

Linux is used to easily navigate to file system, working with git, working on remote servers etc..

ls: List files and directories in the current directory.

cd: Change directory.

pwd: Print the current working directory.

cp: Copy files or directories.

mv: Move or rename files or directories.

rm: Remove files or directories.

mkdir: Create a new directory.

rmdir: Remove an empty directory.

touch: Create an empty file or update a file's timestamp.

cat: Display the contents of a file.

less: View file content with scrolling and searching capabilities.

grep: Search for specific text patterns in files.

nano or vim: Text editors for creating and editing files.

chmod: Change file permissions.

chown: Change file ownership.

ps: Display information about running processes.

kill: Terminate processes by sending signals.

ping: Test network connectivity to a host.

ssh: Securely log into remote servers.

scp: Copy files between local and remote machines over SSH.

tar: Create or extract compressed archive files.

df: Display disk space usage.

du: Display directory space usage.

top or htop: Monitor system resource usage and running processes.

wget or curl: Download files from the internet.

history: View the command history.

man: Access the manual pages for commands.

ifconfig or ip: Configure network interfaces.

find: Search for files and directories within a directory hierarchy.

cron: Schedule and automate tasks at specific intervals.

These commands provide a solid foundation for working with the Linux command line as a developer. Depending on your specific needs and workflows, you may also want to explore mor