

## 99 top Linux commands - Improve your Linux commandline skills

**cd** — Change directory

**ls** — List directory contents

**pwd** — Print working directory

**cat** — Concatenate and display files

**touch** — Create an empty file

**cp** — Copy files and directories

**mv** — Move or rename files and directories

**rm** — Remove files and directories

**mkdir** — Create a new directory

**rmdir** — Remove an empty directory

**cut** — Cut out sections of a file

**gzip** — Compress or decompress files using gzip

**gunzip** — Decompress files compressed with gzip

**find** — Find files and directories matching a pattern

**grep** — Search for a pattern in a file

**awk** — Pattern scanning and processing language

**sed** — Stream editor for filtering and transforming text

**head** — Display the first few lines of a file

**tail** — Display the last few lines of a file

**sort** — Sort lines of a file

**uniq** — Remove duplicate lines from a file

**wc** — Count lines, words, and characters in a file

**diff** — Compare two files line by line

**patch** — Apply a patch to a file

**chmod** — Change permissions of files and directories

**chown** — Change the owner of a file or directory

**chgrp** — Change the group ownership of a file or directory

**ps** — List running processes

**top** — Display system resource usage and process information

**kill** — Send a signal to a process to terminate it

**du** — Display disk usage of files and directories

**df** — Display free disk space on the file system

**mount** — Mount a file system

**umount** — Unmount a file system

**ping** — Test connectivity to a network host

**ssh** — Secure shell remote login and command execution

**scp** — Secure copy files between hosts

**rsync** — Remote file and directory synchronization

**curl** — Transfer data from or to a server using various protocols

**wget** — Retrieve files from the web using various protocols

**ftp** — File Transfer Protocol client

**sftp** — Secure File Transfer Protocol client

**telnet** — Telnet client

**nslookup** — DNS lookup utility

**dig** — DNS lookup utility

**netstat** — Display network connections and statistics

**ifconfig** — Configure network interfaces

**route** — Display or modify the routing table

**iptables** — Firewall and packet filtering utility

**hostname** — Display or set the hostname of the system

**date** — Display or set the system date and time

**timedatectl** — Control the system date and time

**uname** — Display system information

**whoami** — Display the current user ID

**id** — Display user and group information

**su** — Switch user to become another user

**sudo** — Execute a command with superuser privileges

**passwd** — Change the password of a user account

**useradd** — Create a new user account

**userdel** — Delete a user account

**usermod** — Modify a user account

**groupadd** — Create a new group

**groupdel** — Delete a group

**groupmod** — Modify a group

**finger** — Display information about users on the system

**last** — Display information about recent logins

**history** — Display command history

**echo** — Print a message to the terminal

**printf** — Format and print data

**lshw** — Displays hardware information

**lspci** — Displays information about PCI buses and devices.

**lsusb** — Displays information about USB buses and devices.

**hwinfo** — Displays detailed hardware information.

**free** — Displays memory usage.

**vmstat** — Displays system memory, processor, and I/O statistics.

**iostat** — Displays CPU and disk I/O statistics.

**uptime** — Displays system uptime and load averages.

**journalctl** — Displays the system journal.

**dmesg** — Displays the kernel ring buffer.

**crontab** — Schedules recurring tasks.

**at** — Schedules a one-time task.

**service** — Manages system services.

**systemctl** — Controls system services in systemd-based distributions.

**traceroute** — Traces the network path to a remote host.

**bzip2** — Compresses files using the bzip2 algorithm.

**unzip** — Extracts files from a ZIP archive.

**tee** — Redirect output to multiple files

**chroot** — Change the root directory for a process

**less** — Display file contents in a paginated format

**more** — Display file contents one page at a time

**ln** — Create links between files

**realpath** — Print the resolved absolute path of a file

**watch** — Execute a command periodically and display the output

**cal** — Display a calendar

**tar-xzvf** — Extract files from a compressed archive

**tar-czvf** — Create a compressed archive

**whereis** — Locate the binary, source, and manual page files for a command

**locate** — Find files by name

**which** — Display the full path to an executable

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