1. Is - The most frequently used command in Linux to list directories 2. **pwd** - Print working directory command in Linux 3. **cd** - Linux command to navigate through directories 4. **mkdir** - Command used to create directories in Linux 5. my - Move or rename files in Linux 6. cp - Similar usage as my but for copying files in Linux 7. rm - Delete files or directories 8. **touch** - Create blank/empty files 9. In - Create symbolic links (shortcuts) to other files 10. cat - Display file contents on the terminal 11. **clear** - Clear the terminal display 12. echo - Print any text that follows the command 13. less - Linux command to display paged outputs in the terminal 14. man - Access manual pages for all Linux commands 15. uname - Linux command to get basic information about the OS 16. **whoami** - Get the active username 17. tar - Command to extract and compress files in Linux

18. grep - Search for a string within an output 19. **head** - Return the specified number of lines from the top 20. tail - Return the specified number of lines from the bottom 21. diff - Find the difference between two files 22. cmp - Allows you to check if two files are identical 23. **comm** - Combines the functionality of diff and cmp 24. sort - Linux command to sort the content of a file while outputting 25. **export** - Export environment variables in Linux 26. **zip** - Zip files in Linux 27. unzip - Unzip files in Linux 28. ssh - Secure Shell command in Linux 29. **service** - Linux command to start and stop services 30. **ps** - Display active processes 31. kill and killall - Kill active processes by process ID or name 32. **df** - Display disk filesystem information

33. **mount** - Mount file systems in Linux

34. **chmod** - Command to change file permissions 35. **chown** - Command for granting ownership of files or folders 36. **ifconfig** - Display network interfaces and IP addresses 37. **traceroute** - Trace all the network hops to reach the destination 38. wget - Direct download files from the internet 39. ufw - Firewall command 40. iptables - Base firewall for all other firewall utilities to interface with 41. apt, pacman, yum, rpm - Package managers depending on the distro 42. sudo - Command to escalate privileges in Linux 43. cal - View a command-line calendar 44. alias - Create custom shortcuts for your regularly used commands 45. **dd** - Majorly used for creating bootable USB sticks 46. whereis - Locate the binary, source, and manual pages for a command 47. **whatis** - Find what a command is used for 48. top - View active processes live with their system usage 49. useradd and usermod - Add new user or change existing users data

50. **passwd** - Create or update passwords for existing users













