This page contains the required basic commands.

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Everything is Case sensitive in Linux.
Tab is used to autofill.
Double tab will show the folders with typed letters.

pwd :	Print working directory.
cd <name> :	Enter the directory <name>
cd .. :	Go back one directory
ls :	Show the folders present
mkdir <name>:	Makes a directory with the name
rmdir <name>:	Removes directory of name
ls -la :	Hidden folders will be shown
cp <location1> <location2>:	Copy a file from location1 to 2
rm <filename> :	Removes the <filename>
mv <location1> <location2>:	Moves from location1 to 2
locate <filename>:	shows everything with the name filename
psswd:	Change password
man <anycommand>:	shows the manual page for that command
chmod 777 <file> :	Gives full access over the file
adduser <name>:	Adds a user with name <name>
su <username>:	Switches user to username
ifconfig :	Shows different network interfaces and ip address associated with them.
iwconfig :	Shows the network adapters
ping <ipaddress>:	Checks if the ipaddress is responsive and talks with it
arp -a :	Shows the ipadress it talks to and mac address its associated with.
netstat -ano :	Shows active connections to the machine
route :	Shows the routing table
echo "<text>" > filename :	Writes text to the file filename
➢ , >> :	Replaces , Appends
touch <filename> :	Creates a file filename
nano <filename> :	Creates the file and opens it in the terminal
cat <filename> :	Shows the content of the text file in the terminal
gedit <filename> :	Same as nano but it has a GUI
service apache2 start:	Starts apache2 web server
python -m SimpleHTTPServer 8080 :	Starts a webserver with the ipaddress of the machine on port 8080 and the files of the machine can be accessed.
service apache2 stop:	Stops the web server
systemctl enable ssh :	Opens up ssh after every booting
systemctl enable postgresql :	Postgresql will run every time we boot.
apt-get update && apt-get upgrade :	Get the updates and install them

apt-get install git :	Installs git on the machine
git clone <websitelink> :	Clones the repo on the machine
grep "<keyword>" :	This command can be used as a pipeline to narrow down our results with the mentioned keyword
cut -d " " -f 4 :	This cuts down the result by every space and gives out the fourth term.
tr -d ":"	This removes the colon from the output
File ./<directoryname>*	Prints the file type of all the files in the specified directory

Option	Explanation
. OR ./	Refer to the **Current Working Directory**
-type **f**	File is of type : **regular file**
-readable	Matches files which are readable.
-executable	Matches files which **are executable** & **directories which are searchable**
! -executable	Matches files that are **NOT** executable & directories which are **NOT** searchable
-size **1033**c	File uses 1033 units of space. `c` refer to **bytes.**

Option	Explanation
/	Root Directory
-user **uname**	File is owned by user **uname** *(numeric user ID allowed)*
-group **gname**	File belongs to group **gname** *(numeric group ID allowed)*
-size **n**c	File uses **n** units of space. `c` refer to bytes.

Find command Usage Explained