**Linux commands are essential for working with the Linux operating system. Here are some basic Linux commands:**

**1. File and Directory Operations:**

**- ls:** List files and directories.

**- cd:** Change directory.

**- pwd:** Print working directory.

- **mkdir**: Create a directory.

**- rm:** Remove/delete a file or directory.

**- cp:** Copy files or directories.

**- mv:** Move/rename files or directories.

**2. File Viewing and Editing:**

**- cat:** Concatenate and display the content of files.

**- more** or **less:** Display the content of a file one screen at a time.

- **nano** or **vim**: Text editors for creating and editing files.

**3. Working with Text:**

**- echo**: Print text to the terminal.

**- grep**: Search for patterns in files.

**- awk** and **sed**: Powerful text processing tools.

**4. User Management:**

**- whoami:** Display the current username.

**- passwd**: Change user password.

**- su:** Switch user.

- **sudo**: Execute a command with superuser privileges.

**5. System Information:**

**- uname**: Display system information.

**- df**: Display disk space usage.

**- du:** Display file and directory space usage.

**- top** or **htop**: Display real-time system statistics.

**6. Process Management:**

- **ps**: Display information about running processes.

- **kill**: Terminate a process.

- **killall**: Terminate a process by name.

- **pkill**: Signal processes based on name.

**7. Package Management:**

- **apt** (for Debian/Ubuntu): Package management tool for installing, updating, and removing software.

- **yum** (for Red Hat/Fedora): Package management tool similar to `apt`.

- **dnf** (for newer Fedora versions): Package management tool.

**8. Network Operations:**

**- ping:** Test network connectivity.

**- traceroute** or **tracepath**: Trace the route packets take to reach a destination.

**- ifconfig** or **ip**: Display and configure network interfaces.

**- ssh:** Connect to a remote server over Secure Shell.

**9. File Permissions:**

**- chmod**: Change file permissions.

**- chown**: Change file owner and group.

**10. Compression and Archiving:**

- **tar**: Create, extract, and manage tar archives.

- **zip** and unzip: Compress and decompress files in zip format.

These are just a few examples of basic Linux commands. There are many more commands available, and each command often has various options and arguments that you can explore by checking their respective manual pages (**`man**` command).

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