1. pwd - Print Working Directory: Displays the current directory path.
```bash
pwd
2. ls - List: Shows the files and directories in the current directory.
```bash
Is
Is -I (long format)
ls -a (including hidden files)
···
3. cd - Change Directory: Allows you to move between directories.
```bash
cd directory_name
cd (move up one directory)
cd (move to home directory)
***
4. mkdir - Make Directory: Creates a new directory.
```bash
mkdir directory_name
WY
5. rmdir - Remove Directory: Deletes a directory (only works on empty directories)
```bash
rmdir directory_name
W.

6. rm - Remove: Deletes files or directories.

```
```bash
  rm file_name
  rm -r directory_name (recursive, for directories)
7. cp - Copy: Copies files from one location to another.
  ```bash
 cp file_name destination
8. mv - Move: Moves or renames files and directories.
  ```bash
  mv file_name destination
  mv old_name new_name
9. cat - Concatenate: Displays the contents of a file.
  ```bash
 cat file_name
10. head and tail - Display the beginning or end of a file.
  ```bash
  head file_name (displays the first few lines)
  tail file_name (displays the last few lines)
11. grep - Searches for a specific pattern in files.
  ```bash
 grep "pattern" file_name
```

12. chmod - Change Mode: Modifies file permissions.
```bash
chmod permissions file_name
13. sudo - Execute a command as a superuser.
```bash
sudo command_name
14. man - Access the manual pages for commands.
```bash
man command_name
w.
15. df - Display free disk space.
```bash
df
***
16. du - Show the disk usage of files and directories.
```bash
du
w

Reference

https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/basic-linux-commands/