Common Linux Shell Commands

1. `ls` - Lists the contents of a directory.
   - `ls -l` - Shows detailed listing with permissions, size, owner, etc.
   - `ls -a` - Lists all files, including hidden ones (those starting with `.`).
2. `cd` - Changes the current directory.
   - `cd ..` - Moves up one directory level.
   - `cd ~` - Moves to the home directory.
3. `pwd` - Prints the working directory (shows the path to the current directory).
4. `cp` - Copies files or directories.
   - `cp source destination` - Copies a file from source to destination.
   - `cp -r source_directory destination_directory` - Recursively copies a directory.
5. `mv` - Moves or renames files or directories.
   - `mv oldname newname` - Renames a file or moves it to a new location.
6. `rm` - Removes files or directories.
   - `rm -f filename` - Forcefully removes a file without prompting.
   - `rm -r directory` - Recursively removes a directory and its contents.
7. `mkdir` - Creates a new directory.
   - `mkdir newdir` - Creates a new directory called `newdir`.
8. `rmdir` - Removes an empty directory.
9. `touch` - Creates a new empty file or updates the timestamp of an existing file.
10. `cat` - Concatenates and displays the content of files.
    - `cat filename` - Displays the content of the file on the terminal.
11. `more` or `less` - Displays text one screen at a time.
    - `less filename` - Lets you navigate through the text file.
12. `tail` - Displays the last part of a file.
    - `tail -f filename` - Continuously monitors the end of a file (useful for logs).
13. `head` - Displays the first part of a file.
14. `grep` - Searches text using patterns.
    - `grep 'pattern' filename` - Searches for 'pattern' within a file.
15. `find` - Searches for files in a directory hierarchy.
    - `find . -name filename` - Finds a file named `filename` starting in the current directory and looking recursively.
16. `chmod` - Changes the file mode (permissions).
    - `chmod 755 filename` - Sets the permissions to `755` on `filename`.
17. `chown` - Changes the owner of a file.
    - `chown user:group filename` - Changes the owner to `user` and the group to `group`.
18. `ps` - Displays the currently running processes.
    - `ps aux` - Displays a detailed list of all running processes.
19. `kill` - Sends a signal to a process, usually to stop the process.
    - `kill -9 PID` - Forcefully stops the process with the given PID.

20. `top` - Displays the running tasks and their system resource usage.
21. `echo` - Displays a line of text/string that is passed as an argument.
    - `echo "Hello World"` - Prints "Hello World" to the console.
22. `man` - Displays the manual page for a command.
    - `man ls` - Displays the manual page for the `ls` command.
23. `whoami` - Displays the username of the current user.
24. `sudo` - Executes a command with superuser privileges.
    - `sudo apt-get update` - Runs the `apt-get update` command with superuser privileges (on Debian-based systems).
25. `apt-get`, `yum`, or `dnf` - Package management commands (depending on the distribution).
26. `tar` - Archives files.
    - `tar -czvf archive.tar.gz /path/to/directory` - Creates a gzipped tar archive of the specified directory.
27. `wget` or `curl` - Downloads files from the internet.
    - `wget http://example.com/file` - Downloads the file from the given URL.
28. `ssh` - Secure Shell, a protocol for securely accessing networked machines.
    - `ssh user@host` - Connects to `host` as `user`.