remove write for group) o=r (set read for others) a+rwX (add all for all) 755 (rwX for owner, rx for group/others)	chmod +x myscript.sh (Makes myscript.sh executable), chmod 644 myfile.txt (Sets permissions to rw-r--r--), chmod -R u+w mydir/ (Adds write permission recursively for owner)	Changes file permissions (read, write, execute) for owner, group, and others.
chown	chown [OPTIONS] USER[:GROUP] FILE...	-R (recursive) -v (verbose) --from=CURRENT_OWNER:CURRENT_GROUP (change only if current owner/group matches)	sudo chown john:devs myfile.txt (Changes owner to john and group to devs), sudo chown -R root:root /var/www/html (Changes owner/group recursively to root)	Changes file owner and group.
find	find [PATH...] [EXPRESSION]	-name PATTERN (find by name) -type TYPE (find by type: f file, d directory) -size N (find by size) -mtime N (modified N days ago) -exec COMMAND {} \; (execute command on found files) -delete (delete found files)	find . -name "*.log" -delete (Deletes all .log files in current directory and subdirectories), find /home/user -type f -mtime +7 -exec rm {} \; (Deletes files older than 7 days in user's home directory)	Searches for files in a directory hierarchy.
II. Text Processing & Viewing				
cat	cat [OPTIONS] [FILE...]	-n (number all output lines) -b (number non-blank output lines) -s (squeeze blank lines) -v (show non-printing characters)	cat myfile.txt (Displays content of myfile.txt), cat file1.txt file2.txt > combined.txt (Concatenates files into a new one)	Concatenates and displays file contents.

more	more [OPTIONS] [FILE...]	+NUM (start at line NUM) +/PATTERN (start at PATTERN) -d (display help prompt at bottom)	more large_log.txt (Displays large_log.txt one screen at a time; press space to scroll, q to quit)	Displays file contents one screen at a time, allowing forward-only navigation.
less	less [OPTIONS] [FILE...]	-N (show line numbers) -F (quit if entire file fits on one screen) -i (case-insensitive search) -S (chop long lines) +/PATTERN (start at PATTERN)	less /var/log/syslog (View syslog, allowing forward/backward navigation and searching; press q to quit)	Displays file contents one screen at a time, allowing forward and backward navigation, and searching. More powerful than more.
nano	nano [OPTIONS] [FILE]	-w (don't wrap long lines) -l (display line numbers) -B (backup files) -m (enable mouse support)	nano myfile.txt (Opens myfile.txt in the Nano editor)	A simple, user-friendly command-line text editor.
grep	grep [OPTIONS] PATTERN [FILE...]	-i (ignore case) -v (invert match) -r or -R (recursive) -n (show line number) -c (count matches) -l (list filenames only) -w (whole words only) -E (extended regex) -A (display lines after) -B (display lines before pattern) -C (context display before and after pattern)	grep -in "error" /var/log/*.log (Finds "error" (case-insensitive) in all log files in /var/log, showing line numbers and filenames)	Searches for patterns in text files.
sed	sed [OPTIONS] SCRIPT [FILE...]	-i (in-place edit) -e SCRIPT (add script to commands) -f SCRIPT_FILE (add script from file) -n (suppress auto-print)	sed 's/old/new/g' myfile.txt (Replaces all occurrences of "old" with "new" in myfile.txt and prints to stdout)	Stream editor for filtering and transforming text. Often used for search and replace operations.
cut	cut [OPTIONS] FILE	-d DELIMITER (field delimiter) -f FIELDS (select fields) -c CHAR_LIST (select characters) --complement (invert selection)	cut -d':' -f1,7 /etc/passwd (Extracts username and shell from /etc/passwd using : as delimiter)	Removes sections from each line of files.
sort	sort [OPTIONS] [FILE...]	-r (reverse order) -n (numeric sort) -k N (sort by Nth field) -u (unique, remove duplicates) -t DELIMITER (field delimiter) -h (human-readable sizes)	sort -r names.txt (Sorts names.txt in reverse alphabetical order)	Sorts lines of text files.
uniq	uniq [OPTIONS] [FILE]	-c (count occurrences) -d (show only duplicated lines) -u (show only unique lines)	sort words.txt uniq -c (Sorts words and then counts unique occurrences)	Reports or omits repeated lines.
