# Basic Linux Commands

1. **ls** – List files and directories.
2. **pwd** – Print the current working directory.
3. **cd** – Change the current directory.
4. **mkdir** – Create new directories.
5. **rmdir** – Remove empty directories.
6. **touch** – Create empty files or update timestamps.
7. **cp** – Copy files and directories.
8. **mv** – Move or rename files and directories.
9. **rm** – Remove files or directories.
10. **cat** – Display the contents of a file.
11. **less** – View file contents one screen at a time.
12. **head** – Display the first few lines of a file.
13. **tail** – Display the last few lines of a file.
14. **find** – Search for files in a directory hierarchy.
15. **locate** – Quickly find files by name.
16. **du** – Show disk usage of files and directories.
17. **df** – Report disk space usage.
18. **tree** – Display directory structures in a tree-like format.
19. **stat** – Display detailed information about a file.
20. **file** – Determine a file's type.

# User and Permissions Commands

21. **whoami** – Display the current user.
22. **id** – Show user ID (UID) and group ID (GID).
23. **chmod** – Change file permissions.
24. **chown** – Change file ownership.
25. **groups** – List groups a user belongs to.
26. **passwd** – Change a user's password.
27. **su** – Switch to another user.
28. **sudo** – Execute commands with elevated privileges.

# Process Management Commands

29. **ps** – Display active processes.
30. **top** – Show real-time running processes.
31. **htop** – Interactive process viewer.
32. **kill** – Terminate processes by ID.
33. **killall** – Terminate processes by name.
34. **jobs** – List background jobs.
35. **fg** – Bring a background job to the foreground.
36. **bg** – Resume a job in the background.

# Networking Commands

37. **ping** – Check connectivity to a network host.
38. **ifconfig** – Display or configure network interfaces.
39. **ip** – Show/manipulate network interfaces and routing.
40. **curl** – Transfer data from or to a server.
41. **wget** – Download files from the web.
42. **ssh** – Securely connect to remote machines.
43. **scp** – Securely copy files between machines.
44. **netstat** – Display network connections.
45. **traceroute** – Trace the route packets take to a host.

## System Commands

46. **uname** – Show system information.
47. **uptime** – Display system uptime.
48. **dmesg** – Show system messages.
49. **free** – Display memory usage.
50. **reboot** – Reboot the system.