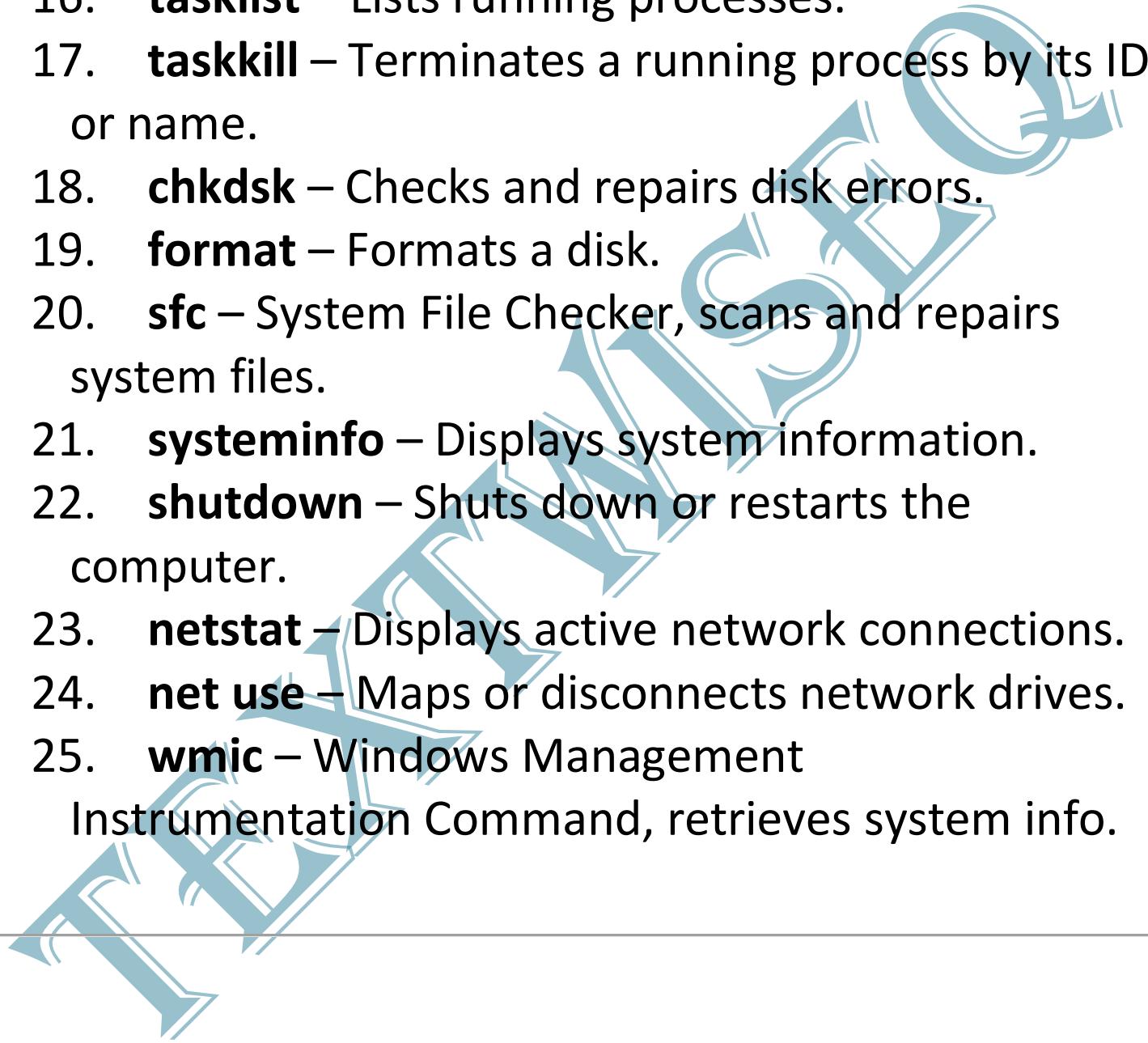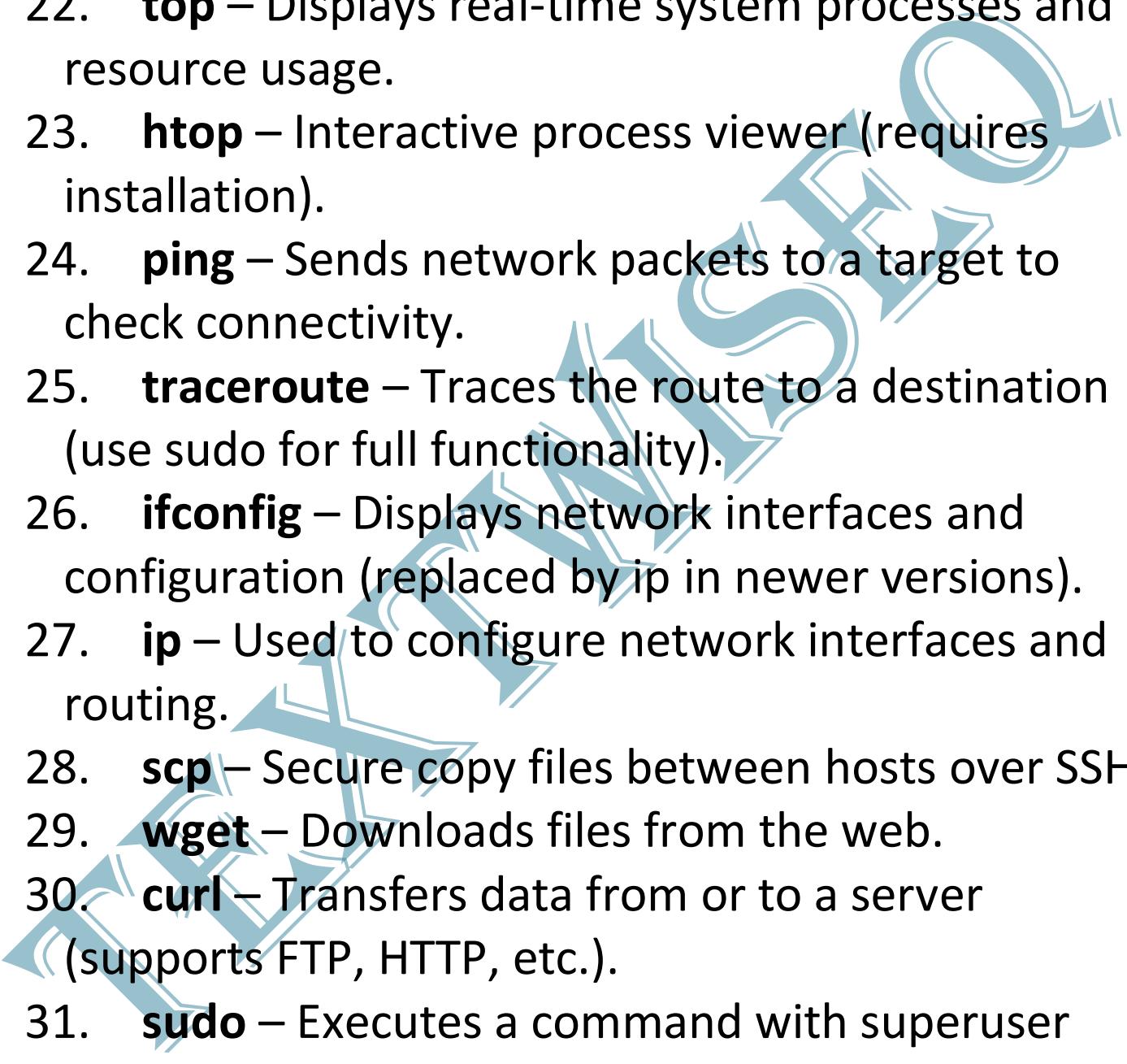# COMMANDS OF WINDOWS AND LINUX

