
9. top: display Linux processes

Command:
\$top [OPTIONS]

Examples:

/***** To display processes of all users *****/

\$ top

/***** To display processes of a specific user *****/

\$ top -u sangeeta

```
top - 14:54:05 up 10:29, 1 user, load average: 0.44, 0.46, 0.53
Tasks: 207 total, 1 running, 206 sleeping, 0 stopped, 0 zombie
%Cpu(s): 8.5 us, 3.8 sy, 0.0 ni, 87.1 id, 0.2 wa, 0.0 hi, 0.3 si, 0.0 st
KiB Mem : 1962892 total, 219236 free, 1192740 used, 550916 buff/cache
KiB Swap: 2011132 total, 1722356 free, 288776 used. 449544 avail Mem

  PID USER      PR  NI   VIRT   RES   SHR  S  %CPU  %MEM     TIME+ COMMAND
  962 sangeeta  20   0  45248   3400  3116  S   0.0   0.2   0:00.06 systemd
  963 sangeeta  20   0  63168    156     0  S   0.0   0.0   0:00.00 (sd-pam)
  968 sangeeta  20   0  46464   3924  3008  S   0.0   0.2   0:00.71 upstart
 1053 sangeeta  20   0  32860   1660  1560  S   0.0   0.1   0:00.19 upstart-ud+
 1065 sangeeta  20   0  43888   3672  2420  S   0.0   0.2   0:06.69 dbus-daemon
```

Notes:

1. PID: Process ID; USER: USERNAME; PR: PRiority; NI: Nice Index;
VIRT: VIRTual memory size ; RES:RESident memory size;
SHR: SHaRed memory Size; S: Status of process; %CPU: CPU usage ;
%MEM: Memory Usage; TIME+: CPU Time, hundredths; COMMAND: COMMAND;
2. A negative nice value (NI) means higher priority, whereas a positive nice value means lower priority.

[For details see manual page (man top)]

10. head: print the first 10 lines of each FILE to standard output.

Command:
\$ head file1.txt
\$ head -n file1.txt [print the first NUM lines instead of the first 10]

Examples:

\$ head ExploreLinux/NecessaryDocs/Commands.docx
\$ head -5 ExploreLinux/NecessaryDocs/Commands.docx

11. tail: print the last 10 lines of each FILE to standard output.

Command:
\$ tail file1.txt
\$ tail -n file1.txt [print the last NUM lines instead of the last 10]

Examples:

\$ tail ExploreLinux/NecessaryDocs/Commands.docx
\$ tail -5 ExploreLinux/NecessaryDocs/Commands.docx

12. cp: copy files and directories

Command:

```
$ cp [OPTION] SOURCE DESTINATION
```

Examples:

```
/**** To copy a file from a directory to another directory *****/
```

```
$ ls -l Test1
```

```
total 4
```

```
658458 -rw-rw-r-- 1 sangeeta sangeeta 125 Sep  5 08:59 file1.txt
```

```
/**** To make a copy of a directory *****/
```

```
$ cp Test2 Test3
```

```
cp: omitting directory 'Test2'
```

```
$ cp -r Test2 Test3
```

```
$ ls Test3
```

```
total 4
```

```
-rw-rw-r-- 1 sangeeta sangeeta 125 Sep 12 03:21 file1.txt
```

13. mv: move (rename) files and directories

Command:

```
$ mv [OPTION] SOURCE DESTINATION
```

Examples:

```
$ mv Test1/file1.txt Test1/bangladesh.txt    [rename a file]
```

```
$ mv Test1/bangladesh.txt Test2/            [move a file]
```

14. rm: remove files or directories

Command:

```
$ rm [OPTION]... [FILE]...
```

Examples:

```
/**** To remove a file *****/
```

```
$ ls -il Test2
```

```
total 4
```

```
680312 -rw-rw-r-- 1 sangeeta sangeeta 125 Sep  5 09:26 file1.txt
```

```
$ rm file1.txt
```

```
$ ls -il Test2
```

```
total 0
```

```
/**** To remove directories and their contents recursively *****/
```

```
$ rm -r Test1
```

15. shutdown: power-off, or reboot the machine.

Command:

```
$ shutdown -h now    [to shutdown]
```

```
$ poweroff           [, ,]
```

```
$ init 0             [, ,]
```

```
$ shutdown -r now    [to restart]
```

```
$ reboot             [, ,]
```

```
$ init 6             [, ,]
```
