1. "**cp**": Stands for copy. The cp command is used to copy files and directories to a destination. Example:

   ```
   cp a.txt b.txt
   ```

   This command will copy the contents of a.txt to the destination b.txt. If b.txt does not exist, it will be created. If it does already exist, then b.txt will be overwritten.

2. "**ps**": Stands for “process status”. It is used to display information about the processes running on the system. Example:

   ```
   ps -ef
   ```

   This command lists the currently running processes in the full format.

3. "**ls**": Stands for “list”. This command is used to list the contents of a directory/subdirectory or files. Example:

   ```
   ls -a
   ```

   This command is used to display all files, including hidden files and files starting with a period.

4. "**mv**": Stands for “move”. This command is used to rename and move files. Example:

   ```
   mv source_file new_name_file
   ```

   This command will move the source_file to new_name_file, essentially renaming the file. If the newly named file already exists, it will be overwritten.

5. "**rm**": Stands for “remove”. This command is used to remove files, directories, and other objects from the file system. Essentially, deleting them. Example:

   ```
   rm a.txt
   ```

   This command will delete the text file a.txt.

6. "**mkdir**": Stands for “make directory”. This command is used to create directories and set permission for directories. Example:

   ```
   mkdir – p parent/child
   ```

   This command is used to create a child subdirectory in the main directory “parent”. If the parent directory does not exist, it will be created. Without using -p, if the parent directory did not exist, an error would be reported.

7. "**rmdir**": Stands for “remove directory”. This command is used to remove empty directories. If you need to delete non-empty directories, use rm. Example:

   ```
   rmdir -v TEST*
   ```

   This command will remove all empty directories containing TEST in the name by use of the asterisks ‘*’, and will also display a message for each directory deleted by use of ‘-v’.

8. "**echo**": The echo command is used to print/display text to the screen or a file. Example:

   ```
   echo “string”
   ```

   This command will display whatever is contained in the string.

9. "**more**": The more command is used to view text files in the command line interface. Example:

   ```
   more -d sample.txt
   ```

   This command with display the text file sample.txt and will also display commands to help the user navigate the text file.

10. "**date**": The date command can be used to display and set the systems date and time. You must be the super-user to change the date and time. Example:

    ```
    date “+%D”
    ```

This command will display the date in MM/DD/YY format.

11. "**time**": The time command can be used to print a summary of real time, user time, and system time. Example:

    ```
    time ./my_script.sh
    ```

    This command will measure the execution of a shell script named my_script. The command runs the shell script and then provides timing statistics upon completion.

12. "**kill**": The kill command is used to manually terminate processes. Example:

    ```
    kill -l
    ```

    This command is used to display all available kill signals.

13. "**history**": The history command allows users to view and search through command history. Example:

    history – command will display command history
!140 – will execute search command with event number ‘140’

14. "**chmod**": Stands for “change mode”. This command is used to change access mode of a file. Example:

    ```
    chmod +x file.txt
    ```

    This command will add execute permission to the text file.

15. "**chown**": Stands for “change owner”. This command will allow users to change owners of files and directories. Can be used when administrators need to grant or revoke access to specific resources. Example:

    ```
    chown master file1.txt
    ```

    This will change the new owner of file1.txt to master.