a. For Navigating the File System:

S. No.	Command	Function	Example
1.	cd	To change the working directory	cd cyber To Navigate from the current work directory to its subdirectory cd /etc/network/interfaces To Navigate to the 'interfaces' directory, The full address is required when the folder is not a part of the current working directory. cd .. To Navigate to the directory that is one level above the current working directory.
2.	ls	To list the content of the directory	Ls To list the content of the current working directory ls etc/network/interfaces To list the content of 'interfaces' directory. ls -a To list all files including the hidden files ls -l To display permissions to files and directories in the current working directory
3.	pwd	To print the current location.	pwd

b. To Read files:

S. No.	Command	Function	Example
1.	cat	To display the content of the file	cat cyber.txt To display the content of the 'cyber.txt' file.

c. To manage the file system:

S. No.	Command	Function	Example
1.	cp	To copy file or folder to a new location	cp cyber.txt /home/cyber To copy the file from the current working directory to the 'cyber' directory.
2.	mkdir	To make a folder	mkdir cyber To create a folder named 'cyber' mkdir /home/cyber/cyber To create a folder named 'cyber' inside the folder cyber.
3.	mv	To move file or folder to a new location.	mv cyber.txt /home/cyber To move the file from the current working directory to the 'cyber' directory mv cyber.txt cybersec.txt To rename a file
4.	nano	To edit or create with a text editor	nano cyber.txt To open/create a file named 'cyber' in text editor
5.	rm	To delete a file	rm cyber.txt To delete a file named 'cyber.txt'
6.	rmdir	To delete/remove a folder	rmdir cyber To delete a folder named 'cyber' rmdir /home/cyber/cyber

			To delete a folder named 'cyber' inside the folder cyber.
7.	touch	To create a new file	touch cyber.txt To create a file named 'cyber.txt' in the current working directory. touch /home/cyb/cyb.txt To create a file named 'cyb' inside the folder named 'cyb'.
8	gedit	To open text editor	gedit file.txt To open the file named 'file.txt'.

d. To Manage User and Permissions:

S. No.	Command	Function	Example
1.	sudo	To run a command with administrative or root permissions	sudo Wireshark To open the application named 'Wireshark' using the command line interface (CLI)
2.	sudo useradd	To add a new user	sudo useradd cybadm To add a user named 'cybadm'
3.	sudo userdel	To delete a user	sudo userdel cybadm To delete the user named 'cybadm'.
4.	sudo usermod	To modify existing user account	sudo usermod -l cybersec cyberlab To change the name of the existing user account 'cybersec' to 'cyberlab'.

e. To get help in Linux:

S. No.	Command	Function	Example
1.	man	To display information about the command and how it works.	man chown To display information about chown

f. Network Commands

S. No.	Command	Function	Example
1.	ping	To check connectivity between computers	ping 10.0.2.8 To check whether there is a connectivity with the computer of IP address 10.0.2.8 .
2.	ifconfig	To print information about network interfaces.	ifconfig To print network interface information ifconfig -s eth0 To print network interface information for the interface 'eth0'
3.	traceroute	To track a packet's hop to its destination	traceroute google.com To track packet's path when it hops from one computer to another over the network
4.	dig	To display DNS information	dig google.com To display DNS information of Google
5.	arp	To display ARP cache	arp –a To display IP addresses mapped with their respective MAC addresses.
6.	ssh username@<IP address>	To establish an SSH connection.	ssh cyber@10.0.2.X To connect the remote device 'cyber'. 10.0.2.X is the IP address of the remote host.
7.	telnet <IP address>	To establish a telnet connection	telnet 10.0.2.X To connect to the remote host with address 10.0.2.X .

For more information, you can refer to the following websites:

1. Linux Network Commands Cheat Sheet | phoenixNAP KB
2. Top 60 Linux Commands for Beginners + Free Linux Cheat Sheet (hostinger.com)