**1.Pwd**

**print working directory**) writes the full pathname of the current working directory to the standard output

# pwd [OPTION]

**2.Vi**

**vi** is actually the command which starts the visual mode of **[ex](https://www.computerhope.com/unix/uex.htm)**, the landmark editing program developed by Joy. As **ex** gained popularity, Joy noticed that most users were exclusively using its visual mode, so to make things more convenient for his users, he added a link to **ex** which started it in visual mode automatically. Today **vi** is the most popular text editor among [Linux](https://www.computerhope.com/jargon/l/linux.htm) users.

vi [ -| -s ] [-l] [-L] [-R] [ -r [ filename ] ] [-S] [-t tag] [-v] [-V]

[-x] [-w] [-n ] [-C] [+command | -c command ] filename

**3.Touch**

The **touch** command updates the access and [modification](https://www.computerhope.com/jargon/m/modify.htm) times of each FILE to the current system time.

If you specify a FILE that does not already exist, **touch** creates an empty file with that name (unless the **-c** or **-h** options are specified; see below).

touch file.txt

**4.Mkdir**

Short for make directory, mkdir is a command used in Linux, Unix, Windows command line, as well as FTP sessions to create new directories.

**5.Rm**

rm removes each specified FILE. By default, it does not remove directories; see [Removing Directories](https://www.computerhope.com/unix/urm.htm" \l "Removing-Directories) below for details.

The removal process [unlinks](https://www.computerhope.com/unix/unlink.htm) a file name in a [filesystem](https://www.computerhope.com/jargon/f/filename.htm) from [data](https://www.computerhope.com/jargon/d/data.htm) on the [storage device](https://www.computerhope.com/jargon/s/stordevi.htm), and marks that space as usable by future [writes](https://www.computerhope.com/jargon/w/write.htm). In other words, removing files increases the amount of [available space](https://www.computerhope.com/issues/ch000624.htm) on your [disk](https://www.computerhope.com/jargon/d/disk.htm).

**6.Ls**

Command used in [Linux](https://www.computerhope.com/jargon/l/linux.htm), [Unix](https://www.computerhope.com/jargon/u/unix.htm), and their respected variants that lists the files and directories in the current directory.

**7.Echo**

echo is a fundamental command found in most operating systems that offer a command line. It is frequently used in scripts, batch files, and as part of individual commands; anywhere you may need to insert text. Many command shells such as bash, ksh and csh implement echo as a built-in command.

echo [SHORT-OPTION]... [STRING]...

echo LONG-OPTION

**8.Cat**

The **cat command** (short for “concatenate “) is one of the most frequently used**command** in **Linux**/Unix, Apple Mac OS X operating systems. **cat command** allows us to create single or multiple files, view contain of file, concatenate files and redirect output in terminal or files.

1. **Who**

who command to display users who are currently logged in your server.

**10.cd**

The **cd command**, also known as chdir (**change directory**), is a **command**-line OS shell **command**used to change the current working **directory** in operating systems such as Unix, DOS, OS/2, AmigaOS (where if a bare path is given, **cd** is implied), Windows, and **Linux**.

**11.Date**

Date command is helpful to display date in several formats. It also allows you to set systems date and time.

date --date="12/2/2014"

date --date="2 Feb 2014"

**12. Cal**

**cal** originally appeared in version 6 of [AT&T](https://www.computerhope.com/comp/att.htm) [Unix](https://www.computerhope.com/jargon/u/unix.htm). Since then there have been versions released for [BSD](https://www.computerhope.com/jargon/b/bsd.htm), [Linux](https://www.computerhope.com/jargon/l/linux.htm), and other Unix [variants](https://www.computerhope.com/jargon/v/variant.htm). You should check your particular installation's manual for version-specific options. Listed below are the traditional syntax and options for Unix **cal**.

cal [options] [[[day] month] year]

**13.mv**

**mv** renames file *SOURCE* to *DEST*, or moves the *SOURCE* file (or files) to *DIRECTORY*.

mv [OPTION]... [-T] SOURCE DEST

1. **Cp**

The **cp** command is used to make copies of files and directories.

cp [OPTION]... [-T] SOURCE DEST

1. **Which**

**which** returns the [pathnames](https://www.computerhope.com/jargon/p/path.htm) of the [files](https://www.computerhope.com/jargon/f/file.htm) (or [links](https://www.computerhope.com/unix/link.htm)) which would be [executed](https://www.computerhope.com/jargon/e/execute.htm) in the current [environment](https://www.computerhope.com/jargon/e/environm.htm), had the *filename* (or *filename*s) been given as a command (or commands) in a strictly [POSIX](https://www.computerhope.com/jargon/p/posix.htm)-conformant [shell](https://www.computerhope.com/jargon/s/shell.htm). It does this by searching the paths in the **PATH** [environment variable](https://www.computerhope.com/jargon/e/envivari.htm) for executable files matching the names of the arguments.

which -a [filename] ...