**30 Important Linux Commands**

**ls**

•Lists directory contents.

**Cd**

• Changes the current directory.

**Pwd**

• Prints the current working directory.

**Touch**

• Creates an empty file or updates the timestamp of an existing file.

**Cp**

• Copies files or directories.

**Mv**

• Moves or renames files or directories.

**Rm**

• Removes files or directories.

**mkdir**

• Creates a new directory.

**Rmdir**

• Removes an empty directory.

**chmod**

• Changes file or directory permissions.

**Chown**

• Changes file owner and group.

**Cat**

• Concatenates and displays file content.

**Less**

• Views file content one screen at a time.

**head**

• Displays the first few lines of a file.

**Tail**

• Displays the last few lines of a file.

**Grep**

• Searches for patterns in files.

**Find**

• Searches for files in a directory hierarchy.

**Df**

• Displays disk space usage. ¬

**Du**

• Displays file and directory disk usage.

**Top**

• Displays active processes in real-time.

**Ps**

• Reports a snapshot of current processes.

**Kill**

• Terminates a process by PID.

**Wget**

• Retrieves files from the web.

**Curl**

• Transfers data from or to a server.

**Nano**

• A simple text editor.

**Vim**

• A powerful text editor.

**sudo**

• Executes a command as another user, usually root.

**apt-get**

• Handles packages for Debian-based systems.

**Yum**

• Handles packages for Red Hat-based systems.

**tar**

• Archives files.

**Zip**

• Compresses files into a zip archive.