**12. head Command**

The [head](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-head) command is used to display the content of a file. It displays the first 10 lines of a file.

**13. tail Command**

The [tail](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-tail) command is similar to the head command. The difference between both commands is that it displays the last ten lines of the file content. It is useful for reading the error message.

**14. tac Command**

The [tac](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-tac) command is the reverse of cat command, as its name specified. It displays the file content in reverse order (from the last line).

**15. more command**

The [more](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-more) command is quite similar to the cat command, as it is used to display the file content in the same way that the cat command does. The only difference between both commands is that, in case of **larger files**, the more command displays screenful output at a time.

In more command, the following keys are used to scroll the page:

**ENTER key:** To scroll down page by line.

**Space bar:** To move to the next page.

**b key:** To move to the previous page.

**/ key:** To search the string.

**16. less Command**

The [less](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-less) command is similar to the more command. It also includes some extra features such as 'adjustment in width and height of the terminal.' Comparatively, the more command cuts the output in the width of the terminal.

**17. su Command**

The [su](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-su-commands) command provides administrative access to another user. In other words, it allows access of the Linux shell to another user.

**18. id Command**

The [id](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-id-command) command is used to display the user ID (UID) and group ID (GID).

**19. useradd Command**

The [useradd](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-create-user) command is used to add or remove a user on a Linux server

**20. passwd Command**

The [passwd](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-user-password) command is used to create and change the password for a user.

**21. groupadd Command**

The [groupadd](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-add-user-to-group) command is used to create a user group.

**22. cat Command**

The [cat](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-cat-filters) command is also used as a filter. To filter a file, it is used inside pipes

**23. cut Command**

The [cut](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-cut) command is used to select a **specific column of a file. The '-d' option is used as a delimiter, and it can be a space (' '), a slash (/), a hyphen (-), or anything** else. And, the '-f' option is used to specify a column number

**24. grep Command**

The [grep](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-grep) is the **most powerful** and used filter in a Linux system. The 'grep' stands for "**global regular expression print**." It is useful for searching the content from a file. Generally, it is used with the pipe.

**25. comm Command**

The ['comm'](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-comm) command is used to **compare two files or streams**. By default, it displays three columns, first displays non-matching items of the first file, second indicates the non-matching item of the second file, and the third column displays the matching items of both files

**26. sed command**

The [sed](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-sed) command is also known as **stream editor**. It is used to edit files using a regular expression. It does not permanently edit files; instead, the **edited content remains only on display**. It does not affect the actual file.

**27. tee command**

The [tee](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-tee) command is quite similar to the cat command. The only difference between both filters is that it puts standard input on standard output and **also write them into a file.**

**28. tr Command**

The [tr](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-tr) command is used to translate the file content like **from lower case to upper case.**

**29. uniq Command**

The [uniq](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-uniq) command is used to form a sorted list in which **every word will occur only once.**

**30. wc Command**

The [wc](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-wc) command is used to count the lines, words, and characters in a file.

**31. od Command**

The [od](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-od) command is used to display the content of a file in different s, such as **hexadecimal, octal, and ASCII characters**.

**32. sort Command**

The [sort](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-sort) command is used to sort files in alphabetical order.

**33. gzip Command**

The [gzip](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-gzip) command is used to **truncate the file size**. It is a compressing tool. It replaces the original file by the compressed file having '.gz' extension.

**34. gunzip Command**

The [gunzip](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-gzip) command is used to decompress a file. It is a reverse operation of gzip command.

**35. find Command**

The [find](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-find) command is used to find a particular file within a directory. It also supports various options to find a file such as byname, by type, by date, and more.

The following symbols are used after the find command:

(.) : For current directory name

(/) : For root

**Syntax:**

1. find . -name "\*.pdf"

**36. locate Command**

The [locate](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-locate) command is used to search a file by file name. It is quite similar to find command; the difference is that it is a background process. It searches the file in the database, whereas the find command searches in the file system. It is faster than the find command. To find the file with the locates command, keep your database updated.

**37. date Command**

The [date](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-date) command is used to display date, time, time zone, and more

**38. cal Command**

The [cal](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-cal) command is used to display the current month's calendar with the current date highlighted.

**39. sleep Command**

The [sleep](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-sleep) command is used to hold the terminal by the specified amount of time. By default, it takes time in seconds.

**40. time Command**

The [time](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-time) command is used to display the time to execute a command.

**41. zcat Command**

The zcat command is used to **display the compressed files**.

**42. df Command**

The [df](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-df) command is used to **display the disk space** used in the file system. It displays the output as in the number of used blocks, available blocks, and the mounted directory.

**44. Exit Command**

Linux [exit](https://javatpoint.com/linux-exit-command) command is used to exit from the current shell. It takes a parameter as a number and exits the shell with a return of status number.

**45. Clear Command**

Linux **clear** command is used to clear the terminal screen.

**46. ip Command**

Linux [ip](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-ip) command is an updated version of the ipconfig command. It is used to assign an IP address, initialize an interface and disable an interface.

**47. ssh Command**

Linux [ssh](https://www.javatpoint.com/ssh-linux) command is used to create a **remote connection through the ssh protocol**.

**48. Mail Command**

The [mail](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-mail-command) command is used to send emails from the command line.

**49. Ping Command**

The [ping](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-ping) command is used to **check the connectivity** between two nodes, that is whether the server is connected. It is a short form of "Packet Internet Groper."

**50. host Command**

The [host](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-host) command is **used to display the IP address** for a given domain name and vice versa. It performs the DNS lookups for the DNS Query.

**Syntax:**

1. host **<domain** name**>** or **<ip** address**>**

# Linux file hierarchy

* **/ (root filesystem):** It is the **top-level** filesystem directory. It must include every file needed to boot the Linux system before another filesystem is mounted. Every other filesystem is mounted on a well-defined and standard mount point because of the root filesystem directories after the system is started.
* **/boot:** It includes the **static kernel and bootloader configuration and executable** files needed to start a Linux computer.
* **/bin:** This directory includes **user executable files**.
* **/dev:** It includes the device file for all **hardware devices connected** to the system. These aren't device drivers; instead, they are files that indicate all devices on the system and provide access to these devices.
* **/etc:** It includes the **local system configuration files** for the host system.
* **/lib:** It includes shared **library files** that are needed to start the system.
* **/home:** The home directory storage is available for user files. All users have a subdirectory inside /home.
* **/mnt:** It is a temporary **mount point** for basic filesystems that can be used at the time when the administrator is working or repairing a filesystem.
* **/media:** A place for mounting external **removable media devices** like USB thumb drives that might be linked to the host.
* **/opt:** It contains **optional files like vendor supplied application programs** that must be placed here.
* **/root:** It's the home directory for a root user. Keep in mind that it's not the '/' (root) file system.
* **/tmp:** It is a temporary directory used by the OS and several programs for **storing temporary files**. Also, users may temporarily store files here. Remember that files may be removed without prior notice at any time in this directory.
* **/sbin:** These are **system binary files**. They are executables utilized for system administration.
* **/usr:** They are read-only and shareable files, including executable libraries and binaries, man files, and several documentation types.
* **/var:** Here, variable data files are saved. It can contain things such as **MySQL, log files, other database files, email inboxes**, **web server data files**, and much more.