

Package/Method	Description	Code Example
cat	Reads data from the file and gives its content as output. It helps to create, view, and concatenate files.	<p>Example:</p> <pre>cat filename cat file1 file2 file3 ...</pre>
cd	Used to move efficiently from your system's existing working directory to different directories.	<pre>cd [directory path]</pre>
flask run	Can do more than just start the development server. By enabling debug mode, the server will automatically reload if code changes and will show an interactive debugger in the browser if an error occurs during a request. The debugger allows the execution of arbitrary Python code from the browser.	<p>Example:</p> <pre>1.flask run -debug 2.flask run -debugger #To start your Flask application with debug mode enabled</pre>
flask-talisman	Talisman is a small Flask extension that handles setting HTTP headers that can help protect against a few common web application security issues.	<p>Example:</p> <pre>pip install flask-talisman from flask import Flask from flask_talisman import Talisman app = Flask(__name__) # Configure the security policies talisman = Talisman(app) # ... Your other Flask app code ...</pre>
git clone	You can create a copy of a specific repository or branch within a repository.	<pre>git clone REPOSITORY_URL [DESTINATION_DIRECTORY]</pre>
gpg --full-generate-key	Generates a new GPG key to use for signing commits and tags.	<p>Syntax:</p> <pre>gpg --full-generate-key</pre>
gpg --list-secret-keys	Lists the long form of the GPG keys for which you have both a public and private key. A private key is required for signing commits or tags.	<p>Syntax:</p> <pre>gpg --list-keys</pre>
grep	Searches for the pattern specified by the pattern parameter and writes each matching line to standard output.	<p>Syntax:</p> <pre>grep [options] pattern [file ...]</pre> <p>Examples:</p> <pre>grep "searchword" filename grep -i "pattern" filename #-i: Perform a case-insensitive search. grep "pattern" file1 file2 file3 #pattern: The text pattern you want to search for.</pre>

npm start	<p>Runs a predefined command specified in the "start" property of a package's "scripts" object. If the "scripts" object does not define a "start" property, npm will run the node server.</p>	<p>Syntax:</p> <pre>npm start #Runs in Terminal</pre> <p>Example for Node.js:</p> <pre>{   "name": "my-node-app", "version": "1.0.0",   "scripts": {     "start": "node server.js"   } }</pre>
pass	<p>With the pass, each password lives inside of a gpg encrypted file whose filename is the title of the website or resource that requires the password.</p>	<pre>pass</pre>
pass init	<p>Initiate your pass directory (.password-store) within your home folder. Pass will store your passwords here.</p>	<p>Syntax:</p> <pre>pass init</pre> <p>You need to set up GPG and initialize the password store.</p>
pass insert	<p>Passwords are added to the store using this command. This accepts the name of the service as an argument and interactively prompts you to enter the password.</p>	<p>Storing Passwords:</p> <pre>pass insert example.com</pre> <p>You use the pass insert command followed by the title(filename) of the password and the password itself.</p>
pass show	<p>Fetches a password from the store/directory.</p>	<p>Syntax:</p> <pre>pass show example.com</pre> <p>For example, if you have a password stored for a website named example.com running pass show example.com will show the decrypted password in the terminal.</p>
pip	<p>To ensure that requests will function, the pip program searches for the package in the Python Package Index (PyPI), resolves any dependencies and installs everything in your current Python environment.</p>	<pre>pip list</pre>
pip install	<p>The pip install &lt;package&gt; command looks for the latest version of the package and installs it.</p>	<pre>pip install example_package</pre>
rm	<p>Used to remove objects such as files, directories, symbolic links, and so on from the file system.</p>	<p>Examples:</p> <pre>rm filename rm file1 file2 file3</pre>

sudo apt	<p>sudo apt-get update and sudo apt-get upgrade are two commands you can use to keep all of your packages up to date in Debian or a Debian-based Linux distribution.</p>	<p>Syntax:</p> <pre>sudo apt update or sudo apt-get update or sudo apt-get update &amp;&amp; sudo apt-get upgrade</pre>
wget	<p>Stands for web get. The wget is a free non-interactive file downloader command. Non-interactive means it can work in the background when the user is not logged in.</p>	<pre>wget 'https://www.example.com/somefile.txt'</pre>



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