

## **Basic Linux Commands along with some GNU Core Utilities & Flags.**

- **whoami**

Example: print effective user name

- **ls - List Directory Contents:**

Example: ls or ls -l (to show detailed information)

- **pwd - Print Working Directory:**

Example: pwd

- **cd - Change Directory:**

Example: cd /path/to/directory

- **cp - Copy Files or Directories:**

Example: cp sourcefile destination

- **mv - Move (Rename) Files or Directories:**

Example: mv oldname newname or mv source destination

- **rm - Remove Files or Directories:**

Example: rm filename or rm -r directory (be cautious with the -r option)

- **shred - overwrite a file to hide its contents, and optionally delete it**

Example: shred -n 10 filename

- **mkdir - Create a Directory:**

Example: mkdir -p ~/Desktop/Test/newFolder

- **rmdir - Remove an Empty Directory:**

Example: rmdir emptydirectory

- **echo - Display a Message or Output:**

Example: echo "Hello, World!"

- **cat - Concatenate and Display File Content:**

Example: cat filename

- **man/whatis - Display Manual Pages for Commands:**

Example: man commandName

- **grep - Search Text Patterns:**

Example: grep pattern filename

- **kill - Terminate a Process:**

Example: kill processId

- **df - Display Disk Space Usage:**

Example: df -h (to show human-readable sizes)

- **du - Display File and Directory Space Usage:**

Example: du -h (to show human-readable sizes)

- **tar - Archive and Extract Files:**

Example: tar -cvf archive.tar file1 file2 file3 Example: tar -xvf archive.tar --one-top-level

- **zip - Compress or Decompress Files:**

Example: gzip filename (compress) or gzip -d filename.gz (decompress)

- **wc - print newline, word, and byte counts for each file**

Example: wc filename

- **ln - make links between files**

Example: `ln -s file1 sLink`

- **realpath - print the resolved path**

Example: `realpath filename --relative-to=[DIR]`

- **uname - print system information**

Example: `uname -a`

- **exit - Exit current shell**

Example: `exit`

- **tree - list contents of directories in a tree-like format**

Example: `tree -L 2`

- **shutdown - Power Off the machine**

Example: `shutdown now`

- **reboot - Reboot the machine**

Example: `reboot`

- **which - Shows the full path of (shell) commands.**

1. `sudo` : Execute a command as superuser user
2. `cal` : Display a calendar
3. `ls` : List the files and directories in the current directory
4. `tree` : list contents of directories in a tree-like format
5. `cd` : Change the current working directory
6. `mkdir` : Create a new directory
7. `cp` : Copy a file or directory
8. `mv` : Move a file or directory, or rename a file or directory
9. `rm` : Delete a file or directory
10. `shred` : Overwrite a file to hide its contents, and optionally delete it
11. `man` : An interface to the system reference manuals
12. `whatis` : Display one-line manual page descriptions

- 13.echo : Print text in stdout
- 14.touch : Create a empty file
- 15.cat : Display the contents of a file
- 16.less : View the contents of a file one page at a time
- 17.head : Display the first few lines of a file
- 18.tail : Display the last few lines of a file
- 19.file : Determine file type
- 20.chmod : Change file mode bits
- 21.grep : Search for a specific pattern in a file or set of files
- 22.find : Search for files or directories based on various criteria
- 23.wc : Count the number of lines, words, and characters in a file
- 24.sort : Sort the lines of a file alphabetically or numerically
- 25.paste : Combine the contents of multiple files
- 26.tr : Translate or delete specific characters from a file
- 27.which : shows the full path of (shell) commands
- 28.zip : Compress or decompress files
- 29.unzip : Extract files from a zip archive
- 30.dpkg : Install, remove, or manage Debian package files
- 31.apt : Install, remove, or manage packages from the APT package manager
- 32.yum : Install, remove, or manage packages from the YUM package manager
- 33.dnf : Install, remove, or manage packages from the DNF package manager
- 34.rpm : Install, remove, or manage RPM package files
- 35.ln : Create a symbolic link to a file or directory
- 36.ln -s : Create a symbolic link with a specific name
- 37.ln -f : Overwrite an existing symbolic link
- 38.ln -i : Prompt before overwriting an existing symbolic link
- 39.df : Display information about free disk space
- 40.du : Display information about the size of directories and files
- 41.ps : Display information about running processes
- 42.kill : Terminate a running process
- 43.top : Display information about running processes, including CPU and memory usage
- 44.free : Display information about free and used memory
- 45.uptime : Display the system uptime
- 46.history : Allows you to view a list of the commands that have been entered in the current shell session
- 47.bash : Opens bash shell
- 48.python : Opens python shell
- 49.ssh : OpenSSH remote login client
- 50.exit : Exit the shell

