**50 LINUX COMMANDS NOTES**

1. ls - The most frequently used command in Linux to list directories
2. pwd - Print working directory command in Linux
3. cd - Linux command to navigate through directories
4. mkdir - Command used to create directories in Linux
5. mv - Move or rename files in Linux
6. cp - Similar usage as mv but for copying files in Linux
7. rm - Delete files or directories
8. touch - Create blank/empty files
9. ln - Create symbolic links (shortcuts) to other files

10.clear - Clear the terminal display

11. cat - Display file contents on the terminal

12.echo - Print any text that follows the command

13.less - Linux command to display paged outputs in the terminal

14.man - Access manual pages for all Linux commands

15.uname - Linux command to get basic information about the OS

16.whoami - Get the active username

17.tar - Command to extract and compress files in linux

18.tar -cvf aws.tar aws/

19.tar -xvf

20.grep - Search for a string within an output

21.head - Return the specified number of lines from the top

22.tail - Return the specified number of lines from the bottom

23.diff - Find the difference between two files

24.cmp - Allows you to check if two files are identical

25.comm - Combines the functionality of diff and cmp

26.sort - Linux command to sort the content of a file while outputting

27.export - Export environment variables in Linux

28.zip - Zip files in Linux

29.unzip - Unzip files in Linux

30.ssh - Secure Shell command in Linux

31.service - Linux command to start and stop services

32.ps - Display active processes

33.kill and killall - Kill active processes by process ID or name

34.df - Display disk filesystem information

35.mount - Mount file systems in Linux

36.chmod - Command to change file permissions

37.chown - Command for granting ownership of files or folders

38.ifconfig - Display network interfaces and IP addresses

39.traceroute - Trace all the network hops to reach the destination

40.wget - Direct download files from the internet

41.ufw - Firewall command

42.iptables - Base firewall for all other firewall utilities to interface with

43.apt, pacman, yum, rpm - Package managers depending on the distribution

44.sudo - Command to escalate privileges in Linux

45.cal - View a command-line calendar

46.alias - Create custom shortcuts for your regularly used commands

47.dd - Majorly used for creating bootable USB sticks

48.whereis - Locate the binary, source, and manual pages for a command

49.whatis - Find what a command is used for

50.top - View active processes live with their system usage

51.useradd and usermod - Add a new user or change existing user data

52.passwd - Create or update passwords for existing users