Linux Commands

Certainly! Here are some commonly used Linux commands:

1. **ls**: List files and directories.
2. **cd**: Change directory.
3. **pwd**: Print the current working directory.
4. **mkdir**: Create a new directory.
5. **rm**: Remove files and directories.
6. **cp**: Copy files and directories.
7. **mv**: Move or rename files and directories.
8. **cat**: Concatenate and display file contents.
9. **grep**: Search for a specific pattern in files.
10. **chmod**: Change permissions of files and directories.
11. **chown**: Change ownership of files and directories.
12. **sudo**: Execute a command with superuser (root) privileges.
13. **apt-get**: Package manager for Debian-based distributions.
14. **yum**: Package manager for RPM-based distributions.
15. **ping**: Send network requests to a specific host.
16. **ssh**: Securely connect to a remote server.
17. **tar**: Create or extract compressed archive files.
18. **wget**: Download files from the web.
19. **top**: Monitor system processes and resource usage.
20. **df**: Display disk space usage.

Please note that this is not an exhaustive list, and there are many more commands available in Linux. You can use the **man** command followed by the command name to get detailed information about each command.