Command name

`date`

Description

Display time

Syntax

```
cmd + option + time
```

Example

- Description of example:
    - `date --date="2 day"`

Command name

`uname`

Description

Print certain system information.

Syntax

```
uname + [option]
```

Example

- Description of example:
    - `uname -a`
- Description of example:
    - `uname -s`

Command name

`du`

Description

Summarize disk usage of the set of FILEs, recursively for directories.

Syntax

```
du + options +file
```

Example

- Description of example:
  - `du -h`
- Description of example:
  - `du -h *`

Command name

`free`

Description

Displays the total amount of free and used amount of memory.

Syntax

`free + options`

Example

- Description of example:
  - `free -m`
- Description of example:
  - `free -h`

Command name

`echo`

Description

shows the the specified text

Syntax

`echo + option + string + variable`

Example

- Description of example:
  - `echo 'hello world`
- Description of example:
  - `echo 'Linux user'`

Command name

`apt`

Description

apt is a commandline package manager and provides commands for searching and managing as well as querying information about packages. It provides the same functionality as the specialized APT tools, like apt-get and apt-cache, but enables options more suitable for interactive use by default.

Syntax

`sudo + apt + install + package name`

Example

- Description of example:
  - `sudo apt install firefox flamrshot caaffine -y`
- Description of example:
  - `sudo apt remove firefox flamrshot caaffine`

Command name

`pwd`

Description

Print the name of the current working directory.

Syntax

`pwd + options`

Example

- Description of example:
  - `pwd`
- Description of example:
  - `pwd -L`

Command name

`cd`

Description

Change the shell working directory.

Syntax

```
cd + options + directory
```

Example

- Description of example:
    - `cd Documents`
- Description of example:
    - `cd /home/username/Documents`

Command name

```
ls
```

Description

List information about the FILEs (the current directory by default).

Syntax

```
ls + options + file
```

Example

- Description of example:
    - `ls Pictures/`
- Description of example:
    - `ls -a`

Command name

```
tree
```

Description

list or display the contant of a directory in a tree format

Syntax

```
tree + options
```

Example

- Description of example:
    - `tree`
- Description of example:
    - `tree -a`

Command name

`man`

Description

Display user manual of any command

Syntax

```
man + options + command
```

Example

- Description of example:
  - `man mkdir`
- Description of example:
  - `command here`

Command name

`mkdir`

Description

it is used for creating directory

Syntax

```
mkdir + options + directory to make
```

Example

- Description of example:
  - `mkdir newDirectory`
- Description of example:
  - `mkdir newDirectory new directory2`

Command name

`touch`

Description

Update the access and modification times of each FILE to the current time. create file.

Syntax

```
touch + option +file
```

Example

- Description of example:
  - `touch Downloads/pic`
- Description of example:
  - `touch newwallpaper_{a..e}`

Command name

`rm`

Description

This manual page documents the GNU version of rm. rm removes each specified file. By default, it does not remove directories.

Syntax

`rm + option + file`

Example

- Description of example:
  - `rm -r filename`
- Description of example:
  - `rm -v filename`

Command name

`cp`

Description

Copy SOURCE to DEST, or multiple SOURCE(s) to DIRECTORY.

Syntax

`cp + options + source + directory`

Example

- Description of example:
  - `cp file file_backup`
- Description of example:
  - `cp file.txt /backup`

Command name

`mv`

Description

Rename SOURCE to DEST, or move SOURCE(s) to DIRECTORY.

Syntax

```
mv + options + source + directory
```

Example

- Description of example:
  - `mv file1 /ulg`
- Description of example:
  - `mv dir1 dir2`

Command name

`stat`

Description

Display file or file system status.

Syntax

```
stat + options + file
```

Example

- Description of example:
  - `stat users.txt`
- Description of example:
  - `stat -f /boot`

Command name

`wildcards`

Description

symbols or special characters that represent other characters.

Syntax

```
(*)([])(?)
```

Example

- Description of example:
  - `ls -l l*`
- Description of example:
  - `ls users-0*`

Command name

`Brace expansion`

Description

Brace expansion is a useful tecnique lists of strings that can be used in scripts and aliases .