Windows Commands (CMD)

1. **dir** – Lists files and directories in the current directory.
2. **cd** – Changes the current directory.
3. **cls** – Clears the command prompt screen.
4. **exit** – Exits the command prompt.
5. **copy** – Copies files from one location to another.
6. **del** – Deletes one or more files.
7. **move** – Moves files from one directory to another.
8. **mkdir** – Creates a new directory.
9. **rmdir** – Removes an empty directory.
10. **ren** – Renames a file or directory.
11. **type** – Displays the contents of a file.
12. **echo** – Displays a line of text or a variable.
13. **ipconfig** – Displays network configuration details.

14. **ping** – Sends network packets to a target to check connectivity.
15. **tracert** – Traces the route to a destination.
16. **tasklist** – Lists running processes.
17. **taskkill** – Terminates a running process by its ID or name.
18. **chkdsk** – Checks and repairs disk errors.
19. **format** – Formats a disk.
20. **sfc** – System File Checker, scans and repairs system files.
21. **systeminfo** – Displays system information.
22. **shutdown** – Shuts down or restarts the computer.
23. **netstat** – Displays active network connections.
24. **net use** – Maps or disconnects network drives.
25. **wmic** – Windows Management Instrumentation Command, retrieves system info.

Linux Commands (Terminal)

1. **ls** – Lists files and directories.
2. **cd** – Changes the current directory.
3. **pwd** – Prints the current working directory.
4. **clear** – Clears the terminal screen.
5. **exit** – Exits the terminal or session.
6. **cp** – Copies files or directories.
7. **mv** – Moves or renames files or directories.
8. **rm** – Removes files or directories.
9. **mkdir** – Creates a new directory.
10. **rmdir** – Removes an empty directory.
11. **touch** – Creates an empty file or updates the timestamp of a file.
12. **cat** – Displays the contents of a file.
13. **echo** – Displays a line of text or a variable.
14. **man** – Displays the manual (help) page for commands.
15. **pwd** – Prints the working directory.
16. **chmod** – Changes the permissions of a file or directory.
17. **chown** – Changes the ownership of a file or directory.
18. **df** – Displays disk space usage.

19. **du** – Displays disk usage of files and directories.
20. **ps** – Displays the currently running processes.
21. **kill** – Terminates a process by PID.
22. **top** – Displays real-time system processes and resource usage.
23. **htop** – Interactive process viewer (requires installation).
24. **ping** – Sends network packets to a target to check connectivity.
25. **traceroute** – Traces the route to a destination (use sudo for full functionality).
26. **ifconfig** – Displays network interfaces and configuration (replaced by ip in newer versions).
27. **ip** – Used to configure network interfaces and routing.
28. **scp** – Secure copy files between hosts over SSH.
29. **wget** – Downloads files from the web.
30. **curl** – Transfers data from or to a server (supports FTP, HTTP, etc.).
31. **sudo** – Executes a command with superuser privileges.
32. **shutdown** – Shuts down or reboots the system.
33. **reboot** – Reboots the system.

34. **systemctl** – Controls systemd services.
35. **apt-get** (Debian/Ubuntu) – Package management command to install or remove software.
36. **yum** (CentOS/RHEL) – Package management command to install or remove software.
37. **dpkg** – A tool for installing, building, and removing packages in Debian-based systems.