Here is the properly arranged list of Linux commands:

| # | Command | Description |

| 1 | alias | Create an alias for a command. |

| 2 | apt | Advanced Package Tool: a package management system for Debian-based distributions. |

| 3 | awk | A versatile text processing tool for searching and manipulating text files. |

| 4 | basename | Display the name of a file without the path. |

| 5 | bash | A popular shell for Linux. |

| 6 | cat | Concatenate and display files. |

| 7 | cd | Change the current working directory. |

| 8 | chmod | Change file permissions. |

| 9 | chown | Change file ownership. |

| 10 | clear | Clear the terminal screen. |

| 11 | cmp | Compare two files byte by byte. |

| 12 | cp | Copy files or directories. |

| 13 | curl | A tool for transferring data from or to a server. |

| 14 | cut | Cut out selected portions of each line of a file. |

| 15 | df | Display the amount of disk space available on the file system. |

| 16 | diff | Compare two files and display the differences. |

| 17 | du | Estimate file space usage. |

| 18 | echo | Display a line of text. |

| 19 | env | Display environment variables. |

| 20 | exit | Exit the shell. |

| 21 | find | Search for files or directories. |

| 22 | free | Display the amount of free and used memory in the system. |

| 23 | fsck | File system consistency check and repair. |

| 24 | grep | Search for a pattern in a file. |

| 25 | groups | Display the groups a user belongs to. |

| 26 | head | Display the first few lines of a file. |

| 27 | history | Display a list of previously executed commands. |

| 28 | hostname | Display the name of the current host. |

| 29 | id | Display user and group information. |

| 30 | ifconfig | Display network interface configuration. |

| 31 | jobs | Display status of jobs in the current shell. |

| 32 | kill | Send a signal to a process. |

| 33 | less | Display a file one screenful at a time. |

| 34 | ln | Create a link to a file. |

| 35 | locate | Find files by name. |

| 36 | lsof | List open files. |

| 37 | ls | List directory contents. |

| 38 | man | Display a manual page. |

| 39 | mkdir | Create a new directory. |

| 40 | mount | Mount a file system. |

| 41 | mv | Move or rename files or directories. |

| 42 | netstat | Display network status. |

| 43 | nice | Set process priority. |

| 44 | nohup | Run a command that survives shell termination. |

| 45 | passwd | Change the password of the current user or another user. |

| 46 | ps | Display information about running processes. |

| 47 | pwd | Display the current working directory. |

| 48 | reboot | Restart the system. |

| 49 | rm | Remove files or directories. |

| 50 | rmdir | Remove a directory. |

| 51 | rsync | A tool for efficiently transferring and synchronizing files. |

| 52 | scp | Secure copy files between hosts on a network. |

| 53 | sed | Stream editor for filtering and transforming text. |

| 54 | service | Control system services. |

| 55 | shutdown | Shut down the system. |

| 56 | sleep | Suspend execution for a specified time. |

| 57 | sort | Sort and display text files. |

| 58 | source | Read commands from a file and execute them in the current shell. |

| 59 | ssh | Securely log into a remote system. |

| 60 | stat | Display file or file system status. |

| 61 | su | Switch to another user account. |

| 62 | sudo | Execute a command as another user, typically the superuser. |

| 63 | tail | Display the last few lines of a file. |

| 64 | tar | Archive and compress files. |

| 65 | top | Display information about running processes. |

| 66 | touch | Create an empty file or update the modification time of a file. |

| 71 | tail | Output the last part of files. |

| 72 | tar | Manipulate archive files. |

| 73 | tee | Read from standard input and write to standard output and files. |

| 74 | top | Display Linux processes. |

| 75 | touch | Change file timestamps. |

| 76 | traceroute | Print the route packets trace to network host. |

| 77 | tr | Translate or delete characters. |

| 78 | umask | User file-creation mode mask. |

| 79 | uniq | Uniquify files. |

| 80 | uptime | Show how long the system has been running. |

| 81 | useradd | Create a new user or update default new user information. |

| 82 | usermod | Modify a user account. |

| 83 | users | Output the list of users currently logged in to the current host. |

| 84 | uuencode | Encode a binary file. |

| 85 | vi | Text editor. |

| 86 | vmstat | Report virtual memory statistics. |

| 87 | w | Show who is logged on and what they are doing. |

| 88 | watch | Execute a program periodically, showing output fullscreen. |

| 89 | wc | Print newline, word, and byte counts for each file. |

| 90 | wget | Retrieve files from the web. |

| 91 | whereis | Locate the binary, source, and manual page files for a command. |

| 92 | which | Locate a command and display its pathname. |

| 93 | who | Show who is logged on. |

| 94 | whoami | Print effective userid. |

| 95 | xargs | Execute utility, passing constructed argument list(s). |

| 96 | xxd | Make a hexdump or do the reverse. |

| 97 | yes | Output a string repeatedly until killed. |