Linux shell commands and their functionalities

- **‘cd’: Allows to change directory. you go to the file path you entered.(special arguments: [‘.’ (current directory), ‘..’ (parent directory), ‘~’ (home directory), ‘-’ (previous directory)])**
- **‘ls’: Lists the contents of the current directory. (special arguments: [‘-l’ (regular order), ‘-a’ (Lists all content, including hidden content.)]**
- **‘cat’ : Prints the file contents to the screen.**
- **‘cp’: Copy. (special arguments: [‘*’ (the wildcard of wildcards, it's used to represent all single characters or any string.), ‘?’ (used to represent one character), ‘[]’ (used to represent any character within the brackets), ‘-r’ (Copy a directory with its contents), ‘-i’ (Warning before overwriting a file)])**
- **‘mv’: Allows files to be moved or renamed. (special arguments: [‘-b’ (Backs up the old version of the file.)])**
- **‘mkdir’: Allows to create a directory. (special arguments: [‘-p’ (Allows to create a directory with subdirectories)])**
- **‘rm’: Delete files and directories. (special arguments: [‘-f’ (remove all files, whether they are write protected or not, without prompting the user (as long as you have the appropriate permissions), ‘-i’ (Warning before deletion), ‘-r’ (remove all the files and any subdirectories))])**
- **‘rmdir’: You can remove a directory.**
- **‘find’: You can search for files with the '-name' and '-type' parameters.**
- **‘touch’: Allows you to create new file.**
- **‘man’: Guide for the typed command.**
- **‘env’: Provides information about environment variables.**
- **‘head’: Prints the first few lines of a file to the screen. By default it shows the first 10 lines. (special arguments: [‘-n’ (number of rows)]**
- **‘tail’: Prints the last few lines of a file to the screen. By default it shows the last 10 lines. (special arguments: [‘-n’ (number of rows)]**
- **‘join’: Merges multiple files.**
- **‘split’: Splits a file into parts.**
- **‘grep': Performs a word search function within the file. .(special arguments: [‘-i' (Disables case sensitivity), ‘-l’ (Lists files matching the searched pattern.)])**
- **‘echo’: In general, it prints the command output to the screen. It also creates files and writes data into files.**
- **‘sudo’: Run commands as root.**

- **‘su’: Root authorization.**
- **‘useradd’: User adds.**
- **‘userdel’: User deletes.**
- **‘passwd’: It allows you to change a user's password if you are root.**
- **‘chmod’: Allows to set users' permissions for a file.**
- **‘chown’: Changes the owner of the file.**
- **‘chgrp’: Changes the group of the file.**
- **‘ps’: Shows the running processes in the system. (special arguments: [‘a’ (displays all processes running, including the ones being ran by other users.), ‘u’ (shows more details about the processes.)])**
- **‘kill’: Terminate processes.**
- **‘sleep’: Throws processes to background.**
- **‘fg’: It brings the background work to the foreground. If you run it without any options, it foregrounds the last background job.**
- **‘jobs’: Shows all background jobs.**