**1. pwd Command**

The [pwd](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-pwd) command is used to display the location of the current working directory.

**Syntax:**

1. pwd

**2. mkdir Command**

The [mkdir](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-mkdir) command is used to create a new directory under any directory.

**Syntax:**

1. mkdir **<directory** name**>**

**3. rmdir Command**

The [rmdir](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-rmdir) command is used to delete a directory.

**Syntax:**

1. rmdir **<directory** name**>**

**4. ls Command**

The [ls](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-ls) command is used to display a list of content of a directory.

**Syntax:**

1. ls

**5. cd Command**

The [cd](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-cd) command is used to change the current directory.

**Syntax:**

1. cd **<directory** name**>**

Linux File commands

**6. touch Command**

The [touch](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-touch) command is used to create empty files. We can create multiple empty files by executing it once.

**Syntax:**

1. touch **<file** name**>**

**7. cat Command**

The [cat](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-cat) command is a multi-purpose utility in the Linux system. It can be used to create a file, display content of the file, copy the content of one file to another file, and more.

To create a file, execute it as follows:

1. cat **>** **<file** name**>**
2. // Enter file content

Press "**CTRL+ D**" keys to save the file. To display the content of the file, execute it as follows:

1. cat **<file** name**>**

**8. rm Command**

The [rm](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-rm) command is used to remove a file.

**Syntax:**

rm <file name>

**9. cp Command**

The [cp](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-cp) command is used to copy a file or directory.

**Syntax:**

To copy in the same directory:

1. cp **<existing** file name**>** **<new** file name**>**

To copy in a different directory:

**10. mv Command**

The [mv](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-mv) command is used to move a file or a directory form one location to another location.

**Syntax:**

1. mv **<file** name**>** **<directory** path**>**

**11. rename Command**

The [rename](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-rename) command is used to rename files. It is useful for renaming a large group of files.

**Syntax:**

1. rename 's/old-name/new-name/' files

Linux File Content Commands

**12. head Command**

The [head](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-head) command is used to display the content of a file. It displays the first 10 lines of a file.

**Syntax:**

1. head **<file** name**>**

**13. tail Command**

The [tail](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-tail) command is similar to the head command. The difference between both commands is that it displays the last ten lines of the file content. It is useful for reading the error message.

**Syntax:**

1. tail **<file** name**>**

Linux User Commands

**17. su Command**

The [su](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-su-commands) command provides administrative access to another user. In other words, it allows access of the Linux shell to another user.

**Syntax:**

1. su **<user** name**>**

**18. id Command**

The [id](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-id-command) command is used to display the user ID (UID) and group ID (GID).

**Syntax:**

1. id

**19. useradd Command**

The [useradd](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-create-user) command is used to add or remove a user on a Linux server.

**Syntax:**

1. useradd  username

**20. passwd Command**

The [passwd](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-user-password) command is used to create and change the password for a user.

**Syntax:**

1. passwd **<username>**

**21. groupadd Command**

The [groupadd](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-add-user-to-group) command is used to create a user group.

**Syntax:**

1. groupadd **<group** name**>**

Linux Filter Commands

**22. cat Command**

The [cat](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-cat-filters) command is also used as a filter. To filter a file, it is used inside pipes.

**Syntax:**

1. cat **<fileName>** | cat or tac | cat or tac |. . .

**25. comm Command**

The ['comm'](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-comm) command is used to compare two files or streams. By default, it displays three columns, first displays non-matching items of the first file, second indicates the non-matching item of the second file, and the third column displays the matching items of both files.

**Syntax:**

1. comm **<file1>** **<file2>**

**Output:**