

All the Linux Commands that you should know

Insta: <https://instagram.com/alden.social>

1. ls: Lists directory contents.
2. cd: Changes the current directory.
3. pwd: Prints the current working directory.
4. mkdir: Creates a new directory.
5. rm: Removes files or directories.
6. cp: Copies files or directories.
7. mv: Moves or renames files or directories.
8. touch: Creates an empty file or updates the timestamp of an existing file.
9. cat: Concatenates and displays file contents.
10. grep: Searches for patterns in files.
11. find: Searches for files and directories.
12. chmod: Changes file permissions.
13. chown: Changes file ownership.
14. tar: Archives files.
15. gzip: Compresses files.
16. gunzip: Decompresses files.
17. ps: Displays information about processes.
18. kill: Terminates processes.
19. top: Displays dynamic real-time information about running processes.
20. df: Displays disk space usage.
21. du: Displays directory space usage.
22. ssh: Connects to a remote machine securely.
23. scp: Copies files securely between hosts.
24. wget: Downloads files from the internet.
25. curl: Transfers data from or to a server.
26. ping: Tests network connectivity.
27. ifconfig: Configures network interfaces.
28. netstat: Displays network connections.
29. iwconfig: Configures wireless network interfaces.
30. hostname: Displays or sets the system's hostname.
31. date: Displays or sets the system date and time.
32. cal: Displays a calendar.
33. who: Displays who is logged in.
34. w: Displays information about logged-in users.
35. su: Switches user accounts.
36. sudo: Executes commands as another user, typically the superuser.
37. useradd: Adds a new user account.
38. passwd: Changes a user's password.
39. usermod: Modifies a user account.
40. groupadd: Adds a new group.
41. groupmod: Modifies a group.
42. chgrp: Changes the group ownership of files.
43. history: Displays the command history.
44. nano: A simple text editor.
45. vim: A powerful text editor.
46. less: A pager for viewing file contents.
47. more: Another pager for viewing file contents.

48. tail: Displays the end of a file.
49. head: Displays the beginning of a file.
50. sort: Sorts lines of text files.
51. uniq: Filters adjacent matching lines from input.
52. wc: Counts lines, words, and characters in a file.
53. diff: Compares files line by line.
54. patch: Applies a diff file to an original.
55. grep: Searches for patterns in files.
56. sed: Stream editor for filtering and transforming text.
57. awk: Pattern scanning and processing language.
58. cut: Cuts out selected portions of each line of a file.
59. tr: Translates or deletes characters.
60. comm: Compares two sorted files line by line.
61. join: Joins lines of two files on a common field.
62. chmod: Changes file permissions.
63. chown: Changes file ownership.
64. chgrp: Changes group ownership.
65. ln: Creates links between files.
66. mount: Mounts a file system.
67. umount: Unmounts a file system.
68. lsblk: Lists information about block devices.
69. df: Displays disk space usage.
70. du: Displays disk usage by directory.
71. fdisk: Manipulates disk partition tables.
72. mkfs: Creates a file system.
73. fsck: Checks and repairs file systems.
74. dd: Converts and copies files.
75. free: Displays amount of free and used memory in the system.
76. top: Displays dynamic real-time information about running processes.
77. ps: Displays information about processes.
78. kill: Terminates processes.
79. uptime: Displays how long the system has been running.
80. shutdown: Shuts down or restarts the system.
81. reboot: Restarts the system.
82. service: Controls system services.
83. systemctl: Controls systemd services (on modern distributions).
84. journalctl: Views and manages the systemd journal.
85. iptables: Controls IPv4 packet filtering and NAT.
86. ip6tables: Controls IPv6 packet filtering and NAT.
87. firewall-cmd: Controls firewalld, a dynamic firewall manager.
88. crontab: Manages cron jobs.
89. at: Executes commands at a specified time.
90. tar: Archives files.
91. gzip: Compresses files.
92. gunzip: Decompresses files.
93. zip: Compresses files into a zip archive.
94. unzip: Extracts files from a zip archive.
95. rsync: Remote file synchronization tool.
96. scp: Securely copies files between hosts.
97. ssh: Securely connects to a remote machine.
98. ping: Tests network connectivity.

- 99. traceroute: Traces the route that packets take to a network host
- 100. dig: DNS lookup utility.