Linux Important Commands

- 1. **Is** Lists files and directories in the current directory.
- 2. **cd** Changes the current directory.
- 3. **pwd** Prints the current working directory.
- 4. mkdir Creates a new directory.
- 5. **rmdir** Removes an empty directory.
- 6. rm Removes files or directories.
- 7. **cp** Copies files or directories.
- 8. my Moves or renames files or directories.
- 9. **touch** Creates an empty file or updates the timestamp of an existing file.
- 10.cat Concatenates and displays the content of files.
- 11. nano Opens a simple text editor.
- 12.vim Opens a powerful text editor.
- 13.grep Searches for patterns in files.
- 14. find Searches for files and directories in a directory hierarchy.
- 15.**chmod** Changes file permissions.
- 16.**chown** Changes file owner and group.
- 17.**df** Displays disk space usage.
- 18.du Displays disk usage of files and directories.
- 19.**top** Displays real-time system resource usage.
- 20.**ps** Displays currently running processes.
- 21.kill Terminates a process by its ID.
- 22.**pkill** Terminates processes by name.
- 23.tar Archives files and directories.

- 24.gzip Compresses files.
- 25.gunzip Decompresses files.
- 26.**ssh** Connects to a remote machine via SSH.
- 27.**scp** Copies files over SSH.
- 28.wget Downloads files from the web.
- 29.curl Transfers data from or to a server.
- 30.apt-get Manages packages on Debian-based systems.
- 31.yum Manages packages on Red Hat-based systems.
- 32.**systemctl** Manages systemd services.
- 33. service Manages system services.
- 34. hostname Displays or sets the system's hostname.
- 35. **ifconfig** Configures network interfaces (deprecated, use ip instead).
- 36. ip Configures network interfaces.
- 37.ping Tests connectivity to another host.
- 38.**netstat** Displays network connections, routing tables, and interface statistics.
- 39.ss Displays network socket information.
- 40. mount Mounts a filesystem.