Syntax

`cmd + options`

Example

- Description of example:
  - `mkdir -p assets/{imgs,video}/{large,small}`
- Description of example:
  - `mkdir -p wallpaper/cars/{1080p,2k,4k}`

Command name

`cat`

Description

Concatenate FILE(s) to standard output.

Syntax

`cat + options + file`

Example

- Description of example:
  - `cat -s file.txt`
- Description of example:
  - `cat -n /etc/lsb-releaase`

Command name

`head`

Description

Print the first 10 lines of each FILE to standard output. With more than one FILE, precede each with a header giving the file name.

Syntax

```
head + options + file
```

Example

- Description of example:
    - `head filename.txt`
- Description of example:
    - `head -30 filename.txt`

Command name

```
tail
```

Description

Print the last 10 lines of each FILE to standard output. With more than one FILE, precede each with a header giving the file name.

Syntax

```
tail + options + file
```

Example

- Description of example:
    - `tail filename.txt`
- Description of example:
    - `tail -n 50 filename.txt`

Command name

```
cut
```

Description

Print selected parts of lines from each FILE to standard output.

Syntax

```
cut + options + file
```

Example

- Description of example:
  - `cut test.txt -f 1,3`
- Description of example:
  - `cut test.txt -f -4`

Command name

`tr`

Description

Translate, squeeze, and/or delete characters from standard input, writing to standard output.

Syntax

`tr + options + set1 + set2`

Example

- Description of example:
  - `echo 'linuxize' | tr 'lin' 'red'`
- Description of example:
  - `echo 'linuxize' | tr 'lmno' 'wxyz'`

Command name

paste

Description

Write lines consisting of the sequentially corresponding lines from each FILE, separated by TABs, to standard output.

Syntax

`paste + options + file`

Example

- Description of example:
  - `paste file1 file2`
- Description of example:
  - `paste file1 file2 > file3`

Command name

`wc`

Description

Print newline, word, and byte counts for each FILE, and a total line if more than one FILE is specified. A word is a non-zero-length sequence of characters delimited by white space.

Syntax

`wc + options + file`

- Description of example:
  - `wc /proc/cpuinfo /proc/meminfo`
- Description of example:
  - `wc < /proc/cpuinfo`

Command name

`grep`

Description

grep searches for PATTERNS in each FILE. PATTERNS is one or more patterns separated by newline characters, and grep prints each line that matches a pattern. Typically PATTERNS should be quoted when grep is used in a shell command.

Syntax

`grep + options + pattern + file`

Example

- Description of example:
  - `grep bash /etc/passwd`
- Description of example:
  - `grep "gnome Display Manager" /etc/passwd`

Command name

output redirection

Description

Redirection is a featurein Linux such that when executing a command, you can change the standard input/output devices.

Syntax

`ls + options`

Example

- Description of example:
    - `la -al > listing`
- Description of example:
    - `cat mucic.mp3 > /dev/audio`

Command name

`vim`

Description

Vim is a text editor that is upwards compatible to Vi. It can be used to edit all kinds of plain text. It is especially useful for editing programs.

Syntax

`vim + options + file`

Example

- Description of example:
- `vim file`
- Description of example:
    - ``

Command name

`tar` GNU tar is an archiving program designed to store multiple files in a single file (an archive), and to manipulate such archives. The archive can be either a regular file or a device (e.g. a tape drive, hence the name of the program, which stands for tape archiver), which can be lo-cated either on the local or on a remote machine.

Syntax

`tar + options + file`

Example

- Description of example:
    - `cvf file.tar *.c`
- Description of example:
    - `tar xvf file.tar`

Command name

`xz`

Description

xz compress a file

Syntax

`cmd + options`

Example

- Description of example:
  - `ls -lh clearos-DVD-x86_64.iso`
- Description of example:
  - `xz clear-DVD-x86_64.iso`

Command name

`chmod`

Description

This manual page documents the GNU version of chmod. chmod changes the file mode bits of each given file according to mode, which can be either a symbolic representation of changes to make, or an octal number representing the bit pattern for the new mode bits.

Syntax

`chmod + options + mode +mode +file`

Example

- Description of example:
  - `chmod g=r filename`
- Description of example:
  - `chmod g=x filename`