Most useful 100 Linux commands for Devops beginners by Srinivas Arigela

As a DevOps beginner, it's essential to familiarize yourself with various Linux commands to manage and maintain your system efficiently. Here's a curated list of the top 100 Linux commands for DevOps beginners:

1. `ls`: List files and directories.
2. `cd`: Change directory.
3. `pwd`: Print working directory.
4. `mkdir`: Create a new directory.
5. `rm`: Remove files or directories.
6. `rmdir`: Remove empty directories.
7. `cp`: Copy files or directories.
8. `mv`: Move or rename files/directories.
9. `cat`: Concatenate and display file content.
10. `less`: View file content interactively.
11. `head`: Display the beginning of a file.
12. `tail`: Display the end of a file.
13. `grep`: Search for patterns in files.
14. `find`: Search for files and directories.
15. `ps`: List running processes.
16. `top`: Monitor system processes in real-time.
17. `kill`: Terminate processes using their PID.
18. `chmod`: Change file permissions.
19. `chown`: Change file ownership.
20. `tar`: Archive files.
21. `gzip`: Compress files.
22. `gunzip`: Decompress files.
23. `df`: Display disk space usage.
24. `du`: Estimate file and directory space usage.
25. `free`: Display memory usage.
26. `ifconfig`: Configure network interfaces (deprecated, use `ip` command instead).
27. `ip`: Show and manipulate IP addresses and routing.
28. `ping`: Check network connectivity.
29. `netstat`: Show network statistics.
30. `ss`: Display socket statistics.
31. `ssh`: Secure Shell, remotely connect to another machine.
32. `scp`: Securely copy files between machines.
33. `wget`: Download files from the web.
34. `curl`: Transfer data with URLs.
35. `service`: Control system services.
36. `systemctl`: Control system services (systemd-based systems).
37. `journalctl`: Query system logs (systemd-based systems).
38. `crontab`: Schedule tasks to run at specified intervals.
39. `at`: Schedule one-time tasks.
40. `ssh-keygen`: Generate SSH key pairs.
41. `passwd`: Change user password.
42. `adduser`: Create a new user.
43. `usermod`: Modify user properties.
44. `userdel`: Delete a user.
45. `groupadd`: Create a new group.
46. `groupmod`: Modify group properties.

47. `groupdel`: Delete a group.
48. `chroot`: Run a command in a restricted environment.
49. `screen`: Terminal multiplexer to manage multiple shell sessions.
50. `htop`: Interactive process viewer.
51. `nmap`: Network exploration tool and security scanner.
52. `iwconfig`: Configure wireless network interfaces.
53. `tail -f`: Monitor log files in real-time.
54. `sed`: Stream editor for text manipulation.
55. `awk`: Text processing tool.
56. `cut`: Remove sections from lines of files.
57. `sort`: Sort lines of text files.
58. `uniq`: Remove duplicate lines from a sorted file.
59. `wget`: Download files from the web.
60. `curl`: Transfer data with URLs.
61. `scp`: Securely copy files between machines.
62. `nc`: Netcat - networking utility for reading/writing to network connections.
63. `ssh-agent`: Manage SSH agent identities.
64. `ncdu`: Disk usage analyzer with an interface.
65. `dig`: DNS lookup utility.
66. `host`: DNS lookup utility.
67. `nslookup`: Query Internet name servers interactively.
68. `route`: Show/manipulate the IP routing table.
69. `traceroute`: Print the route packets take to a network host.
70. `lsof`: List open files.
71. `ss`: Show socket statistics.
72. `nc`: Netcat - networking utility for reading/writing to network connections.
73. `rsync`: Remote file and directory synchronization.
74. `tree`: Display directory tree structure.
75. `uname`: Print system information.
76. `whoami`: Print the current user.
77. `date`: Print or set the system date and time.
78. `history`: Display command history.
79. `cron`: Daemon to execute scheduled commands.
80. `dd`: Convert and copy files.
81. `iptables`: Firewall management (legacy).
82. `ufw`: Uncomplicated Firewall (modern interface for iptables).
83. `semanage`: SELinux policy management tool.
84. `restorecon`: Restore file security contexts (SELinux).
85. `chcon`: Change file security context (SELinux).
86. `lsblk`: List block devices.
87. `fdisk`: Partition table manipulator.
88. `mkfs`: Create a file system.
89. `blkid`: Print block device attributes.
90. `mount`: Mount a file system.
91. `umount`: Unmount a file system.
92. `sync`: Flush file system buffers.
93. `curl`: Transfer data with URLs (HTTP, HTTPS, FTP, etc.).
94. `wget`: Download files from the web.
95. `ldd`: Print shared object dependencies.
96. `dmesg`: Print or control the kernel ring buffer.
97. `killall`: Kill processes by name.
98. `watch`: Execute a program periodically, showing output.
99. `traceroute`: Print the route packets take to a network host.
100. `nc`: Netcat - networking utility for reading/writing to network connections.