**LINUX COMMANDS**

1. **locate** --The **locate** command is used to locate a file in a Linux system, it is like the search command in Windows. This command is useful when you don’t know where a file is saved or the actual name of the file. The best way to use this command is to add the “-i” command which helps to ignore the case (it doesn’t matter if it is uppercase or lowercase). But if you want to find two words, you use the (\*). E.g., **locate -i \*hello\*Browne.**
2. **Top –** View active processes live with their system usage
3. **apt-get** – **apt** is used to work with packages in the Linux command line. **apt-get** is used to install packages. This requires root privileges, hence the need for the use of **sudo** command. For example, **sudo apt-get install net-tools.**
4. **Wget –** Download files from the internet.
5. **du** – This is used to know the disk usage of a file in your system. If you want to know the disk space used by the documents folder in Linux, you can use the command “**du Documents**”.
6. **sudo** – **sudo** stands for “Superuser Do”. This is a command that has administrative and root privileges. You can enter the root command line using **sudo bash.**
7. **ps –** To display active processes
8. **Hostname – hostname** is used to know your name on the host or the network. It displays your hostname and IP address.
9. **cal** – To view a command line Calendar.
10. **history** – When you’ve used Linux for a period of time, and as such you could have run hundreds of commands, history is useful if you want to review the commands that you entered before