tr	tr [OPTIONS] SET1 [SET2]	-d (delete characters) -s (squeeze repeats) -c (complement SET1)	echo "hello world" tr '[:lower:]' '[:upper:]' (Converts "hello world" to "HELLO WORLD"), echo "a a a" tr -s ' ' (Squeezes multiple spaces into single spaces)	Translates or deletes characters.
cmp	cmp [OPTIONS] FILE1 FILE2	-s (silent, only exit status) -l (print byte and line number of differences) -b (print differing bytes)	cmp file1.txt file2.txt (Compares file1.txt and file2.txt byte by byte, reports first difference)	Compares two files byte by byte and reports the first difference.
diff	diff [OPTIONS] FILE1 FILE2	-u (unified format) -r (recursive for directories) -N (treat absent files as empty) -q (brief output) -c (context format) -y (side-by-side output)	diff -u oldfile.txt newfile.txt (Shows differences between files in unified format)	Compares two files line by line and shows the differences.
xxd	xxd [OPTIONS] [FILE]	-p (plain hexdump) -l LENGTH (limit output to LENGTH bytes) -c COLS (output COLS octets per line) -i (output as C include file)	echo "hello" xxd (Displays hexadecimal dump of "hello")	Creates a hexadecimal dump of a file or standard input.
strings	strings [OPTIONS] FILE...	-n MIN_LENGTH (find sequences of at least MIN_LENGTH characters) -f (print filename before each string) -t RADIX (print offset in base RADIX)	strings /bin/ls (Extracts printable strings from the ls binary)	Finds and prints printable strings within binary files.
III. Input/Output				
echo	echo [OPTIONS] [STRING...]	-e (enable interpretation of backslash escapes)	echo "Hello, World!" (Prints "Hello, World!" followed by a newline), echo -e	Displays a line of text.

		-n (do not output trailing newline)	"Line1\nLine2" (Prints "Line1" then "Line2" on a new line)	
read	read [OPTIONS] [VAR...]	-p PROMPT (display prompt) -r (raw input, no backslash interpretation) -s (silent mode, for passwords) -t TIMEOUT (timeout after TIMEOUT seconds) -n NCHARS (read exactly NCHARS characters)	read -p "Enter your name: " NAME (Prompts user and stores input in NAME), read -s PASSWORD (Reads password silently)	Reads a line from standard input into a variable.
IV. Archiving & Compression				
tar	tar [OPTIONS] [FILE...]	-c (create archive) -x (extract archive) -f FILE (archive filename) -v (verbose) -z (gzip compression) -j (bzip2 compression) -J (xz compression) -C DIR (change to directory)	tar -czvf archive.tar.gz mydir/ (Creates gzipped tar archive of mydir), tar -xvf archive.tar (Extracts contents of archive.tar)	Archives and extracts files to/from a tarfile.
gzip	gzip [OPTIONS] [FILE...]	-d (decompress) -r (recursive) -k (keep original files) -c (write to stdout)	gzip myfile.txt (Compresses myfile.txt to myfile.txt.gz), gzip -d myfile.txt.gz (Decompresses myfile.txt.gz)	Compresses files using Lempel-Ziv coding (LZ77).
gunzip	gunzip [OPTIONS] [FILE...]	-f (force overwrite) -k (keep original file) -c (write to stdout)	gunzip myfile.txt.gz (Decompresses myfile.txt.gz)	Decompresses gzip files. Alias for gzip -d.
zip	zip [OPTIONS] ARCHIVE_NAME FILE...	-r (recurse paths) -P PASSWORD (encrypt with password) -m (move files into zip archive) -q (quiet operation) -u (update existing entries) -x PATTERN (exclude files matching pattern)	zip -r myarchive.zip mydir/ (Creates myarchive.zip from mydir/), zip -P mypass confidential.zip secret.txt (Encrypts secret.txt into confidential.zip)	Package and compress files. Creates .zip archives.
unzip	unzip [OPTIONS] ARCHIVE_NAME [FILE...]	-l (list archive contents) -d DIRECTORY (extract to directory) -o (overwrite existing files) -P PASSWORD (password for decryption) -q (quiet operation) -j (junk paths - don't recreate directory structure)	unzip myarchive.zip (Extracts contents of myarchive.zip), unzip -d /tmp/extract myarchive.zip (Extracts to /tmp/extract)	List, test and extract compressed files in a ZIP archive.
