**15 Most simple Linux commands every human needs to know  
  
1. \*\*ls\*\*:** List directory contents. This command displays the files and directories within the current directory. [X]

**2. \*\*cd\*\*:** Change directory. This command allows you to navigate between directories. [X]

**3. \*\*pwd\*\*:** Print working directory. This command prints the path of the current working directory.

**4. \*\*mkdir\*\*:** Make directory. This command is used to create a new directory.

**5. \*\*touch\*\*:** Create an empty file or update the timestamp of an existing file.

**6. \*\*rm\*\*:** Remove files or directories. It's used to delete files or directories.

**7. \*\*cp\*\*:** Copy files or directories. This command copies files or directories from one location to another.

**Example:**  
cp sample.text folder/

**8. \*\*mv\*\*:** Move or rename files or directories. This command can be used to both move files from one location to another and rename files.

**Example:**  
mv sample.txt folder/

**9. \*\*cat\*\*:** Concatenate and display files. This command is used to display the contents of one or more files.  
  
This is mostly for text files  
  
**Example:**  
cat “ls in detail.txt”  
  
**10. \*\*df\*\*:** Display free disk space. This command shows the amount of disk space available on the file system.

**11. \*\*du\*\*:** Display disk usage. This command shows the sizes of directories and files on disk.

**12. \*\*top\*\*:** Display system resource usage. It provides an ongoing look at processor activity in real time.  
  
Note: you press q to exit out of this

**13. \*\*tar\*\*:** Archive files. This command is used to create or extract files from a tarball (.tar file).  
  
Example: tar -xvf archive.tar

**14. \*\*history\*\*:** Display command history. This command shows a list of previously executed commands.  
  
**15. \*\*sudo\*\***: sudo stands for "superuser do". It is a command-line utility in Unix-like operating systems that allows a permitted user to execute a command as the superuser (also known as the root user) or as another user, as specified by the security policy configured for sudo. The superuser (root) has unrestricted access to all commands and files on the system.