1. The *man* command in Linux is short for manual and lists the use and additional options of the command following *man*. Ex: *man cd* into the Linux kernel will display the use of cd and it’s additional options.
2. *cd* commands:

* *cd /* will change your current directory to the root directory.
* *cd .* will put you in the same directory you’re in. Not really changing anything, but the system still ‘moves’ you. Equivalent to *./*
* *cd ..* will move you ‘up’ one directory, or your ‘parent’ directory.
* *cd –* Moves you back to the previous directory you looked at.
* *cd ~* will place you in the home directory.

1. *top* will find the processes and threads being managed and used by the Linux kernel and update in real-time. *ps* as an alternative, will give you a snapshot.
2. The *head* command:

* Outputting the first part of files.
* It prints the first 10 lines by default.
* To change the number of first lines, you use an integer after -n. Ex: *head -n 15 myTestFile* (Display the first 15 lines of *myTestFile*)

1. The *tail* command:

* Outputting the last part of files.
* It prints the last 10 lines by default.
* To change the number of the last lines, you type in -n followed by an integer. Ex: *tail -n 15 myTestFile* (Display the last 15 lines of *myTestFile*)

1. The *sudo* command:

* The *sudo* command allows you to execute commands as a superuser or another user.
* Common uses of the *sudo* command are: Getting file listings from unreadable directories, shutting down machines, granting permissions, editing files as other users, and more.
* The password cache time is 5 minutes.
* You can configure the password cache time with this file path: /etc/sudoers