bzip2	bzip2 [OPTIONS] [FILE...]	-d (decompress) -k (keep original files) -z (compress - default) -f (force overwrite) -c (write to stdout)	bzip2 myfile.txt (Compresses myfile.txt to myfile.txt.bz2), bzip2 -d myfile.txt.bz2 (Decompresses myfile.txt.bz2)	A block-sorting file compressor. Provides higher compression ratio than gzip.
bunzip2	bunzip2 [OPTIONS] [FILE...]	-f (force overwrite) -k (keep original file) -c (write to stdout)	bunzip2 myfile.txt.bz2 (Decompresses myfile.txt.bz2)	Decompresses bzip2 files. Alias for bzip2 -d.
7z	7z <COMMAND> [OPTIONS] ARCHIVE_NAME [FILE...]	a (add to archive) x (extract with full paths) e (extract without full paths) l (list contents) -pPASSWORD (specify password) -m (method) -oOUT_DIR (output directory) -r (recurse subdirectories)	7z a myarchive.7z mydir/ (Creates a 7z archive of mydir/), 7z x myarchive.7z -o/tmp/extracted (Extracts to /tmp/extracted), 7z l myarchive.7z (Lists archive contents)	File archiver with high compression ratio. Supports many formats including 7z, ZIP, GZIP, BZIP2, TAR.
V. Networking & Remote Access				
ping	ping [OPTIONS] HOST	-c COUNT (stop after COUNT packets) -i INTERVAL (wait INTERVAL seconds) -s PACKETSIZE (packet size) -t TTL (set TTL)	ping google.com (Sends ICMP echo requests to google.com)	Sends ICMP ECHO_REQUEST packets to network hosts. Used to test network connectivity.
netstat	netstat [OPTIONS]	-a (all connections) -t (TCP connections) -u (UDP connections) -l (listening sockets) -n (numeric addresses) -p (show PID/program name)	netstat -tuln (Lists all TCP and UDP listening ports with numeric addresses)	Displays network connections, routing tables, interface statistics, etc. (often superseded by ss and ip in modern Linux).

		-r (routing table)		
ifconfig	ifconfig [INTERFACE] [OPTIONS]	up/down (activate/deactivate interface) inet ADDRESS (set IP address) netmask MASK (set netmask)	ifconfig eth0 (Displays configuration for eth0), ifconfig (Displays configuration for all active network interfaces)	Configures network interfaces. Deprecated in many modern Linux distributions in favor of the ip command.
ip	ip [OPTIONS] OBJECT COMMAND	a (address) r (route) l (link) s (statistics) show (display) add (add) del (delete)	ip a show eth0 (Displays IP addresses for eth0), ip r (Displays routing table), ip link set eth0 up (Activates eth0)	Shows/manipulates routing, devices, policy routing and tunnels. Modern replacement for ifconfig and route.
curl	curl [OPTIONS] URL	-O (save as original filename) -o FILE (save as specified file) -L (follow redirects) -I (show headers only) -X METHOD (specify HTTP method) -s (silent) -u USER:PASS (user and password)	curl -LO https://example.com/file.zip (Downloads file.zip from URL and saves with original name), curl -sI google.com (Shows HTTP headers for google.com silently)	Transfers data from or to a server, supporting various protocols.
wget	wget [OPTIONS] URL...	-c (continue incomplete download) -r (recursive download) -P PREFIX (save to prefix) -O FILE (save to file) --no-check-certificate (ignore SSL certificate issues)	wget https://example.com/image.jpg (Downloads image.jpg), wget -r -l1 https://example.com/ (Recursively downloads level 1 links from website)	Non-interactive network downloader. Retrieves files from the web.
ssh	ssh [OPTIONS] USER@HOST [COMMAND]	-p PORT (specify port) -i IDENTITY_FILE (identity file) -X (enable X11 forwarding) -L LOCALPORT:HOST:REMOTEPORT (local port forwarding) -R REMOTEPORT:HOST:LOCALPORT (remote port forwarding)	ssh user@remote.example.com (Connects to remote.example.com as user), ssh -p 2222 webuser@192.168.1.100 'ls -l /var/www' (Executes command on remote host)	Secure Shell client (remote login program). Securely connects to remote computers.
scp	scp [OPTIONS] SOURCE DESTINATION	-P PORT (specify port) -r (recursive for directories) -i IDENTITY_FILE (identity file) -v (verbose)	scp myfile.txt user@remote:/tmp/ (Copies myfile.txt to /tmp/ on remote host), scp -r user@remote:/var/www/ . (Copies remote directory to current local directory)	Secure Copy (remote file copy program). Securely copies files between hosts on a network.
