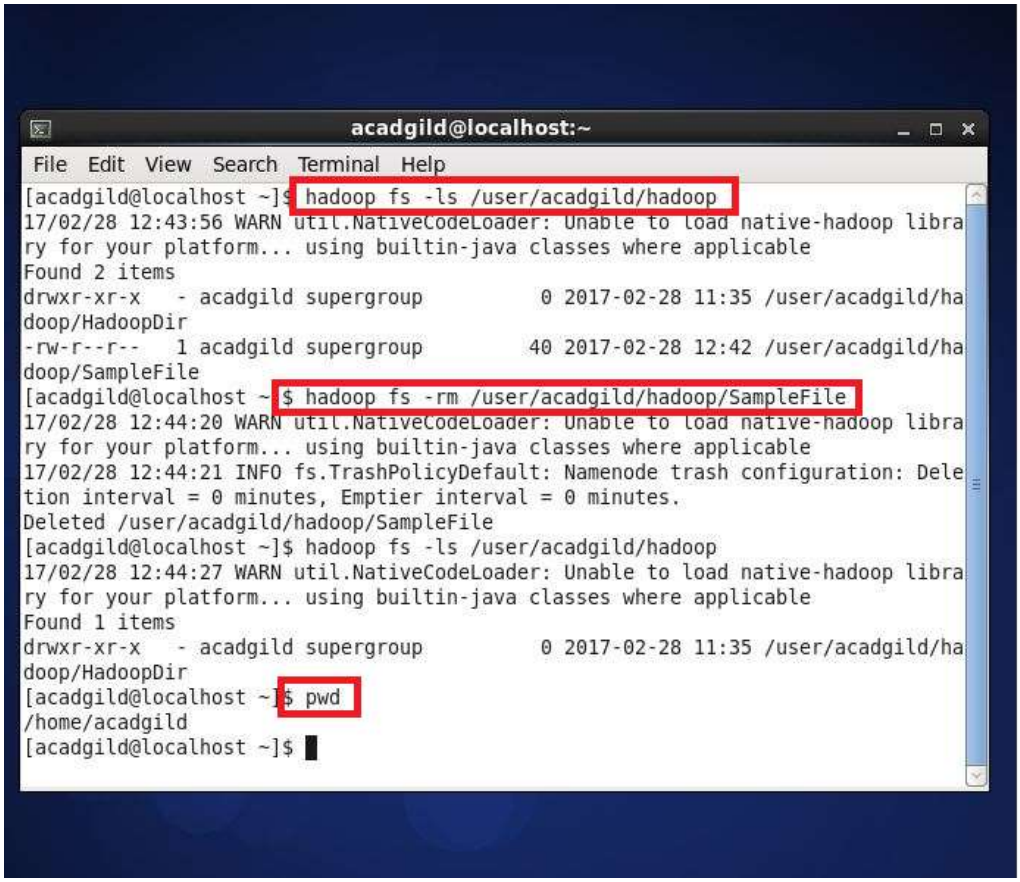
1. **LS COMMAND:**
   In computing, **ls** is a **command** to list files in Linux operating systems. When invoked without any arguments, **ls** lists the files in the current working directory.
2. **RM COMMAND:**
   rm (short for remove) is a basic LINUX **command** used to remove objects such as files, directories, device nodes, symbolic links, and so on from the file system.
3. **PWD COMMAND**:
   command '**pwd**' prints the current working directory or simply the directory user is, at present. It prints the current directory name with the complete path starting from root (/). This **command** is built in shell **command**.



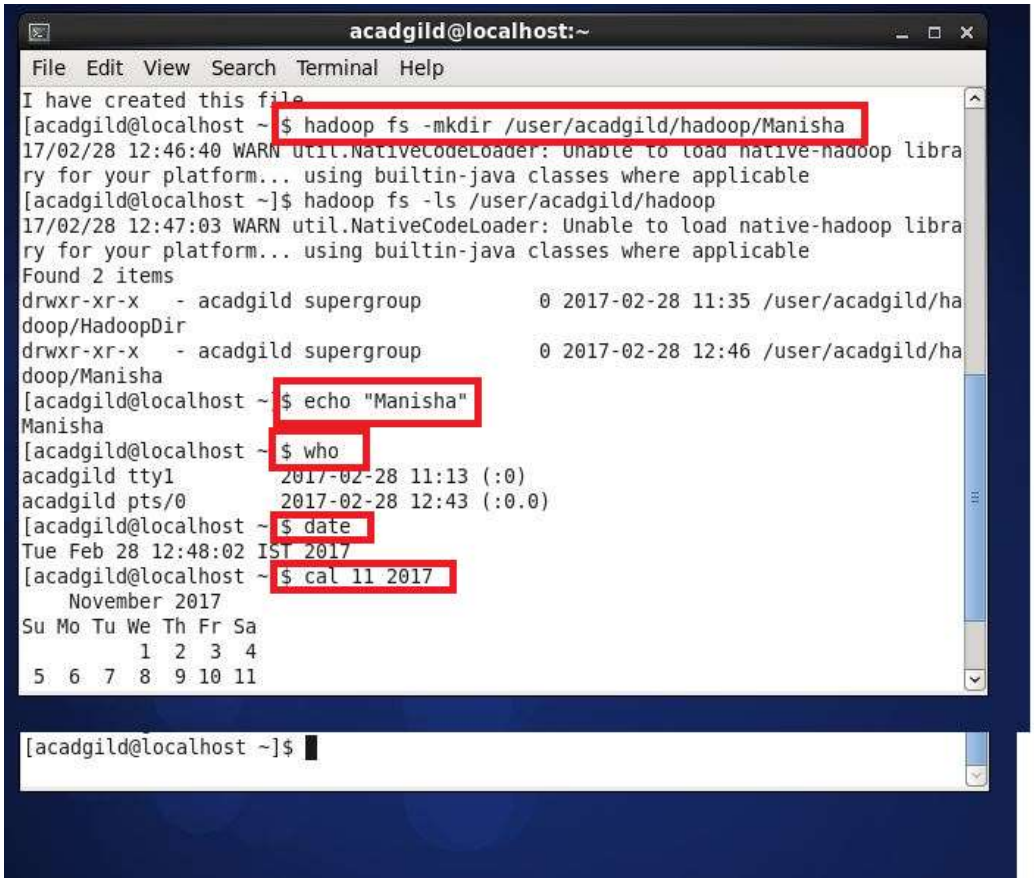
MKDIR COMMAND: The **mkdir command** is used to create new directories.

