Here is a comprehensive list of essential Linux commands referenced:

- `ls` — list directories and files

- `pwd` — print working directory

- `cd` — change directory

- `mkdir` — create directories

- `mv` — move or rename files

- `cp` — copy files or directories

- `rm` — remove files or directories

- `touch` — create blank/empty files

- `ln` — create symbolic (soft) or hard links

- `clear` — clear the terminal display

- `cat` — display file contents

- `echo` — print text

- `less` — view paged output (scroll)

- `man` — access command manuals

- `uname` — get system/kernel info

- `whoami` — show current username

- `tar` — extract and compress files

- `grep` — search for patterns in text

- `head` — show the first lines of files

- `tail` — show the last lines of files

- `diff` — find differences between files

- `cmp` — compare two files byte by byte

- `comm` — compare sorted files line by line

- `sort` — sort lines in text files

- `export` — export environment variables

- `zip` / `unzip` — compress/uncompress .zip files

- `ssh` — connect to remote systems securely

- `service` — manage system services

- `ps` — view active processes

- `kill` / `killall` — terminate running processes

- `df` — disk filesystem usage

- `mount` — mount file systems

- `chmod` — change file permissions

- `chown` — change file owner/group

- `ifconfig` — show network interface configuration

- `traceroute` — trace the route to a network host

- `wget` — download files from the internet

- `ufw` / `iptables` — configure firewall rules

- `apt`, `yum`, `pacman`, `rpm` — package managers

- `sudo` — run commands with elevated privileges

- `cal` — show calendar in terminal

- `alias` — define command shortcuts

- `dd` — low-level copy and conversion utility

- `whereis` — locate binaries/source/manuals

- `whatis` — quick description of a command

- `top` — real-time system process viewer

- `useradd` / `usermod` — add or modify users

- `passwd` — set/change user passwords

- `find` — search for files

- `nano` / `vim` — text editors

- `rmdir` — remove empty directories

- `du` — show directory/file sizes

- `scp` / `rsync` — secure file transfer

- `ftp` / `sftp` — (secure) file transfer protocols

- `curl` — transfer data via URLs

- `awk`, `sed`, `cut`, `wc`, `paste`, `join` — text processing utilities

- `history` — show previous commands

- `reboot` / `shutdown` — restart or shut down system

- `date` — print/set date and time

- `sleep` — delay for specified seconds

- `time` — measure program execution time

- `watch` — repeat a command periodically

- `env` — show environment variables

- `strace`, `journalctl`, `systemctl`, `free`, `vmstat`, `iostat`, `lsof`, `dmesg` — system and process monitoring/debugging tools

- `adduser` / `deluser`, `userdel`, `groups`, `chage`, `id`, `newgrp` — user/group management

https://www.digitalocean.com/community/tutorials/linux-commands