echo Hello, World! :Displays the text Hello, World! in the terminal

name=Productive : Assigns the string Productive to the variable `name`.

touch file.txt : Creates an empty file named file.txt if it doesn't already exist, or updates its timestamp if it does.

ls -a : Lists all files and directories in the current directory, including hidden ones (those starting with a dot).

rm file.txt : Deletes the file named file.txt.

cp file1.txt file2.txt : Copies the file file1.txt to file2.txt. If file2.txt doesn't exist, it is created.

mv file.txt /path/to/directory/ :Moves file.txt to the specified directory.

chmod 755 script.sh : Changes the permissions of script.sh to be readable and executable by everyone, and writable by the owner.

grep pattern file.txt : Searches for the string pattern within file.txt and displays any matching lines.

kill PID :Terminates the process with the specified process ID (PID).

mkdir mydir && cd mydir && touch file.txt && echo Hello, World! > file.txt && cat file.txt : Creates a directory named mydir, changes into it, creates a file named file.txt, writes Hello, World! into the file, and then displays the content of file.txt.

ls -l | grep .txt :Lists all files in long format and filters the output to show only files that contain .txt in their names.

cat file1.txt file2.txt | sort | uniq : Concatenates file1.txt and file2.txt, sorts the combined content, and removes duplicate lines.

ls -l | grep "^d" :Lists all files in long format and filters the output to show only directories.

grep -r pattern /path/to/directory/ : Recursively searches for the string pattern in all files within the specified directory.

cat file1.txt file2.txt | sort | uniq -d : Concatenates file1.txt and file2.txt, sorts the combined content, and displays only the duplicate lines.

chmod 644 file.txt : Changes the permissions of file.txt to be readable and writable by the owner, and readable by everyone else.

cp -r source_directory destination_directory :Copies the entire source_directory and its contents to destination_directory.

find /path/to/search -name "*.txt" :Searches for all files with a .txt extension within the specified path and its subdirectories.

chmod u+x file.txt :Grants the owner of file.txt permission to execute the file.

echo $PATH :Displays the current value of the PATH environment variable.