**Linux Commands**

1. Pwd- present working directory
2. ls- list of files in current directory
3. ls a - List of hidden files in the directory
4. mkdir- to create new directory
5. rmdir - delete empty directory
6. rm - delete directory and files
7. rm -r delete just directory
8. touch - create file (txt file, zip file,.......)
9. cp - copy files ( It takes two arguments on is location of the file and the other is where to copy)
10. mv - move files or rename files
11. locate - locate a file ( when you don't know where the file is saved)
12. man - to know more about command ( ex: man cd)
13. help
14. echo- move some data usually text into file
15. cat - to display contents of a file
16. df - to see the available disk space
17. zip - to compress files into a zip archive
18. Unzip - to extract files from zip archive
19. cd - Go to home directory
20. cd .. -change to previous directory
21. -a - display linux system information.
22. exit - will close terminal window
23. Clear- clear terminal window
24. Find- file exists but we don’t remember where the file is
25. head- list of first 10 lines of a file
26. Less- view files without opening an editor
27. Ping- this command lets you verify that you have network connectivity with another network device
28. ps - this command lists running processes
29. Shutdown- shutdown or reboot you linux system
30. Ssh - to make a connection to a remote Linux computer and log into your account
31. Sudo- command is required when performing actions that require root or superuser permissions, such as changing the password for another user.
32. Tail: List of last 10 lines of a file
33. Tar: create an archive file
34. Top: It shows you a real-time display of the data relating to your Linux machine
35. Uname -a option to see everything.
36. Uname -s option to see the type of kernel.
37. Uname -r option to see the kernel release.
38. Uname -v option to see the kernel version.
39. Who- This command lists the currently logged in users.
40. W- display about who logged in and what they are doing
41. whoami-to find out who you are logged in as
42. Rename : used to rename files
43. Tac: it is the reverse of cat command, t displays the file content in reverse order
44. More : In case of large files, the more command displays screenful output at a time
45. Less: Similar to more command but it includes some extra features
46. Su : it provides administrative access to another user
47. Id: display the user id (UID) and group id (GID)
48. Useradd: add or remove a user on linux server
49. passwd - change the password for the user
50. Groupadd: used to create a user group
51. Cut: to select specific column of a file
52. Grep: searching content from a file
53. Comm: compare two files or streams
54. Sed: edit files
55. Tr: translate file
56. Wc: count the lines, words and characters in a file
57. Date: display date, time, time zone
58. Cal: current mont calendar
59. Sleep:hold the terminal for certain time
60. Time: display time to execute a command
61. Zcat: display compressed files
62. Host: used to display the IP address for a given domain name and vice versa.
63. Mail: send emails from command line
64. Ssh: create remote connection through ssh portal
65. Ip: Assign an ip address
66. Mount: Connect external device file system to system’s file system
67. History: to search the history
68. Chage: change the expiry information of the users password
69. Help: it will list all the built in commands we can sue
70. Factor: will give all the possible factors of the decimal number we enter in shell
71. Whatis: to know about particular command
72. Free: to check what amount of storage is free
73. Top: to monitor the ongoing process on the linux system
74. Echo: print any text you through with command
75. Finger: display info about any user on system such as last login, home directory of user
76. Login: switch user or create new session
77. Ps: list of processes that is currently running for your session’
78. Kill: to manually kill currently on going process
79. Env: display environment variable in the linux terminal
80. Hostname: to view current host name
81. Nano: text editor
82. Ifconfig: configure network interface on the system
83. Su: To switch to another account right from linux terminal
84. Last: display the list of last logged in users into system
85. Iostat: Display all the stats of the cpu as well asio devices in terminal window
86. Sudo: to run any command as root user or root permissions
87. Dir: list all directories and folders present in current working directory
88. Sort: will help you to sort file or arrange any record
89. Tac: display contents in reverse orders
90. Diff: command will compare two directories and display difference