1. ****ls:**** List directory contents.
2. ****cd:**** Change the current working directory.
3. ****pwd:**** Print the current working directory.
4. ****mkdir:**** Create a new directory.
5. ****rmdir:**** Remove an empty directory.
6. ****cp:**** Copy files or directories.
7. ****mv:**** Move or rename files or directories.
8. ****rm:**** Remove files or directories.
9. ****touch:**** Create an empty file or update the access and modification times of a file.
10. ****cat:**** Concatenate and display the content of files.
11. ****echo:**** Display a message or enable/disable the echoing of commands.
12. ****man:**** Display the manual page for a command.
13. ****chmod:**** Change the permissions of a file or directory.
14. ****chown:**** Change the owner of a file or directory.
15. ****ps:**** Display information about running processes.
16. ****kill:**** Terminate a process.
17. ****top:**** Display and update sorted information about processes.
18. ****df:**** Display disk space usage.
19. ****du:**** Estimate file space usage.
20. ****grep:**** Search for patterns in files.
21. ****find:**** Search for files and directories in a directory hierarchy.
22. ****tar:**** Create or extract tar archives.
23. ****gzip:**** Compress or decompress files.
24. ****ssh:**** Connect to a remote server securely.
25. ****scp:**** Copy files between hosts on a network.
26. ****wget:**** Download files from the internet.
27. ****sudo:**** Execute a command as a superuser or another user.
28. ****passwd:**** Change user password.
29. ****ifconfig (or ip):**** Display or configure network interfaces.
30. ****ping:**** Send ICMP ECHO\_REQUEST to network hosts.
31. ****traceroute (or tracepath):**** Print the route that packets take to a network host.
32. ****systemctl:**** Control the system and service manager.
33. ****journalctl:**** Query and display messages from the journal.
34. ****apt (or yum, dnf, pacman, zypper, etc.):**** Package management commands for different Linux distributions.

Cal: simple calender