Linux
Commands

File Commands

Command	Description
ls	Lists directory contents.
cd	Changes the current directory.
pwd	Prints the working directory.
mkdir	Creates a new directory.
rmdir	Removes an empty directory.
rm	Removes files or directories.
cp	Copies files or directories.
mv	Moves or renames files or directories.
touch	Creates an empty file or updates the timestamp.
cat	Concatenates and displays file content.

Process Management

Command	Description
ps	Displays currently running processes.
top	Displays real-time system processes.
kill	Terminates a process by ID.
bg	Resumes a stopped job in the background.
fg	Brings a job to the foreground.
nice	Starts a process with a given priority.
renice	Changes the priority of an existing process.

System Info

Command	Description
uname	Displays system information.
df	Displays disk space usage.
du	Displays directory space usage.
free	Displays memory usage.
uptime	Shows how long the system has been running.
who	Shows who is logged in.

Searching

Command	Description
grep	Searches for a pattern in files.
find	Searches for files in a directory hierarchy.
locate	Finds files by name.
which	Shows the full path of shell commands.

File Permission

Command	Description
chmod	Changes file permissions.
chown	Changes file owner and group.
chgrp	Changes group ownership.

Compression

Command	Description
tar	Archives files.
gzip	Compresses files.
gunzip	Decompresses files.
zip	Creates zip archives.
unzip	Extracts zip archives.

Network

Command	Description
ping	Checks connectivity to a host.
ifconfig	Configures network interfaces.
netstat	Displays network connections, routing tables, etc.
ssh	Connects to a remote host.
scp	Copies files between hosts.

Swipe

Shortcuts

Shortcut	Description
Ctrl+C	Terminates a process.
Ctrl+Z	Stops a process and puts it in the background.
Ctrl+D	Logs out from the current session.
Ctrl+L	Clears the terminal screen.
Tab	Auto-completes file/directory names.