VI. System Information & Management				
ps	ps [OPTIONS]	aux (show all processes, user-oriented) ef (full format, show command line) -e (all processes) -f (full format) -u USER (processes by user) ww (wide output)	ps aux grep nginx (Lists all processes and filters for nginx)	Reports a snapshot of the current processes.
top	top (interactive)	-d DELAY (delay between updates) -p PID (monitor specific PID) -u USER (monitor specific user)	top (Starts interactive process monitoring)	Displays Linux processes. Provides a dynamic real-time view of running system processes.
htop	htop (interactive)	-d DELAY (delay) -u USER (monitor user) -s COL (sort by column) -p PID (monitor specific PID)	htop (Starts interactive process monitoring with a more user-friendly interface than top)	An enhanced interactive process viewer. Offers more features and a better interface than top.
kill	kill [OPTIONS] PID...	-9 (SIGKILL - forcefully terminate) -15 (SIGTERM - gracefully terminate) -l (list signal names)	kill 1234 (Sends SIGTERM to process 1234), kill -9 5678 (Forcefully kills process 5678)	Sends a signal (default is SIGTERM) to processes specified by their Process ID (PID).
pkill	pkill [OPTIONS] PATTERN	-9 (SIGKILL) -f (match against full command line) -u USER (match by user) -t TERMINAL (match by terminal)	pkill -f firefox (Kills all processes whose command line contains "firefox")	Sends a signal to processes based on name or other attributes. More convenient than kill for targeting multiple processes by name.

bg	bg [JOB_SPEC]		sleep 60 & (Puts sleep 60 into background), bg (Resumes the last suspended job in the background)	Resumes suspended jobs in the background.
fg	fg [JOB_SPEC]		fg (Brings the last backgrounded/suspended job to the foreground), fg %1 (Brings job number 1 to the foreground)	Brings background jobs to the foreground.
nice	nice [OPTIONS] COMMAND [ARG...]	-n INCREMENT (set niceness value)	nice -n 10 my_script.sh (Runs my_script.sh with a niceness of 10, making it less prioritized)	Runs a command with an altered scheduling priority (niceness). Higher niceness means lower priority.
renice	renice [OPTIONS] PRIORITY [[-p] PID...] [[-g] PGID...] [[-u] USER...]	-n PRIORITY (set new niceness value)	renice -n 5 1234 (Changes the niceness of process 1234 to 5)	Changes the scheduling priority of a running process.
uptime	uptime [OPTIONS]	-p (pretty format)	uptime (Shows how long the system has been running)	Tells how long the system has been running, number of users, and load averages.
df	df [OPTIONS] [FILE...]	-h (human-readable sizes) -i (inodes instead of blocks) -T (print file system type) -x TYPE (exclude file systems of TYPE) -t TYPE (include only file systems of TYPE)	df -h (Displays disk space usage in human-readable format)	Reports file system disk space usage.
du	du [OPTIONS] [FILE...]	-h (human-readable sizes) -s (summarize total for each argument) -c (grand total) --max-depth=N (report up to N levels deep) -a (display all files and directories)	du -sh /var/log (Summarizes disk usage of /var/log in human-readable format)	Estimates file space usage. Summarizes disk usage for files or directories.
fdisk	fdisk [OPTIONS] DEVICE	-l (list partition tables) -s PARTITION (print partition size) -u (display sizes in sectors)	sudo fdisk -l /dev/sda (Lists partition table for /dev/sda)	Manipulates disk partition tables. (Primarily for MBR partitions).