ECHO COMMAND: **echo** is a built-in **command** in the bash and C shells that writes its arguments to standard output.

WHO COMMAND: It prints information about all users who are currently logged in.

DATE COMMAND: The **date** command is used to print out, or change the value of, the system's time and date information.

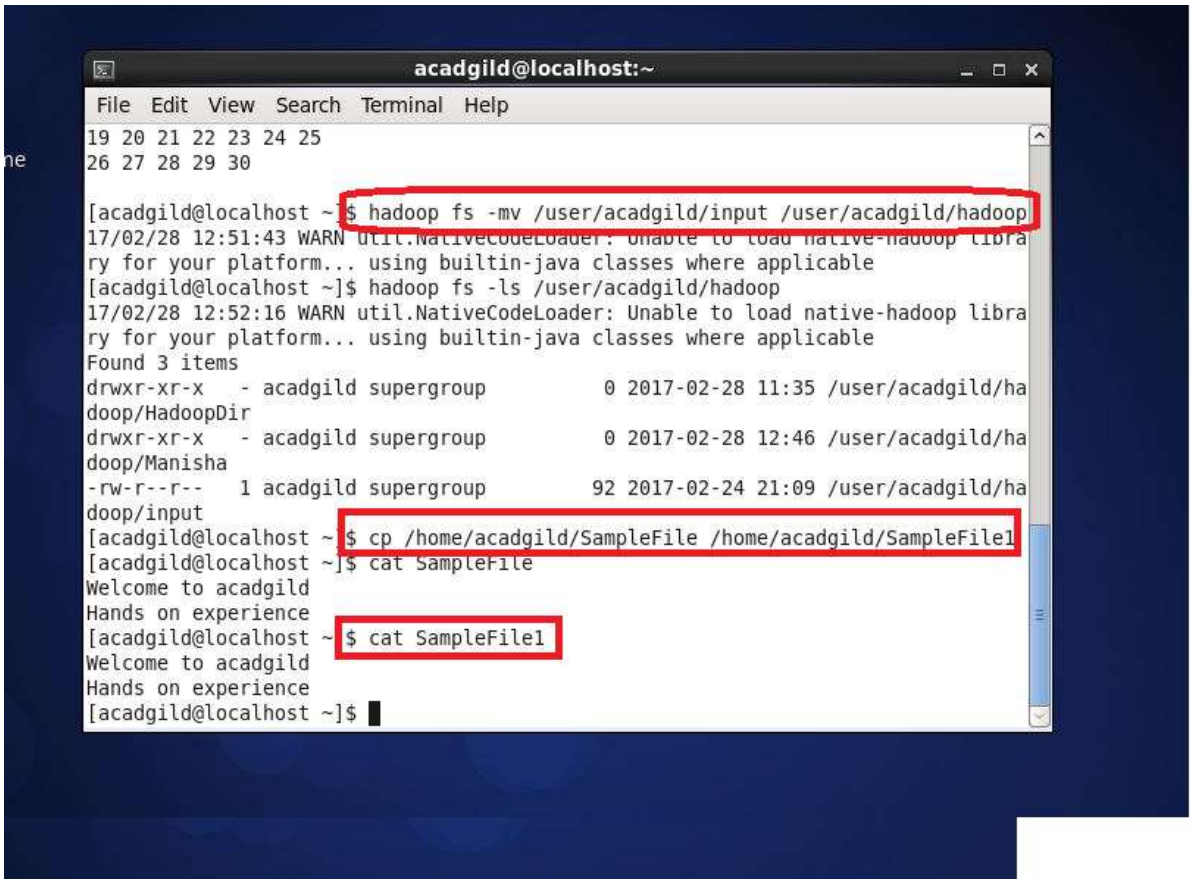
CAL COMMAND: Cal command is used to display the calendar. In general, if no options are given, **cal** displays the current month at the **command** line.



MV COMMAND: mv command is used to move files and directories.

CP COMMAND: The **cp command** is used to make copies of files and directories.

CAT COMMAND: cat command allows us view the contents of a file.



WHICH COMMAND: It helps in getting the current version.

VI COMMAND: **vi** is an interactive text editor which is display-oriented: the screen of your terminal acts as a window into the file you are editing. Changes you make to the file are reflected in what you see. Using **vi** you can **insert** text anywhere in the file very easily.

TOUCH COMMAND: The **touch command** is the easiest way to create new, empty files.