

Linux Commands You MUST Know

- ls - The most frequently used command in Linux to list directories
- pwd - Print working directory command in Linux
- cd - Linux command to navigate through directories
- mkdir - Command used to create directories in Linux
- mv - Move or rename files in Linux
- cp - Similar usage as mv but for copying files in Linux
- rm - Delete files or directories
- touch - Create blank/empty files
- ln - Create symbolic links (shortcuts) to other files
- clear - Clear the terminal display
- cat - Display file contents on the terminal
- echo - Print any text that follows the command
- less - Linux command to display paged outputs in the terminal
- man - Access manual pages for all Linux commands
- uname - Linux command to get basic information about the OS
- whoami - Get the active username
- tar - Command to extract and compress files in linux
- grep - Search for a string within an output
- head - Return the specified number of lines from the top
- tail - Return the specified number of lines from the bottom
- diff - Find the difference between two files
- cmp - Allows you to check if two files are identical
- comm - Combines the functionality of diff and cmp
- sort - Linux command to sort the content of a file while outputting
- export - Export environment variables in Linux
- zip - Zip files in Linux
- unzip - Unzip files in Linux
- ssh - Secure Shell command in Linux
- service - Linux command to start and stop services
- ps - Display active processes
- kill and killall - Kill active processes by process ID or name
- df - Display disk filesystem information
- mount - Mount file systems in Linux
- chmod - Command to change file permissions

- `chown` - Command for granting ownership of files or folders
- `ifconfig` - Display network interfaces and IP addresses
- `traceroute` - Trace all the network hops to reach the destination
- `wget` - Direct download files from the internet
- `ufw` - Firewall command
- `iptables` - Base firewall for all other firewall utilities to interface with
- `apt`, `pacman`, `yum`, `rpm` - Package managers depending on the distribution
- `sudo` - Command to escalate privileges in Linux
- `cal` - View a command-line calendar
- `alias` - Create custom shortcuts for your regularly used commands
- `dd` - Majorly used for creating bootable USB sticks
- `whereis` - Locate the binary, source, and manual pages for a command
- `whatis` - Find what a command is used for
- `top` - View active processes live with their system usage
- `useradd` and `usermod` - Add a new user or change existing user data
- `passwd` - Create or update passwords for existing users