1. ~ - this tells that the user is in home account.
2. pwd - It stands for present working directory, this tells/ gives the user details of his/her about present directory.
3. $ - Normal User Account.
4. sudo su- for acessing admin root directory
5. ls- this command lists all the directories present in the present working directories.
6. ls –l this command lists all the folders present in the present in the present working directory.
7. cd – this command stands for change directories, used to change the directories from one to another.
8. ls –a This command lists all the hidden files in a directory.
9. ls –A this command ignores all the ‘.’ and ‘..’ hidden files in the directory and displays them.
10. cd .. - This command goes one directory backwards.
11. cd – This command takes to the home directory.
12. cd \- This command takes the user to root directory.
13. cd ~ - This command takes the user to root directory.
14. ed / this command tells if that is a directory or not.
15. Exit – this command is used to close the terminal.
16. clear this command is used to clear the screen.
17. ls –f –this command is used to displays all the folder without format + it displays all the hidden files
18. cat (filename) - this command is used to read the contents inside the file.
19. man- This command is used to display the manual commands on the terminal (man ls) displays all the available commands on the terminal.
20. echo- this command is used to print.( echo hello world)
21. $mv short form of move,this command is used to rename r copy the contents from one file to another file( mv filename[source] filename[destination])
22. $mkdir – this command stands for make directory, this is used to create a directory directly from the terminal.
23. $rmdir this command is used to remove directory.(rmdir filename).
24. $who- this command tells user who is the current user in the session.
25. Date this command displays present date and time.
26. Touch this command is used to create new file in the directory.
27. rm this command is used to remove a file from the directory.
28. cp this command is used to copy the file contents from one file to another file.
29. mv this command is used to move the file contents from one file to another file.
30. Tac this command is used to print the reverse order of cat
31. Sort this command is used to sort the file contents in dictionary format
32. -b this command is used to display the line numbers of the file.( cat –b filename)
33. mkdir –p 1/2/3/4/5 this command is used to create directory (directory inside a directory)
34. mkdir demo{1,2,3} this command is used to create different directory with name as ‘demo’as first name and 1,2,3 as second name respectively
35. Rm –rf 1 this command is used to remove the directories recursively which is created one inside another.
36. ls –l lists the contents inside the file in a dataformat order.
37. ls–lr lists the contents inside the file in a dataformat order but in reverse order.
38. ls –lr –a This command lists the contents inside the file in a recursive order including the hidden files.
39. ls –lar-this is short/ another form of ls –lr –a lists the contents inside the file in a recursive order including the hidden files.
40. ls –l –a-r this command lists the contents inside the file in a recursive order including the hidden files.
41. passwd this command helps the user to change the password.
42. Tree- this command helps user to get an hierarchy view of any directory.
43. --help this command helps the user as a manual.
44. Ctrl+c for terminating the process.
45. Tree –c this command gives the hierarchy view of a directory and files where the user is present,
46. Tree –cd this command gives the hierarchy view of only directory where the user is present.





























