# 20 Most Used Linux Commands

ls - This command is used to list the contents of a directory.

* cd - This command is used to change the current working directory.
* mkdir - This command is used to create a new directory.
* pwd - This command is used to print the current working directory.
* rm - This command is used to remove files or directories.
* mv - This command is used to move or rename files or directories.
* cp - This command is used to copy files or directories.
* apt-get - This command is used to install, update, and remove software packages on Ubuntu and other Debian-based Linux distributions.
* yum - This command is used to install, update, and remove software packages on Red Hat, CentOS, and other Red Hat-based Linux distributions.
* tar - This command is used to create, extract, or view the contents of a tar archive.
* gzip - This command is used to compress or decompress files using the gzip format.
* chmod - This command is used to change the permissions of files or directories.
* chown - This command is used to change the owner of a file or directory.
* find - This command is used to search for files or directories based on certain criteria.
* grep - This command is used to search for patterns in text files.
* sort - This command is used to sort the lines of a text file.
* uniq - This command is used to filter out duplicate lines from a text file.
* wc - This command is used to count the number of lines, words, and characters in a text file.
* cat - This command is used to concatenate and display text files.
* less - This command is used to view the contents of a text file one page at a time.

## Getting Help in Linux

* man — used to display the user manual of any command that we can run on the terminal. for more details on this command checkout it’s man pages.
* help — in Bash shell, without any parameters the command will display the list of all available built-in bash commands. If you specify the command name as a parameter it will display the info about the bash command you specify.
* whatis command — display a one-line description of the command you specify.
* command — help — display usage information about the command. Sometimes command -h also works, but not for all commands.

## User identification and who is who in Linux world

* hostname — used to check the system name that is assigned to a Linux machine. However, this command can also be paired up with other different flags for getting different outputs.
* passwd — Change password of current user. To change a specific user password you have to add the username as a argument ex: passwd username.
* whoami — whoami command is used both in Unix Operating System and as well as in Windows Operating System. It displays the username of the current user.
* who — displays a list of users who are currently logged into the computer. The who command is related to the command w, which provides the same information but also displays additional data and statistics.
* w — display current system status, time, duration, list of users currently logged in on system and other user information.
* last — shows who recently used the system.
* last root — dsiplays when was the last time root logged in as user.
* lastb — shows all bad login attempts into the system.
* chmod — changing permissions — read,write,execute of a file or directory.

## Process related information

* top — list all processes sorted by their current system resource usage. Displays a continually updated list of processes (By default 3 seconds). Use q key to exit top.
* ps — List processes currently running on current shell session.
* ps -u root — List all of the processes and commands root is running.
* ps aux — List all the processes by all users on the current system.