**Important Linux Commands to Know**

Mastering the Linux command line will make you more efficient, especially when working with Fedora Server, where the CLI is the primary interface. Below is a list of essential commands every Fedora user should know.

📂 Navigating the File System

* pwd – Print Working Directory  
  Shows your current location in the file system.
* cd – Change Directory  
  Navigate to another folder. Example: cd /etc
* cd .. – Go up one level in the directory tree.
* cd ~ – Return to your home directory.
* ls – List directory contents  
  Use flags for more info:
  + ls -l (long format)
  + ls -a (show hidden files)
* clear – Clears the terminal screen for a clean view.

📄 Working with Files and Directories

* touch file.txt – Create a new empty file.
* mkdir foldername – Make a new directory.
* cp file1.txt file2.txt – Copy a file.
* mv file1.txt /tmp/ – Move or rename a file.
* rm file.txt – Delete a file.  
  ⚠️ **Warning:** No confirmation or recycle bin.
* rmdir foldername – Delete an empty directory.

🔍 Getting Help

* man <command> – Show the manual page for a command. Example: man ls
* <command> --help – View a quick reference for a command.
* info <command> – Access more detailed command information.

🛠️ Useful System Info Commands

* whoami – Displays the current user.
* hostname – Shows the system's hostname.
* uname -r – Shows the kernel version.
* df -h – Displays disk space in a human-readable format.
* free -h – Shows memory usage.
* top – Real-time view of system processes.
* uptime – Shows how long the system has been running.

✅ Tips for Success

* Use the Tab key to auto-complete filenames and paths.
* Use the up and down arrow keys to navigate command history.
* Don’t be afraid to experiment in a safe directory like your home folder.
* Learn man pages—they're your built-in documentation.