

Linux Commands

- 1)ls - 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)mv - Move or rename files in Linux
- 6)cp - Similar usage as mv but for copying files in Linux
- 7)rm - Delete files or directories
- 8)touch - Create blank/empty files
- 9)ln - 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

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- 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 apt, pacman, yum, 41)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.
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