

Lesson Plan

Basic 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. **clear** - Clear the terminal display
11. **cat** - Display file contents on the terminal
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** - Administration Tool for IPv4 Packet Filtering and NAT
- 41. **apt, pacman, yum, rpm** - Package managers depending on the distribution.
- 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 a new user or change existing user data.
- 50. **passwd** - Create or update passwords for existing use
- 51. **rmdir** - Remove Empty Directories
- 52. **more** - View File Contents (One Screen at a Time)
- 53. **find** - Search for Files in a Directory Hierarchy
- 54. **uniq** - Report or Omit Repeated Lines
- 55. **curl** - Transfer Data from or to a Server
- 56. **du** - Estimate File Space Usage
- 57. **awk** - Pattern Scanning and Processing Language
- 58. **crontab** - Schedule Jobs to Run at a Specific Time
- 59. **rsync** - Remote File and Directory Synchronization
- 60. **vim or nano**: Text Editors
- 61. **systemctl**: Control the Systemd System and Service Manager
- 62. **lsof**: List Open Files