* **pwd** outputs the name of the current working directory.
* **ls** lists all files and directories in the working directory.
* **cd** switches you into the directory you specify.
* **mkdir** creates a new directory in the working directory.
* **touch** creates a new file inside the working directory.
* Options modify the behavior of commands:
  + **ls -a** lists all contents of a directory, including hidden files and directories
  + **ls -l** lists all contents in long format
  + **ls -**t orders files and directories by the time they were last modified
  + Multiple options can be used together, like ls –alt
* From the command line, you can also copy, move, and remove files and directories:
  + **cp** copies files
  + **mv** moves and renames files
  + **rm** removes files
  + **rm -r**removes directories
* The common redirection commands are:
  + **>** redirects standard output of a command to a file, overwriting previous content.
  + **>>** redirects standard output of a command to a file, appending new content to old content.
  + **<** redirects standard input to a command.
  + **|**redirects standard output of a command to another command.
* A number of other commands are powerful when combined with redirection commands:
  + **sort**: sorts lines of text alphabetically.
  + **uniq**: filters duplicate, adjacent lines of text.
  + **grep**: searches for a text pattern and outputs it.
  + **sed** : searches for a text pattern, modifies it, and outputs it.
* **export VARIABLE="Value"** sets and exports an environment variable.
* **USER** is the name of the current user.
* **PS1** is the command prompt.
* **HOME** is the home directory. It is usually not customized.
* **PATH** returns a colon separated list of file paths. It is customized in advanced cases.
* **env** returns a list of environment variables.