

# LINUX MOST IMPORTANT TOP 50 COMMANDS TELUGU LO

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**HANDS ON VIDEO PART 1** - <https://youtu.be/U2J8KRemwMo>

1. `ls` - The most frequently used command in Linux to list directories
2. `pwd` - Print working directory command in Linux
3. `cd` - Linux command to navigate through directories
4. `mkdir` - Command used to create directories in Linux
5. `mv` - Move or rename files in Linux
6. `cp` - Similar usage as `mv` but for copying files in Linux
7. `rm` - Delete files or directories
8. `touch` - Create blank/empty files
9. `ln` - Create symbolic links (shortcuts) to other files
10. `clear` - Clear the terminal display
11. `cat` - Display file contents on the terminal
12. `echo` - Print any text that follows the command
13. `less` - Linux command to display paged outputs in the terminal
14. `man` - Access manual pages for all Linux commands
15. `uname` - Linux command to get basic information about the OS
16. `whoami` - Get the active username
17. `tar` - Command to extract and compress files in linux
18. `tar -cvf aws.tar aws/`
19. `tar -xvf`
20. `grep` - Search for a string within an output
21. `head` - Return the specified number of lines from the top
22. `tail` - Return the specified number of lines from the bottom
23. `diff` - Find the difference between two files
24. `cmp` - Allows you to check if two files are identical
25. `comm` - Combines the functionality of `diff` and `cmp`
26. `sort` - Linux command to sort the content of a file while outputting
27. `export` - Export environment variables in Linux
28. `zip` - Zip files in Linux
29. `unzip` - Unzip files in Linux
30. `ssh` - Secure Shell command in Linux
31. `service` - Linux command to start and stop services
32. `ps` - Display active processes
33. `kill` and `killall` - Kill active processes by process ID or name
34. `df` - Display disk filesystem information

35. `mount` - Mount file systems in Linux
36. `chmod` - Command to change file permissions
37. `chown` - Command for granting ownership of files or folders
38. `ifconfig` - Display network interfaces and IP addresses
39. `traceroute` - Trace all the network hops to reach the destination
40. `wget` - Direct download files from the internet
41. `ufw` - Firewall command
42. `iptables` - Base firewall for all other firewall utilities to interface with
43. `apt`, `pacman`, `yum`, `rpm` - Package managers depending on the distribution
44. `sudo` - Command to escalate privileges in Linux
45. `cal` - View a command-line calendar
46. `alias` - Create custom shortcuts for your regularly used commands
47. `dd` - Majorly used for creating bootable USB sticks
48. `whereis` - Locate the binary, source, and manual pages for a command
49. `whatis` - Find what a command is used for
50. `top` - View active processes live with their system usage
51. `useradd` and `usermod` - Add a new user or change existing user data
52. `passwd` - Create or update passwords for existing users