

1. cd - Change Directory

- Use: Navigates between directories.
- Example: `cd /home/user/documents`

2. file - Determine File Type

- Use: Identifies the type of a file.
- Example: `file myfile.txt`

3. less - View File Contents

- Use: Displays the content of a file one screen at a time.
- Example: `less largefile.txt`

4. pwd - Print Working Directory

- Use: Shows the current directory path.
- Example: `pwd`

5. ls - List Directory Contents

- Use: Lists files and directories.
- Example: `ls -l`

6. cp - Copy Files and Directories

- Use: Copies files or directories.
- Example: `cp source.txt /destination/folder/`

7. cat - Concatenate and View Files

- Use: Displays the contents of a file or concatenates files.
- Example: `cat file1.txt file2.txt`

8. mkdir - Make Directories

- Use: Creates a new directory.
- Example: `mkdir new_folder`

9. rm - Remove Files/Directories

- Use: Deletes files or directories.
- Example: `rm file.txt`

10. mv - Move/Rename Files

- Use: Moves or renames files/directories.
- Example: `mv oldname.txt newname.txt`

11. type - Display Command Type

- Use: Shows whether a command is built-in, alias, or external.
- Example: `type ls`

12. help - Get Help on Commands

- Use: Displays help for shell built-in commands.
- Example: `help cd`

13. man - Manual Pages

- Use: Displays the manual for a command.
- Example: `man ls`

14. which - Locate Command Executable

- Use: Shows the path of a command's executable.
- Example: which python

15. find - Search for Files

- Use: Searches files in a directory hierarchy.
- Example: find /home -name '*.txt'

16. sort - Sort Text Files

- Use: Sorts file content alphabetically or numerically.
- Example: sort file.txt

17. unique - Filter Unique Lines

- Use: Finds and removes duplicate lines in a file.
- Example: uniq input.txt

18. grep - Search Text in Files

- Use: Searches for a specific pattern in files.
- Example: grep 'error' log.txt

19. fmt - Format Text

- Use: Reformats text in a file.
- Example: fmt file.txt

20. pr - Prepare File for Printing

- Use: Converts files into paginated format for printing.
- Example: `pr file.txt`

21. head - Display Start of a File

- Use: Shows the first few lines of a file.
- Example: `head -n 10 file.txt`

22. tail - Display End of a File

- Use: Displays the last few lines of a file.
- Example: `tail -n 5 file.txt`

23. tr - Translate/Replace Characters

- Use: Replaces characters in a text.
- Example: `echo 'hello' | tr 'a-z' 'A-Z'`

24. sed - Stream Editor

- Use: Edits text in a stream.
- Example: `sed 's/old/new/g' file.txt`

25. awk - Pattern Scanning and Processing

- Use: Processes text and extracts data.
- Example: `awk '{print $1}' file.txt`

26. cut - Remove Text Sections

- Use: Extracts parts of lines in a file.
- Example: `cut -d',' -f1 file.csv`

27. chmod - Change File Permissions

- Use: Modifies file permissions.
- Example: `chmod 755 script.sh`

28. chown - Change File Ownership

- Use: Changes the owner of a file.
- Example: `chown user:group file.txt`

29. diff - Compare Files

- Use: Finds differences between two files.
- Example: `diff file1.txt file2.txt`

30. echo - Print Text to Output

- Use: Prints text to standard output.
- Example: `echo "Hello, World!"`

31. exit - Exit Shell

- Use: Closes the current shell session.
- Example: `exit`

32. tree - View Directory Tree

- Use: Displays directories and subdirectories in a tree format.
- Example: `tree /home/user`

33. su - Switch User

- Use: Switches to another user account.
- Example: `su root`

34. sudo - Run Command as Superuser

- Use: Executes a command with superuser privileges.
- Example: `sudo apt update`

35. chgrp - Change Group Ownership

- Use: Changes the group ownership of a file.
- Example: `chgrp developers file.txt`

36. ps - View Processes

- Use: Lists current processes.
- Example: `ps aux`

37. kill - Terminate Processes

- Use: Sends a signal to terminate a process.
 - Example: `kill 12345`
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38. jobs - View Background Jobs

- Use: Lists all running background jobs.
- Example: `jobs`

39. bg - Resume Job in Background

- Use: Resumes a stopped job in the background.
- Example: `bg %1`

40. fg - Resume Job in Foreground

- Use: Brings a background job to the foreground.
- Example: fg %1