Here is a compilation of Linux commands I've learned so far from various tutorials, practice sessions, and my own brainstorming. If I come across and start using new commands, I'll make sure to include them here.

# File and Directory Management:

1. cat – Display file contents.
2. cd – Change the working directory.
3. chmod – Modify file permissions.
4. chown – Change ownership of files or directories.
5. cp – Copy files and directories.
6. diff – Compare two files' content and differences.
7. file – Check a file's type.
8. find – Locate files or folders.
9. head – Display the first lines of a file.
10. ln – Create links to files or directories.
11. ls – List a directory's contents.
12. mkdir – Create a new directory.
13. mv – Move or rename files and directories.
14. pwd – Show the current working directory's path.
15. rm – Remove files.
16. rmdir – Remove directories.
17. sort – Reorder a file's content.
18. tail – Display the last lines of a file.
19. touch – Create a new empty file.
20. unzip – Extract files from a ZIP archive.
21. zip – Create a ZIP archive.

# Text Editing:

1. nano – Edit a file with a text editor.
2. vi – Edit a file with a text editor.
3. jed – Edit a file with a text editor.

# Text Processing:

1. awk – Find and manipulate patterns in a file.
2. cut – Section and print lines from a file.
3. grep – Search for a string within a file.
4. sed – Find, replace, or delete patterns in a file.

# System Information:

1. df – Display overall disk space usage.
2. du – Check storage consumption of a file or directory.
3. hostname – Show the system's hostname.
4. ifconfig – Display network interfaces and their configurations.
5. netstat – Show network information, including routing and sockets.
6. ping – Check network connectivity.
7. traceroute – Track a packet's hops to its destination.
8. uname – Print information about the machine's kernel and hardware.

# Process Management:

1. htop – View running processes with an interactive user interface.
2. jobs – Display a shell's running processes and their statuses.
3. kill – Terminate a running process.
4. ps – Create a snapshot of all running processes.
5. top – View running processes and system resource usage.

# User and Permissions:

1. alias – Set aliases for commands.
2. cal – Display a calendar in Terminal.
3. chown – Change ownership of files, directories, or symbolic links.
4. history – List previously run commands.
5. su – Run programs in the current shell as another user.
6. sudo – Run a command as a superuser.
7. useradd – Create a new user account.
8. userdel – Remove a user account.
9. whoami – Get the active username.

# File Compression and Archiving:

1. tar – Archive files without compression in a TAR format.

# Network and Connectivity:

1. curl – Transmit data between servers using URLs.
2. dig – Display DNS information, including record types.
3. nslookup – Query a domain's IP address and vice versa.
4. scp – Securely copy files or directories to another system.
5. wget – Download files from a URL.

# System Utilities:

1. apt-get – Manage package libraries on Debian-based distros.
2. file – Check a file's type.
3. locate – Find files in the system's database.
4. man – Display a command's manual.
5. systemctl – Manage system services.
6. time – Calculate command execution time.
7. watch – Run another command continuously.

# Reference:

<https://www.hostinger.in/tutorials/linux-commands>

<https://www.digitalocean.com/community/tutorials/linux-commands>