**1. mkdir (Make Directory)**

Creates a new directory (folder).  
**Example:**

mkdir my\_folder

This creates a directory named my\_folder.

**2. cd (Change Directory)**

Switches to a different directory.  
**Example:**

cd my\_folder

Moves into the my\_folder directory.

To go back one directory:

cd ..

**3. touch**

Creates an empty file or updates the timestamp of an existing file.  
**Example:**

touch file1.txt

This creates an empty file named file1.txt.

**4. cat > filename**

Creates a file and allows you to write content directly into it.  
**Example:**

cat > file1.txt

Type the content, press **Ctrl+D** to save.

**5. cat file1 file2 > file3**

Combines the content of multiple files into one file.  
**Example:**

cat file1.txt file2.txt > combined.txt

Merges the content of file1.txt and file2.txt into combined.txt.

**6. cat**

Displays the content of a file.  
**Example:**

cat file1.txt

Shows the content of file1.txt.

**7. ls (List)**

Lists the files and directories in the current folder.  
**Example:**

ls

Shows all files and folders.

**ls \*.txt**

Lists all files with a .txt extension.  
**Example:**

ls \*.txt

Shows files like file1.txt, file2.txt.

**8. pwd (Print Working Directory)**

Displays the current directory path.  
**Example:**

pwd

Might show something like /home/user/my\_folder.

**9. cp (Copy)**

Copies a file or directory.  
**Example:**

cp file1.txt file2.txt

Creates a duplicate of file1.txt named file2.txt.

To copy a directory (with all its content):

cp -r my\_folder new\_folder

**10. mv (Move or Rename)**

Moves or renames files or directories.  
**Example (rename):**

mv file1.txt file\_renamed.txt

Renames file1.txt to file\_renamed.txt.

**Example (move):**

mv file1.txt my\_folder/

Moves file1.txt into my\_folder.

**11. head**

Displays the first few lines of a file (default is 10 lines).  
**Example:**

head file1.txt

Shows the top 10 lines of file1.txt.

To see a specific number of lines:

head -n 5 file1.txt

Shows the first 5 lines.

**12. tail**

Displays the last few lines of a file (default is 10 lines).  
**Example:**

tail file1.txt

Shows the last 10 lines of file1.txt.

**To see a specific number of lines:**

tail -n 5 file1.txt

Shows the last 5 lines.

**13. tac**

Displays the content of a file in reverse order (last line first).  
**Example:**

tac file1.txt

If file1.txt has:

Line1

Line2

Line3

**Output will be:**

Line3

Line2

Line1

**14. more**

Displays file content page by page. Useful for long files.  
**Example:**

more file1.txt

Press **Space** to go to the next page, **q** to quit.

**15. id**

Displays user ID, group ID, and other related information.  
**Example:**

id

Might output:

uid=1000(user) gid=1000(user) groups=1000(user),27(sudo)

**16. clear**

Clears the terminal screen.  
**Example:**

clear

Your terminal becomes neat and clean. 😊

**17. vi**

Opens a file in the vi text editor for editing.  
**Example:**

vi file1.txt

* Press **i** to enter insert mode and start typing.
* Press **Esc** and type :wq to save and exit.

**18. grep**

Searches for a pattern in a file or output.  
**Example:**

grep "word" file1.txt

Searches for the word "word" in file1.txt and shows matching lines.

**19. diff**

Compares two files and shows their differences.  
**Example:**

diff file1.txt file2.txt

Displays line-by-line differences between file1.txt and file2.txt.

**20. ping**

Tests the connection to a network or website.  
**Example:**

ping google.com

Continuously pings Google and shows network response times. Press **Ctrl+C** to stop.

**21. history**

Shows a list of previously used commands.  
**Example:**

history

Outputs something like:

1 ls

2 mkdir test

3 touch file.txt

**22. hostname**

Displays the name of the current computer (hostname).  
**Example:**

hostname

my-computer.

**23. hostname -i**

Displays the IP address of the current machine.  
**Example:**

hostname -i

Outputs the IP address, e.g., 192.168.0.10.

**24. chmod**

Changes file permissions.  
**Example:**

chmod 644 file1.txt

Sets permissions for file1.txt to read and write for the owner, and read-only for others.

**25. nl (Number Lines)**

Displays file content with line numbers.  
**Example:**

nl file1.txt

If file1.txt contains:

Hello

World

Output will be:

Copy code

1 Hello

2 World

**26. wc (Word Count)**

Counts the number of lines, words, and characters in a file.  
**Example:**

wc file1.txt

3 10 50 file1.txt

(3 lines, 10 words, 50 characters).

**27. uniq**

Removes duplicate lines from a file.  
**Example:**

uniq file1.txt

If file1.txt has:

apple

apple

banana

Output will be:

apple

banana

**28. rmdir**

Deletes empty directories.  
**Example:**

rmdir empty\_folder

Removes empty\_folder if it's empty.

**29. rm**

Deletes files or directories.  
**Example (file):**

rm file1.txt

Deletes file1.txt.

**Example (directory):**

rm -r my\_folder

Deletes my\_folder and all its content.