**Linux Command Reference**

**File and Directory Management**

* **ls**: Lists the content of a directory.
* **pwd:** Shows the current working directory's path.
* **cd**: Changes the current directory.
* **mkdir**: Creates a directory.
* **rmdir**: Removes an empty directory.
* **rm**: Removes files.
* **rm -r**: Removes a directory with all files inside.
* **cp**: Copies files and directories, including their content.
* **mv**: Moves and renames files.
* **touch**: Creates an empty file.
* **cat**: Lists, combines, and writes a file's content to the standard output.
* **file**: Checks the file type.
* **zip**: Creates a zip archive.
* **unzip**: Extracts files from a zip archive.
* **tar**: Creates an archive without compression.
* **vi, nano, jed**: Text editors.

**Text Processing**

* **grep**: Searches for a specific string within files.
* **sed**: Finds, replaces, or deletes patterns in files.
* **head**: Displays the first 10 lines of a file.
* **tail**: Displays the last 10 lines of a file.
* **awk**: Finds and manipulates patterns in files.
* **sort**: Sorts file content.
* **cut**: Sections and prints lines from a file.
* **diff**: Compares two files and shows differences.
* **tee**: Prints command outputs to both the terminal and a file.

**System Information and Management**

* **locate**: Finds files from the system's database.
* **find**: Outputs the location of a file or directory.
* **sudo**: Runs a command as a superuser.
* **su**: Runs programs in the current shell as another user.
* **chmod**: Modifies a file's read, write, and execute permissions.
* **chown**: Changes a file, directory, or symbolic link's ownership.
* **useradd**: Creates a new user account.
* **userdel**: Removes a user account.
* **df**: Displays the system's disk space.
* **du**: Checks a file or directory's storage consumption.
* **top**: Displays running processes and system resource usage.
* **htop**: Provides an interactive interface for monitoring system processes.
* **ps**: Creates a snapshot of all running processes.
* **uname**: Prints information about the machine's kernel, name, and hardware.
* **hostname**: Shows your system's hostname.
* **time**: Calculates commands' execution time.
* **systemctl**: Manages system services.
* **watch**: Runs another command continuously.
* **jobs**: Displays a shell's running processes.
* **kill**: Terminates a running process.
* **shutdown**: Turns off or restarts the system.
* **ping**: Checks the system's network connectivity.
* **wget**: Downloads files from a URL.
* **curl**: Transmits data between servers using URLs.
* **scp**: Securely copies files or directories to another system.
* **rsync**: Synchronizes content between directories or machines.
* **ifconfig**: Displays the system's network interfaces and their configurations.

**Network Information**

* **netstat:** Shows the system's network information, like routing and sockets.
* **traceroute**: Tracks a packet's hops to its destination.
* **nslookup**: Queries a domain's IP address and vice versa.
* **dig**: Displays DNS information, including record types.

**Other Useful Commands**

* **history**: Lists previously run commands.
* **man**: Shows a command's manual.
* **echo**: Prints a message as a standard output.
* **ln**: Links files or directories.
* **cal**: Displays a calendar in the terminal.
* **alias**: Sets and removes aliases for files or commands.
* **apt-get**: Manages Debian-based distributions' package libraries.