**LINUX PLUS NOTES:**

* **sudo apt update && sudo apt upgrade -y:** Update computer at one line
* **sudo su:** Root user (password-ma…46) ctrl+d to exit
* **hostname -I:** Return IP address
* **sudo !!:** Last command will execute by sudo
* **whoami, hostname**
* **man ls:** Displays the manual page from system's documentation

Previous and Next page press **‘p’ and ‘n’** and press **‘q’** to exit

* **info ls:**
* **whatis:** Displays brief information about a command
* **apropos:** Search the manual page names and descriptions (search keyword in man page)

Ex: apropos ls🡪give information all command include ls

* **--help**: Which gives a short explanation about how to use the command and a list of available options.
* **head:** You can use head to display the first ten lines of a file.
* **tail:** command will display the last ten lines of a file.
* **cat**: display a file on the screen.
* **concatenate**: One of the basic uses of cat is to concatenate files into a bigger (or complete) file.
* Type the **cat > winter.txt**

Then type one or more lines, finishing each line with the enter key. After the last line hold the (Ctrl) key and press d.

* **cat winter.txt > cold.txt** : Copy files by cat
* **tac**: cat backward
* **more**: to view the contents of a text file one screen at a time according to screen size
* **less:** Similar to more, less command allows you to view the contents of a file and navigate through the file.

**Find:**

* **find:** is an command for searching file(s) and folder(s) using filters such as size , access time , modification time.
* **find .** : current directory
* find /home -name fil\\*: find all the files that start with “fil” in the /home directory (-i name: case insensitive for files)

**Grep:**

* grep 'word' filename: search any line that contains the word in filename on Linux.

**grep -i** Returns the results for case insensitive strings

**grep -n** Returns the matching strings along with their line number

**grep -v** Returns the result of lines not matching the search string

**grep -c** Returns the number of lines in which the results matched the search string

* **who**: details about who is logged on the system
* w: command will inform you who is logged on and what they are doing
* id: show all your id
* **su**: enables a shell to be run as another user.
* **/etc/passwd**: the local user database
* **useradd:** command is used for creating a new use
* **ping** [**www.clarusway.com**](http://www.clarusway.com) :  Troubleshooting, testing, and diagnosing network connectivity issues.
* **ssh username@hos\_ip**: To use computer of others
* **whoami**: user name of current user
* **Tab**: Automatic completion of command, file name
* **Sequential commands ( separate with ; ) :** command1;command2;command3
* **&&**: If more command will run one times

**Ex:** configure&&make&&make install