

Basic Linux Commands
DevOps Certification Training



Following are the list of Linux Commands commonly used.

- **ls** – The most frequently used command in Linux to list directories
- **pwd** – Print working directory command in Linux
- **cd** – Linux command to navigate through directories
- **mkdir** – Command used to create directories in Linux
- **mv** – Move or rename files in Linux
- **cp** – Similar usage as mv but for copying files in Linux
- **rm** – Delete files or directories
- **touch** – Create blank/empty files
- **cat** – Display file contents on the terminal
- **clear** – Clear the terminal display
- **echo** – Print any text that follows the command
- **less** – Linux command to display paged outputs in the terminal
- **man** – Access manual pages for all Linux commands
- **uname** – Linux command to get basic information about the OS
- **whoami** – Get the active username
- **tar** – Command to extract and compress files in Linux
- **grep** – Search for a string within an output
- **head** – Return the specified number of lines from the top
- **tail** – Return the specified number of lines from the bottom
- **diff** – Find the difference between two files
- **cmp** – Allows you to check if two files are identical
- **comm** – Combines the functionality of diff and cmp
- **sort** – Linux command to sort the content of a file while outputting
- **export** – Export environment variables in Linux
- **zip** – Zip files in Linux
- **unzip** – Unzip files in Linux
- **ssh** – Secure Shell command in Linux
- **service** – Linux command to start and stop services
- **ps** – Display active processes
- **kill** and **killall** – Kill active processes by process ID or name
- **df** – Display disk filesystem information
- **mount** – Mount file systems in Linux
- **chmod** – Command to change file permissions
- **chown** – Command for granting ownership of files or folders

- **ifconfig** – Display network interfaces and IP addresses
- **traceroute** – Trace all the network hops to reach the destination
- **wget** – Direct download files from the internet
- **ufw** – Firewall command
- **iptables** – Base firewall for all other firewall utilities to interface with apt.
- **rpm** – Package managers depending on the distro
- **sudo** – Command to escalate privileges in Linux
- **cal** – View a command-line calendar
- **alias** – Create custom shortcuts for your regularly used commands
- **whereis** – Locate the binary, source, and manual pages for a command
- **whatis** – Find what a command is used for
- **top** – View active processes live with their system usage
- **useradd** and **usermod** – Add new user or change existing users data
- **passwd** – Create or update passwords for existing users.

