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1. man: display manual of a command, program, utility, or function.

   Command:
       $ man [OPTION] [COMMAND]
   Example:
       $ man pwd
       $ man ls

   !!! Press 'q' to quit !!!
   !!! Not all commands have manuals displayed by 'man' !!!
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2. uname: print system information

   Command:
       $ uname [OPTION]...

   Examples:
       $ uname -a
       Linux sangeeta-Aspire-one-1-131 4.10.0-33-generic #37~16.04.1-Ubuntu SMP
       Fri Aug 11 14:07:24 UTC 2017 x86_64 x86_64 x86_64 GNU/Linux

   Notes:
       1. Linux: kernel name  [$ uname -s]
       2. sangeeta-Aspire-one-1-131: node name [$ uname -n]
       3. 4.10.0-33-generic: kernel release [$ uname -r]
       4. #37~16.04.1-Ubuntu SMP Fri Aug 11 14:07:24 UTC 2017: kernel version
          [$ uname -v]
       5. x86_64: 64 bit machine hardware, (whereas i386: 32 bit machine)
          [$ uname -m]
       6. x86_64: 64 bit processor type
       7. x86_64: 64 bit hardware platform
       8. GNU/Linux: operating system
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3. pwd: print name of the current/working directory.

   Example:
      $ pwd
      /home/sangeeta/
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4. ls: List directory contents

   Command:
       $ ls [OPTION]... [FILE].....

   Examples:
       $ ls -a, --all    [list everything including enteries starting with . ]
       $ ls -l           [use a long listing format]
       $ ls -i           [print the index number (inode) of each file.]
       $ ls -il ExploreLinux/Test
       $ ls -l ExploreLinux/Commands.docx
       $ ls -lh          [list in human-readable sizes]

       $ ls -ailh ExploreLinux/Test1
       total 32K
       1310751 drwxrwxr-x 2 sangeeta sangeeta 4.0K Aug 28 09:09 .
        540982 drwxrwxr-x 7 sangeeta sangeeta 4.0K Aug 28 09:09 ..
       1356141 -r-x-wxrwx 3 sangeeta sangeeta   11 Aug 18 19:18 file1.txt
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      1360998 -rw-rw-r-- 1 sangeeta sangeeta   12 Aug 18 19:18 file2.txt
      1310901 -rw-rw-r-- 1 sangeeta sangeeta   23 Aug 18 19:21 file3.txt
      1356141 -r-x-wxrwx 3 sangeeta sangeeta   11 Aug 18 19:18 hardLink1_file1.txt
      1356141 -r-x-wxrwx 3 sangeeta sangeeta   11 Aug 18 19:18 hardLink2_file1.txt
      1361696 -rw-rw-r-- 1 sangeeta sangeeta   54 Aug 20 02:33 nanoUse.txt
      1310750 lrwxrwxrwx 1 sangeeta sangeeta    9 Aug 20 02:25 softLinkFile1.txt
-> file1.txt

   Notes:
       1. 1st line shows the total size of the contents of the looking directory
       2. 2-n lines show:
            a) 1st column: inode

            b) 2nd column: file type + privileges
                  i) file type: 1st field of 2nd column
                        * 7 types of files:
                            - : regular file
                            d : directory
                            l : soft link
                            s : local domain socket
                            c : character device file
                            b : block device file
                            p : pipeline
                 ii) privilege: next 6 fields of 2nd column
                        * 4 kinds of privileges:
                            - : nothing
                            r : read
                            w : write
                            x : execution
                        * 1st 3 fields: for user
                          next 3 fields: for group-mates
                          next-next 3 fields: for users of other groups
                iii) example: -r-x-wxrwx [a bit strange example!!!]
                        * regular file
                        * user can read and execute, but cannot modify
                        * group-mates cannot read, but write/modify and execute
                        * users of other users can do everything

            c) 3rd column: number of links
                   i) for a file, it is the number of hard links.
                  ii) for a soft-link, it is 1.
                 iii) for a directory, it is 2+n where 'n' is the number of
                      subdirectory. '2' is for . and .. which are the softlink
                      of this directory and its parent's directory.
                  iv) for ., it is 2.
                   v) for .., it is 2+number of parent's subdirectory.

            d) 4th column: user's name
                   i) 3 kinds of users:
                        * root: can do almost everything and anything.
                        * sudo: can do things permitted by other users.
                        * normal user: can do its own tasks since it has
                                       full control only on its own reources.
                  ii) root user is labeled as 'root'.
                 iii) sudoers and normal users are labeled by userName.

            e) 5th column: group's name
            f) 6th column: size of the file
            g) 7th column: month of modification.
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            h) 8th column: date of modification.
            i) 9th column: time of modification.
            j) 10th column: file name.

        /home/sangeeta
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5. clear: clear the terminal screen

   Command:
       $ clear

   Notes:
       1. It mainly scrolls down the screen keeping all contents of
          the terminals.
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6. cd: Change directory
   Command:
       $ cd
       $ cd symbols
       $ cd DirName_SingleWord
       $ cd 'DirName_String'

   Examples:
       $ cd                                [change to home directory]
       $ cd ~                              [change to home directory]
       $ cd /                              [change to root directory]
       $ cd .                              [remain at current directory]
       $ cd ..                             [move to previous or parent directory]
       $ cd ../../                         [move to grandparent directory]
       $ cd ../../etc                      [move to uncle's directory, 'etc']
       $ cd ExploreLinux/Test                   [relative path]
       $ cd /home/sangeeta/ExploreLinux/Test    [absolute path]
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7. less: view any file and any section of a file quickly

   Command:
       $ less fileName

   Examples:
       $ less ExploreLinux/Command.docx

   Notes:
       1. Press 'q' fo quit.
       2. 'less' does not require the whole file to be loaded in memory to view
          parts of it. Therefore it starts up faster on large files than editors.
       3. It can scroll backward and forward.
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8. gedit: text editor for the GNOME Desktop

   Command:
       $ gedit                [open an editor for an unnammed file]
       $ gedit fileName       [open an editor for 'fileName']
       $ gedit fileName&      [open an editor for 'fileName' without blocking CLI]

   Examples:
       $ gedit ExploreLinux/Commands.docx
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