parted	parted [OPTIONS] DEVICE [COMMAND [ARG...]]	-l (list partition tables) -s (script mode) mklabel TYPE (create new disklabel) mkpart PART_TYPE FS_TYPE START END (create new partition) print (display partition table) rm NUMBER (remove partition)	sudo parted -l (Lists partition tables on all devices), sudo parted /dev/sdb mklabel gpt (Creates a new GPT label on /dev/sdb)	A disk partition manipulator. Supports GPT and larger disks better than fdisk.
mount	mount [OPTIONS] DEVICE DIRECTORY	-t FSTYPE (specify filesystem type) -o OPTIONS (mount options like rw, ro, noexec, loop) -a (mount all from /etc/fstab) -v (verbose)	sudo mount /dev/sdb1 /mnt/data (Mounts /dev/sdb1 to /mnt/data), sudo mount -o ro /dev/cdrom /media/cdrom (Mounts CD-ROM as read-only)	Mounts a filesystem. Attaches a storage device to a directory tree.
umount	umount [OPTIONS] DIRECTORY or DEVICE	-l (lazy unmount, detach now, clean up later) -f (force unmount in case of busy device)	sudo umount /mnt/data (Unmounts the filesystem mounted at /mnt/data)	Unmounts a filesystem. Detaches a previously mounted storage device.
mkfs	mkfs [OPTIONS] -t FSTYPE DEVICE	-t FSTYPE (specify filesystem type, e.g., ext4, xfs, vfat) -F (force) -L LABEL (set volume label)	sudo mkfs -t ext4 /dev/sdb1 (Creates an ext4 filesystem on /dev/sdb1)	Builds a filesystem (formats a partition).
lsblk	lsblk [OPTIONS]	-f (show filesystem info) -m (show permissions/owner) -d (don't list slaves) -a (all devices) -o COLS (output specific columns) -p (print full device paths)	lsblk -f (Lists block devices and their filesystems)	Lists block devices (disks, partitions, removable drives) in a tree-like format.
fsck	fsck [OPTIONS] DEVICE	-a (auto repair) -y (assume yes to all questions) -F (force checking) -V (verbose) -A (check all filesystems in /etc/fstab)	sudo fsck -f /dev/sda1 (Forces a filesystem check on /dev/sda1)	Checks and optionally repairs a Linux filesystem.
uname	uname [OPTIONS]	-a (all information) -s (kernel name) -n (network node hostname)	uname -a (Displays all system information), uname -sro (Displays kernel name, release, and OS)	Prints system information.

		-r (kernel release) -v (kernel version) -m (machine hardware name) -o (operating system)		
hostname	hostname [OPTIONS] [NAME]	-f (fully qualified domain name) -i (IP address) -s (short host name)	hostname (Displays the system's hostname), hostname -f (Displays the FQDN)	Shows or sets the system's hostname.
lscpu	lscpu [OPTIONS]	-a (online and offline CPUs) -b (human readable output in column mode) -c (cached output) -p (parseable output for specific fields)	lscpu (Displays CPU architecture information)	Displays CPU architecture information (e.g., number of CPUs, cores, threads, architecture).
arch	arch		arch (Displays machine architecture)	Prints the machine architecture (e.g., x86_64).
date	date [OPTIONS] [+FORMAT]	-d STRING (display date from string) -s STRING (set system date from string) +FORMAT_STRING (format output, e.g., %Y-%m-%d, %H:%M:%S)	date (Displays current date and time), date "+%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S" (Displays formatted date and time), date -d "next monday" (Displays date for next Monday)	Prints or sets the system date and time.
man	man [SECTION] COMMAND	-k KEYWORD (search man pages for keyword) -f COMMAND (show short descriptions)	man ls (Displays the manual page for the ls command)	Displays the online manual pages for commands.
whereis	whereis [OPTIONS] COMMAND...	-b (search for binaries only) -m (search for man pages only) -s (search for sources only)	whereis ls (Locates the binary, source, and manual page files for ls)	Locates the binary, source, and manual page files for a command.
secure (Log Monitoring)	tail [OPTIONS] FILE	-f (follow changes/live updates) -n NUM (display last NUM lines)	tail -f /var/log/auth.log (Monitors the authentication log in real-time)	Note: secure is not a command. This entry refers to security-related log files, often found in /var/log/auth.log or viewed via journalctl. This example monitors the authentication log for new entries.
