

## Basic Linux Terminal Commands

- ls = Displays information about files in the current directory.
- pwd = Displays the current working directory.
- mkdir = Creates a directory.
- cd = To navigate between different folders.
- rmdir = Removes empty directories from the directory lists.
- cp = Copy files from one directory to another.
- mv = Rename and Replace the files.
- rm = Delete files.
- uname = Command to get basic information about the OS.
- locate = Find a file in the database.
- touch = Create empty files.
- ln = Create shortcuts to other files.
- cat = Display file contents on terminal.
- clear = Clear terminal.
- ps = Display the processes in terminal.
- man = Access manual for all Linux commands.
- grep = Search for a specific string in an output.
- echo = Display active processes on the terminal.
- wget = Download files from the internet.
- whoami = Create or update passwords for existing users.
- sort = Sort the file content.
- cal = View Calendar in terminal.
- whereis = View the exact location of any command typed after this command.
- df = Check the details of the file system.

- wc = Check the lines, word count, and characters in a file using different options.
- du = Display the disk usage of files and directories.
- chmod = Change the permissions of a file or directory.
- chown = Change the owner and group of a file or directory.
- tar = Archive multiple files into a single file, often used for backups.
- ping = Test the network connection between the local computer and a specified host.

## Git Commands

git init	Initialize a new Git repository in the current directory.
git clone	Clone an existing repository from a remote server to your local machine.
git add	Stage changes (new/modified files) for the next commit.
git commit	Record the staged changes in the repository's history with a descriptive message.
git status	Show the status of changes (staged, unstaged, and untracked) in the working directory.
git push	Upload local repository changes to a remote repository.
git pull	Fetch and integrate changes from a remote repository into the local repository.
git branch	List, create, or delete branches in the repository.
git checkout	Switch between branches or restore working directory files.
git merge	Merge changes from one branch into the current branch.
git log	Display a log of commit history.
git diff	Show changes between commits, commit and working directory, etc.
git remote	Manage set of tracked repositories.
git fetch	Download objects and refs from another repository.
git rebase	Reapply commits on top of another base tip, used to maintain a linear project history.
git stash	Save changes in a dirty working directory temporarily and revert to a clean working directory.
git tag	Create, list, or delete tags, which are references to specific points in the repository's history.