1. **ls** - The most frequently used command in Linux to list directories

ls-a (hepsini gizli dahil), ls-l (liste halinde), ls -al (gizli dosyalar dahil) ls -Sl (boyuta göre)

2. **pwd** - Print working directory command in Linux  
3. **cd** - Linux command to navigate through directories

cd.. (bir üst dizin), cd . (bulunduğun dizin), cd ~(home) , cd / (root), cd – (geldiğin yere git)  
4. **mkdir** - Command used to create directories in Linux  
5. **mv** - Move or rename files in Linux  
6. **cp** - Similar usage as mv but for copying files in Linux  
7. **rm** - Delete files or directories **rm -i** (onaylı silmek) **rm-r** (directerios siler)  
8. **touch** - Create blank/empty files  
9. **ln** - Create symbolic links (shortcuts) to other files  
10. **cat** - Display file contents on the terminal  
11. **clear** - Clear the terminal display  
12. **echo** - Print any text that follows the command  
13. **less** - Linux command to display paged outputs in the terminal  
14. **man** - Access manual pages for all Linux commands  
15. **uname** - Linux command to get basic information about the OS  
16. **whoami** - Get the active username  
17. **tar** - Command to extract and compress files in Linux  
18. **grep** - Search for a string within an output  
19. **head** - Return the specified number of lines from the top  
20. **tail** - Return the specified number of lines from the bottom  
21. **diff** - Find the difference between two files  
22. **cmp** - Allows you to check if two files are identical  
23. **comm** - Combines the functionality of diff and cmp  
24. **sort** - Linux command to sort the content of a file while outputting  
25. **export** - Export environment variables in Linux  
26. **zip** - Zip files in Linux  
27. **unzip** - Unzip files in Linux  
28. **ssh** - Secure Shell command in Linux  
29. **service** - Linux command to start and stop services  
30. **ps** - Display active processes  
31. **kill and killall** - Kill active processes by process ID or name  
32. **df** - Display disk filesystem information  
33. **mount** - Mount file systems in Linux  
34. **chmod** - Command to change file permissions  
35. **chown** - Command for granting ownership of files or folders  
36. i**fconfig** - Display network interfaces and IP addresses  
37. **traceroute** - Trace all the network hops to reach the destination  
38. **wget** - Direct download files from the internet  
39. **ufw** - Firewall command  
40. **iptables** - Base firewall for all other firewall utilities to interface with  
41. **apt, pacman, yum, rpm** - Package managers depending on the distro  
42. **sudo** - Command to escalate privileges in Linux  
43. **cal** - View a command-line calendar  
44. **alias** - Create custom shortcuts for your regularly used commands  
45. **dd** - Majorly used for creating bootable USB sticks  
46. **whereis** - Locate the binary, source, and manual pages for a command

47. **whatis** - Find what a command is used for  
48. **top** - View active processes live with their system usage  
49. **useradd and usermod** - Add new user or change existing users data  
50. **passwd** - Create or update passwords for existing users

51 **stat** <dosya adı> dosya ile ilgili detaylı blgi verir.

Go lang bash