Some fundamental Linux commands that can be quite useful:  
  
Note: I will update 15 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

These commands cover basic file manipulation, navigation, and system interaction. They form the core tools for working in a Linux terminal. There are many more commands available, each with its own set of options and functionalities, which can be explored using man or online documentation.