**LINUX COMMANDS**

1] # - Root user

2] ~ - Root directory

3] su – super user (works same as admin in windows)

4] sudo – super user do (sudo provides an efficient way to grant users the special rights to execute commands at system level)

5] whoami – gives the user name (gives currently logged user)

6] sudo su – chamge user to root

7] id- gives user details

8] wheel – used to control access to su or sudo commands.

9] pwd – present working directory.

10] cd / - change directory root

11] cd – moves to your previous directory

12] cd .. – moves one directory back

13] cd ~ - goes to another users home directory.

14] ls – la – display hidden files in a list format.

15] proc – contains process details.

16] var – contains log details.

17] opt – optional files.

18] mkdir – creates a directory/folder.

19] touch – creates empy files.

20] rmdir – delete a folder (but only if is empty)

21] rm – delete a files.

22] uptime – gives the total time of running system.

23] history – gives all the commands previously used.

24] cp – moves files from one directory to another.

25] mv – rename and replace the files.

26] df -h – shows details about harddisk, filesystem.

27] free -m – shows RAM details.

28] nano – it is text editor.

29] cat – display file contents on terminal.

30] echo – used to print anything on terminal.

31] id – tells about the users id in the system.

32] useradd – to add user.

33] userdel – to delete created user.

34] usermod – to modify the properties of an existing user.

35] groupadd – to add group.

36] groupdel – to delete group.

37] who – display which user have logged in.

38] last – display a list of users who have previously logged in.

39] lsof -u (List Open Files and Shows Open Files) - tells user activity.

40] chmod – to change the permission.

41] chown – change the owner of the file.

42] ls – used in listing contents inside a directory.

43] top- (It is task manager) to display system performance information.

44] ps – display the processes started by current user.

45] ps aux – display all the process.

46] grep – (Global regular expression print) is used in searching and matching text files.

47] kill – used to send signal to a process, which can be used to kill the process.

48] journalctl – used to view system, kernel and journal logs.

49] ip – (update version) display the current ip address and allows you to view and manage the current configuration of network interfaces, ip addresses , routers.

50] ip addr show – display current address configuration.

51] ip route show – display the current routing tables.

52] ifcongif – removes the specified network interface from the list of interfaces.

53] netstat – to display all the network connections on a system.

54] ping – display status between source and destination.

55] nsloopup – queries internet domain name servers in two modes.

56] traceroute – used for troubleshooting.

57] dig – display DNS quries/ record type.

58] sed – It is used to change and replace the word /or modify.

59] find – to find.