**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