1. The tar command in Linux is what you're looking for! The tar command is used to compress a group of files into an archive. The command is also used to extract, maintain, or modify tar archives. Tar archives combine multiple files and/or directories together into a single fil
2. You can also use the grep command to search for targets that are defined as patterns by using regular expressions. Regular expressions consist of letters and numbers, in addition to characters with special meaning to grep . These special characters, called metacharacters, also have special meaning to the system.
3. While the absolute minimum number of partitions would be one (1), a typical installation of GNU/Linux will have at least two (2) partitions: the root partition (denoted as /) and the swap partition.
4. To copy a file to the same directory on Linux, use cp with the name of the source file and the name of the copy. The cp command can also be used to copy the file to a different directory, to copy multiple files, or to recursively copy entire directories.
5. Once the process you wish to terminate is located, you can use the killall, pkill, kill, xkill, or top commands to end it. You can use the SIGHUP, SIGKILL, or SIGTERM termination signals to initiate the Linux kill process. Use the sudo command to ensure you have the proper permissions for terminating a process.
6. To rename files in Linux, connect to your remote server using Terminal or an SSH client. Then, use the mv or rename command to change the file name. Both work similarly, but rename provides more flexibility. You can also use these commands to rename multiple files simultaneously.
7. Use a redirection operator to redirect the output of a command to a file. All the information displayed in Command Prompt after running a command can be saved to a file, which you can reference later or manipulate however you like.
8. You can use df command to list mount points. You can use -t followed by filesystem type (say ext3, ext4, nfs) to display respective mount points. For examples below df command display all NFS mount points.16 Jun
9. By passing the name of the file using the -name flag, the find command searches and returns the location of the file. But remember

the -name flag performs a case-sensitive search. If you are looking to do a case-insensitive search, you can use the -iname flag instead.

10. Comparing configuration filesFrom the Configurations page, select (check) two configurations, then click the Diff button. This will bring you to a page where the two configuration files can be compared side by side as seen in the following screen shot.