ls ls –a ls –l ls –la ls -R	Lists the content of a folder (folders and files). Folders are in different color than files. This command can optionally have the following parameters **-a** displays hidden files and directories **-l** display the content of the folder in a list form, you can add a filter following the command, ex: *ls –l myfile.**, will display all files with the name "myfile" with any extension. **-R** show the content of the folders inside the folder you are
cd *<directory_name>*	Move to directory specified
cd ..	Goes back one level
cd	Quick jump to your home directory
pwd	Displays the shell session's current directory location
man *<command>*	Displays basic help of a command
touch *<filename>*	Creates an empty file or if the file exists, changes its modification date without affecting the content
mkdir *<name of directory>*	Create a new folder or directory
cp *<origin> <destination>* cp *<origin>* *<path/destination>* cp *<origin> -i <destination>*	Copy file from the "origin" path to the "destination" path. Ex: • cp file1.txt file2.txt: makes a copy of "file1.txt" into "file2.txt" • cp file1.txt /home/Gerardo/documents/file2.txt: place a copy of "file1.txt" into my documents folder with the name "file2.txt" If the file exists it will overwrite the destination, you can add the parameter **–i** and it will ask you before.
rm <file>	**-i** To confirm to remove file
rmdir <folder>	Remove a folder. Folder must be empty before proceding.
mv *<path/file>*	Move a file to a different folder. Can be used to rename the file. Ex:
echo	echo is a shell built-in that performs a very simple task: It prints out its text arguments on standard output.
cat *<file>*	The cat command is a handy tool for displaying all the data inside a text file. The **-n** parameter numbers all the lines for you.
chmod *<mode> <file>*	Means change mode. You can change permission settings to read, write and execute. Can be for you, the group or anyone. Ex: 755 for scripts that everyone can execute and 700 for scripts that only the owner can execute. Note that scripts must be readable in order to be executed.
more *<file>*	Another way to display the content of a file
Less *<file>*	Similar to more, but it does not have to read the entire input file before starting. Press "q" to quit
man *<command>*	Show information about any command