Certainly! Here are some common Linux commands along with brief explanations of their functions:

1. \*\*ls\*\*: List files and directories in the current directory.

ls

2. \*\*cd\*\*: Change directory.

cd directory \_name

3. \*\*pwd\*\*: Print working directory (displays the current directory path).

pwd

4. \*\*mkdir\*\*: Create a new directory.

mkdir directory \_name

5. \*\*rm\*\*: Remove files or directories.

rm file\_name

rm -r directory \_name # for removing directories and their contents recursively

6. \*\*cp\*\*: Copy files or directories.

```

cp source \_file destination \_file

cp -r source \_directory destination \_directory # for copying directories and their contents recursively

7. \*\*mv\*\*: Move or rename files or directories.

mv old \_file \_name new \_file \_name

mv old \_directory new directory

8. \*\*touch\*\*: Create an empty file or update the access and modification timestamps of a file.

touch file \_name

9. \*\*cat\*\*: Display the contents of a file.

cat file \_name

10. \*\*less\*\*: View the contents of a file one screen at a time.

```

less file \_name

```

11. \*\*grep\*\*: Search for a pattern in files.

```

grep pattern file \_name

```

12. \*\*chmod\*\*: Change permissions of files or directories.

```

chmod permissions file \_name

```

13. \*\*chown\*\*: Change the owner and group of files or directories.

```

chown owner:group file \_name

```

14. \*\*ps\*\*: List processes currently running on the system.

```

ps

```

15. \*\*kill\*\*: Terminate processes by process ID (PID).

```

kill PID

```

16. \*\*sudo\*\*: Execute a command with superuser privileges.

```

sudo command

```

17. \*\*apt (or apt-get)\*\*: Package management command for Debian-based distributions like Ubuntu.

```

sudo apt update # Update package lists

sudo apt upgrade # Upgrade installed packages

sudo apt install package\_name # Install a package

```

18. \*\*yum (or dnf)\*\*: Package management command for Red Hat-based distributions like CentOS and Fedora.

```

sudo yum update # Update package lists

sudo yum upgrade # Upgrade installed packages

sudo yum install package\_name # Install a package

```

These are just a few examples of commonly used Linux commands. There are many more commands available, each with its own set of options and arguments. You can explore additional commands and their functionalities by consulting the manual pages (using the `man` command) or online resources.