**BASH**

**pwd**—Print name of current working directory.

**cd**—Change directory.

**ls**—List directory contents.

**file**—Determine file type.

**grep**—Print lines matching a pattern.

**less**—View file contents.

**cp**—Copy files and directories.

**mv**—Move/rename files and directories.

**mkdir**—Create directories.

**rm**—Remove files and directories.

**ln**—Create hard and symbolic links.

**type**—Indicate how a command name is interpreted.

**which**—Display which executable program will be executed.

**man**—Display a command’s manual page.

**apropos**—Display a list of appropriate commands.

**info**—Display a command’s info entry.

**whatis**—Display a very brief description of a command.

**alias**—Create an alias for a command.

**cat**—Concatenate files.

**sort**—Sort lines of text.

**uniq**—Report or omit repeated lines.

**wc**—Print newline, word, and byte counts for each file.

**head**—Output the first part of a file.

**tail**—Output the last part of a file.

**tee**—Read from standard input and write to standard output and files.

**echo**—Display a line of text.

**clear**—Clear the screen.

**history**—Display the contents of the history list.

**id**—Display user identity.

**chmod**—Change a file’s mode.

**umask**—Set the default file permissions.

**su**—Run a shell as another user.

**sudo**—Execute a command as another user.

**chown**—Change a file’s owner.

**chgrp**—Change a file’s group ownership.

**passwd**—Change a user’s password.