https://www.hostinger.com/tutorials/linux-commands

Here's a quick overview:

1. **ls** – lists a directory's content.
2. **pwd** – shows the current working directory's path.
3. **cd** – changes the working directory.
4. **mkdir** – creates a new directory.
5. **rmdir** – removes a folder or path.
6. **rm** – deletes a file.
7. **cp** – copies files and directories, including their content.
8. **mv** – moves or renames files and directories.
9. **touch** – creates a new empty file.
10. **file** – checks a file's type.
11. **zip and unzip** – creates and extracts a ZIP archive.
12. **tar** – archives files without compression in a TAR format.
13. **nano, vi, and jed** – edits a file with a text editor.
14. **cat** – lists, combines, and writes a file's content as a standard output.
15. **grep** – searches a string within a file.
16. **sed** – finds, replaces, or deletes patterns in a file.
17. **head** – displays a file's first ten lines.
18. **tail** – prints a file's last ten lines.
19. **awk** – finds and manipulates patterns in a file.
20. **sort** – reorders a file's content.
21. **cut** – sections and prints lines from a file.
22. **diff** – compares two files' content and their differences.
23. **tee** – prints command outputs in Terminal and a file.
24. **locate** – finds files in a system's database.
25. **find** – outputs a file or folder's location.
26. **sudo** – runs a command as a superuser.
27. **su** – runs programs in the current shell as another user.
28. **chmod** – modifies a file's read, write, and execute permissions.
29. **chown** – changes a file, directory, or symbolic link's ownership.
30. **useradd and userdel** – creates and removes a user account.
31. **df** – displays the system's overall disk space usage.
32. **du** – checks a file or directory's storage consumption.
33. **top** – displays running processes and the system's resource usage.
34. **htop** – works like **top** but with an interactive user interface.
35. **ps** – creates a snapshot of all running processes.
36. **uname** – prints information about your machine's kernel, name, and hardware.
37. **hostname** – shows your system's hostname.
38. **time** – calculates commands' execution time.
39. **systemctl** – manages system services.
40. **watch** – runs another command continuously.
41. **jobs** – displays a shell's running processes with their statuses.

42. **kill** – terminates a running process.
43. **shutdown** – turns off or restarts the system.
44. **ping** – checks the system's network connectivity.
45. **wget** – downloads files from a URL.
46. **curl** – transmits data between servers using URLs.
47. **scp** – securely copies files or directories to another system.
48. **rsync** – synchronizes content between directories or machines.
49. **Ifconfig** – displays the system's network interfaces and their configurations.
50. **netstat –** shows the system's network information, like routing and sockets.
51. **traceroute** – tracks a packet's hops to its destination.
52. **nslookup** – queries a domain's IP address and vice versa.
53. **dig** – displays DNS information, including record types.
54. **history** – lists previously run commands.
55. **man** – shows a command's manual.
56. **echo** – prints a message as a standard output.
57. **ln** – links files or directories.
58. **alias and unalias** – sets and removes an alias for a file or command.
59. **cal** – displays a calendar in Terminal.
60. **apt-get** – manages Debian-based distros package libraries.

Linux Commands for File and Directory Management

61. **ls** - The most frequently used command in Linux to list directories
62. **pwd** - Print working directory command in Linux
63. **cd** - Linux command to navigate through directories
64. **mkdir** - Command used to create directories in Linux
65. **mv** - Move or rename files in Linux
66. **cp** - Similar usage as mv but for copying files in Linux
67. **rm** - Delete files or directories
68. **touch** - Create blank/empty files
69. **ln** - Create symbolic links (shortcuts) to other files
70. **cat** - Display file contents on the terminal
71. **clear** - Clear the terminal display
72. **echo** - Print any text that follows the command
73. **less** - Linux command to display paged outputs in the terminal
74. **man** - Access manual pages for all Linux commands
75. **uname** - Linux command to get basic information about the OS
76. **whoami** - Get the active username
77. **tar** - Command to extract and compress files in Linux
78. **grep** - Search for a string within an output
79. **head** - Return the specified number of lines from the top
80. **tail** - Return the specified number of lines from the bottom
81. **diff** - Find the difference between two files
82. **cmp** - Allows you to check if two files are identical
83. **comm** - Combines the functionality of diff and cmp
84. **sort** - Linux command to sort the content of a file while outputting

85. **export** - Export environment variables in Linux
86. **zip** - Zip files in Linux
87. **unzip** - Unzip files in Linux
88. **ssh** - Secure Shell command in Linux
89. **service** - Linux command to start and stop services
90. **ps** - Display active processes
91. **kill and killall** - Kill active processes by process ID or name
92. **df** - Display disk filesystem information
93. **mount** - Mount file systems in Linux
94. **chmod** - Command to change file permissions
95. **chown** - Command for granting ownership of files or folders
96. **ifconfig** - Display network interfaces and IP addresses
97. **traceroute** - Trace all the network hops to reach the destination
98. **wget** - Direct download files from the internet
99. **ufw** - Firewall command
100. **iptables** - Base firewall for all other firewall utilities to interface with
101. **apt, pacman, yum, rpm** - Package managers depending on the distro
102. **sudo** - Command to escalate privileges in Linux
103. **cal** - View a command-line calendar
104. **alias -** Create custom shortcuts for your regularly used commands
105. **dd** - Majorly used for creating bootable USB sticks
106. **whereis** - Locate the binary, source, and manual pages for a command
107. **whatis** - Find what a command is used for
108. **top** - View active processes live with their system usage
109. **useradd and usermod** - Add new user or change existing users data
110. **passwd** - Create or update passwords for existing users