VII. User & Group Management				
useradd	useradd [OPTIONS] USERNAME	-m (create home directory) -s SHELL (specify login shell) -g GROUP (primary group) -G GROUPS (supplementary groups) -c COMMENT (full name/comment) -e EXPIRE_DATE (account expiration)	sudo useradd -m -s /bin/bash john_doe (Creates user john_doe with home directory and bash shell)	Creates a new user account.
usermod	usermod [OPTIONS] USERNAME	-l NEW_NAME (change login name) -d NEW_HOME (change home directory) -m (move home directory) -s SHELL (change login shell) -g GROUP (change primary group) -G GROUPS (add to supplementary groups) -a (append to groups)	sudo usermod -l jdoe -d /home/jdoe -m john_doe (Changes john_doe's username to jdoe and moves home directory)	Modifies an existing user account.
userdel	userdel [OPTIONS] USERNAME	-r (remove home directory and mail spool)	sudo userdel -r john_doe (Deletes user john_doe and removes their home directory)	Deletes a user account.
passwd	passwd [OPTIONS] [USERNAME]	-l (lock password) -u (unlock password) -d (delete password) -e (force password change on next login) -S (display password status)	passwd (Changes your own password), sudo passwd john_doe (Changes password for john_doe)	Changes user password.
groupadd	groupadd [OPTIONS] GROUPNAME	-r (create a system group) -g GID (specify Group ID)	sudo groupadd developers (Creates a new group named developers)	Creates a new group.
groupmod	groupmod [OPTIONS] GROUPNAME	-n NEW_NAME (change group name) -g GID (change Group ID) -o (allow non-unique GID)	sudo groupmod -n dev_team developers (Changes group name from developers to dev_team)	Modifies an existing group.
groupdel	groupdel GROUPNAME		sudo groupdel old_group (Deletes the group named old_group)	Deletes a group.
id	id [OPTIONS] [USERNAME]	-u (print effective user ID) -g (print effective group ID) -G (print all supplementary group IDs)	id (Displays your own user and group IDs), id john_doe (Displays user and group IDs for john_doe)	Prints real and effective user and group IDs.

		-n (print name instead of ID)		
su	su [OPTIONS] [USER]	-l (login shell, full environment) -c COMMAND (run command as user)	su - (Switches to root user with root's environment), su john_doe (Switches to john_doe's user)	Switches user ID or becomes superuser.
sudo	sudo [OPTIONS] COMMAND	-u USER (run command as USER) -i (login as target user) -s (run shell as target user) -l (list user's sudo privileges)	sudo apt update (Runs apt update as root), sudo -u john_doe ls /home/john_doe (Runs ls as john_doe)	Executes a command as another user (by default, as root). Requires user's password.
whoami	whoami [OPTIONS]		whoami (Displays your current effective username)	Prints the effective username of the current user.
who	who [OPTIONS]	-b (boot time) -r (runlevel) -H (add header line) -u (list users logged in)	who (Lists currently logged-in users)	Shows who is logged on.
groups	groups [OPTIONS] [USERNAME]		groups (Displays groups you belong to), groups john_doe (Displays groups john_doe belongs to)	Prints the names of the primary and supplementary groups for each USER or for the current process.
finger	finger [OPTIONS] [USERNAME]	-l (long format) -s (short format)	finger john_doe (Displays information about user john_doe)	User information lookup program. Displays information about users on the system.
adduser	adduser [OPTIONS] USERNAME	--home DIR (specify home directory) --shell SHELL (specify shell) --ingroup GROUP (add to group) --disabled-password (no password) --system (create system user)	sudo adduser mary (Creates a new user mary interactively, prompting for details)	Adds a user to the system. Often a more user-friendly, interactive wrapper around useradd.
deluser	deluser [OPTIONS] USERNAME	--remove-home (remove home directory) --remove-all-files (remove all files) --backup (backup files before deleting)	sudo deluser --remove-home mary (Deletes user mary and their home directory)	Deletes a user account and optionally associated files. Often a user-friendly wrapper around userdel.
last	last [OPTIONS] [USERNAME]	-a (display hostname in last column) -x (display runlevels, shutdown records) -F (full time/date) -n COUNT (limit to COUNT lines)	last reboot (Shows recent system reboots), last -n 5 (Shows the last 5 logged-in users)	Shows a listing of last logged in users.