1. ls – directory listing
2. ls -al – formatted listing with hidden files
3. cd dir – change directory to dir
4. cd - change to home
5. pwd – show current directory
6. mkdir dir - create a directory dir
7. rm file - delete file
8. rm -r dir – delete directory dir
9. rm -f file – force remove file
10. rm -rf dir – delete directory dir
11. cp file1 file2 – copy file1 to file2
12. cp -r dir1 dir2 – copy dir1 to dir2; create dir2 if it doesn’t exist
13. mv file1 file2 – rename or move file1 to file2 if file2 is an existing directory, moves file1 into directory file2
14. ln -s file link – create or update file
15. cat > file – places standard input into file
16. more file – output the content of files
17. head file – output the first 10 lines of file
18. tail file – output the last 10 lines of file
19. tail -f file - output the contents of file as it grows, starting with the last 10 lines
20. ps – display your currently active processes
21. top – display all running processes
22. kill pid – kill process id pid
23. killall proc – kill all processes named proc\*
24. bg – lists stopped or background jobs; resume a stopped job in the background
25. fg – brings the most recent job to foreground
26. fg n – brings job n to the foreground
27. chmod 777 – read, write, execute for all
28. chmod 755 – rwx for owner, rx for group and world
29. ssh user@host – connect to host as user