Linux Useful Commands

Command	Name	What it does	Useful Flags/Tricks
ls	"List"	Lists the files in your current working directory	-a: List all files (including hidden) -l: List files and details of each file -t: List files by timestamp
pwd	"Parent Working Directory"	Lists the current directory that your shell is in	You can use $(pwd) to use your working directory as a parameter for another command.
cd [DIR]	"Change Directory"	Changes your directory to the one specified in the parameter. For example, "cd /home/user/Documents" brings you to your Documents directory.	cd ..: Go up one directory cd-: Go to the directory you were previously in
cat [FILE]	"Concatenate"	Prints out the contents of the parameter, be that stdin, file, or something else. "cat file.txt" will display the contents of file.txt on the terminal.	
echo [STRING]	"Echo"	Returns the contents of the input to stdout. Useful when writing scripts (commenting behavior), or when creating/editing files.	echo "Hello!" > file.txt: Creates (or overwrites) a file "file.txt" with the content "Hello!" echo "Hello!" >> file.txt: Appends the string "Hello!" to an existing file, or creates one if it doesn't exist.
cp [SRC] [DEST]	"Copy"	Copies a file from source to destination, i.e. "cp <path/to/source> <path/to/dest>"	cp -r: Copies recursively, used for copying directories as opposed to files.

mv [SRC] [DEST]	"Move"	Same as copy, but deletes the source file afterwards.	
rm [FILE]	"Remove"	Removes a file or directory. Use this command carefully, as there is no undo.	rm -r: Recursive; removes a directory. rm -f: Forces removal.
ping [URL/IP]	"Ping"	Checks connectivity to a certain URL or IP address.	
grep [EXPR] [PATH]	"**Globally** search for a **Regular Expression** and **Print** matching lines"	Looks for a certain string in a file, or directory.	grep -r: Recurses through a directory, printing matches and files. grep -A <number>: prints matching line and <number> succeeding lines. grep -B <number>: prints matching line and <number> preceding lines. grep -C <number>: combination of -A and -B.
find [PATH] [EXPR]	"Find"	Like grep, but looks for filenames rather than strings within a file.	find -r: Recurses through a directory.
git [SUBCOMMAND] [OPTS]	n/a	Popular source control tool. Can do many actions.	git clone <repo>: Creates a local clone of a git repository. git pull: When in a repo, syncs the remote repo with your local copy. git status: Shows the status of changes between local and remote.
man [tool]	"Manual"	Prints the help dialogue of a particular UNIX command.	