**Some fundamental Linux commands that can be quite useful:**  
  
\*\*\*\*Note: I will update 10 commands in this file daily to cover \*\*\*\*

1. pwd (Print Working Directory): Shows the current directory you're in.

pwd

2. ls (List): Lists files and directories in the current directory.

ls

3. cd (Change Directory): Moves to another directory.

cd directory\_name

4. mkdir (Make Directory): Creates a new directory.

mkdir directory\_name

5. rm (Remove): Deletes files or directories. Be cautious, as this command is irreversible.

rm file\_name

rm -r directory\_name

6. cp (Copy): Copies files or directories from one location to another.

cp source\_file destination\_file

7. mv (Move): Moves files or directories from one location to another.

mv source\_file destination\_file

8. cat (Concatenate): Displays the contents of a file.

cat file\_name

9. touch: Creates an empty file or updates the timestamp of an existing file.

touch file\_name

10. nano or vi (Text Editors): Opens a text editor to create or edit files.

nano file\_name

vi file\_name

11. grep (Global Regular Expression Print): Searches for specific patterns in files.

grep pattern file\_name

12. man (Manual): Displays the manual pages for commands.

man command\_name

13. sudo (Superuser Do): Executes a command with superuser/root privileges.

sudo command\_name

14. apt/yum (Package Managers): Install, update, or remove software packages.

sudo apt install package\_name

sudo yum install package\_name  
  
15. --help Flag: Many commands support a --help flag that provides a brief overview of how to use the command and its available options.

16. info: Some commands have more detailed documentation available through the **info** command.

17. help: In some shells like Bash, the help command provides information about built-in shell commands.

18. Whatis: The whatis command in Linux is used to display a brief description of a given command. It provides a concise summary from the manual pages about what the command does.

19. Whereis: The whereis command in Linux is used to locate the binary, source code, and manual page files for a specific command.

20. Mandb: The mandb command in Linux is used to build and update the manual page index cache.

21. History: The history command in Linux is used to display a list of previously executed commands in the terminal session. It shows a numbered list of commands along with their respective execution order.

22. Clear: The clear command in Linux is used to clear the terminal screen by removing the previous commands and outputs, giving you a clean slate to work with.  
  
23. LL: It's a shorthand way to get a detailed listing of files and directories in the current directory.

24. Echo: The echo command in Linux is used to display text or variables on the terminal. It's a simple way to output information, typically used for printing messages, displaying variables, or generating content within shell scripts.

25. Head: The head command in Linux is used to display the beginning or the first few lines of a file or multiple files. By default, it shows the first 10 lines of each specified file.  
  
26. Tail: The tail command in Linux is used to display the end or the last few lines of a file or multiple files. By default, it shows the last 10 lines of each specified file.  
  
27. Tac: The tac command in Linux is used to display the contents of a file in reverse order, line by line.

28. More: The more command in Linux is used to view the contents of a file, one page at a time, in the terminal. It allows you to scroll through the file, displaying it gradually, page by page.  
  
29. Less: The less command in Linux is similar to more but offers additional functionalities and flexibility. It allows you to view and navigate through files in a paginated manner, just like more, but it also provides options for scrolling, searching, and moving both forward and backward within the file.

30. String: With the help of this we can convert any binary file to a readable text file.