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https://www.webminal.org/terminal/

```
-sh-4.2$ mkdir -v dir1
mkdir: created directory 'dir1'
-sh-4.2$ mkdir -v dir2/dir23/dir4
mkdir: cannot create directory 'dir2/dir23/dir4': No suc
-sh-4.2$ mkdir -vp dir2/dir23/dir4
mkdir: created directory 'dir2'
mkdir: created directory 'dir2/dir23'
mkdir: created directory 'dir2/dir23/dir4'
-sh-4.2$ rm dir2/dir23/dir4
rm: cannot remove 'dir2/dir23/dir4': Is a directory
-sh-4.2$ rm -r dir2/dir23/dir4
-sh-4.2$ mkdir -vp dir2/dir3/dir4
mkdir: created directory 'dir2/dir3'
mkdir: created directory 'dir2/dir3/dir4'
-sh-4.2$ ls
dir1 dir2
-sh-4.2$ ls -R
.:
dir1 dir2
./dir1:
./dir2:
dir23 dir3
./dir2/dir23:
./dir2/dir3:
dir4
./dir2/dir3/dir4:
-sh-4.2$ cd dir2
-sh-4.2$ pwd
/home/Muhammed1234/dir2
-sh-4.2$ cd dir3
-sh-4.2$ cd ..
-sh-4.2$ cd -
/home/Muhammed1234/dir2/dir3
-sh-4.2$ cd
-sh-4.2$ pwd
/home/Muhammed1234
```

cd dir2

title: cd

cool,you have changed to dir2 Now confirm this location by using previously learned `pwd` command.To move into next directory dir3

cd dir3

will place you under "dir3" directory.

Tips and tricks: Typing

cd ..

will move to parent directory.i.e dir2. Now type,

cd -

will move you to previous working directory i.e dir3 Cool ,isn't it? and a simple

cd

will move to the your home directory.

That's it.You have successfully completed lesson1 Now to start next lesson.

Just type 'vimtutor', if you want to learn about vim text editor. If you want to change colors, please visit 'play' menu and view first screencast.

23°C Mostly sunny

Search

ENG IN

08:35 AM 29-01-2026

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139-162-5-218 login: Muhammed1234
-sh-4.2\$ pwd
/home/Muhammed1234
-sh-4.2\$ mkdir -v dir1
mkdir: created directory 'dir1'
-sh-4.2\$ mkdir -v dir2/dir23/dir4
-sh-4.2\$ touch file1.txt
-sh-4.2\$ touch file1.txt
-sh-4.2\$ touch file2.txt
-sh-4.2\$ dir
dir1 dir2 file1.txt file2.txt
-sh-4.2\$ echo "hello"
hello
-sh-4.2\$ echo "hello" > hello.txt
-sh-4.2\$ echo "linux" >> hello.txt
-sh-4.2\$ echo "world" >> hello.txt
-sh-4.2\$ cat hello.txt
hello
linux
world
-sh-4.2\$ head -2 hello.txt
hello
linux
-sh-4.2\$ head hello.txt
hello
linux
world
-sh-4.2\$ tail -2 hello.txt
linux
world
-sh-4.2\$ tail hello.txt
hello
linux
world

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Available Lessons: [Lesson2](#)

Lesson2 - Create files, display contents and stats

During Lesson1,you have learned how to create directories.

Lets learn to create a new file,

```
touch file1.txt
```

and press enter key and read on :)

title: touch

```

-sh-4.2$ stat hello.txt
  File: 'hello.txt'
  Size: 18          Blocks: 8          IO Block: 4096   regular file
Device: 810h/2064d Inode: 186542055   Links: 1
Access: (0664/-rw-rw-r--)  Uid: (382470/Muhammed1234)   Gid: (382529/Muhammed1234)
Context: guest_u:object_r:user_home_t:s0
Access: 2026-01-29 03:09:10.754481249 +0000
Modify: 2026-01-29 03:09:04.834386559 +0000
Change: 2026-01-29 03:09:04.834386559 +0000
Birth: -
-sh-4.2$ stat dir1
  File: 'dir1'
  Size: 6           Blocks: 0          IO Block: 4096   directory
Device: 810h/2064d Inode: 186536793   Links: 2
Access: (0775/drwxrwxr-x)  Uid: (382470/Muhammed1234)   Gid: (382529/Muhammed1234)
Context: guest_u:object_r:user_home_t:s0
Access: 2026-01-29 03:04:15.635745181 +0000
Modify: 2026-01-29 03:00:51.575468018 +0000
Change: 2026-01-29 03:00:51.575468018 +0000
Birth: -
-sh-4.2$

```

and stats

During Lesson1,you have learned how to create directories.

Lets learn to create a new file,

```
touch file1.txt
```

and press enter key and read on :)

title: touch

touch command will create a new file or change time stamp of an existing file. Now try again,

```
touch file1.txt
```

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139-162-5-218 login: Muhammed1234
-sh-4.2\$ pwd
/home/Muhammed1234
-sh-4.2\$ mkdir -v dir1
mkdir: created directory 'dir1'
-sh-4.2\$ mkdir -v dir2/dir23/dir4
-sh-4.2\$ touch file1.txt
-sh-4.2\$ touch file1.txt
-sh-4.2\$ touch file2.txt
-sh-4.2\$ dir
dir1 dir2 file1.txt file2.txt
-sh-4.2\$ echo "hello"
hello
-sh-4.2\$ echo "hello" > hello.txt
-sh-4.2\$ echo "linux" >> hello.txt
-sh-4.2\$ echo "world" >> hello.txt
-sh-4.2\$ du
0 ./dir1
0 ./dir2/dir23
0 ./dir2/dir3/dir4
0 ./dir2/dir3
0 ./dir2
32 .
-sh-4.2\$ du -xh ~
0 /home/Muhammed1234/dir1
0 /home/Muhammed1234/dir2/dir23
0 /home/Muhammed1234/dir2/dir3/dir4
0 /home/Muhammed1234/dir2/dir3
0 /home/Muhammed1234/dir2
32K /home/Muhammed1234
-sh-4.2\$ du --max-depth 3 ~
0 /home/Muhammed1234/dir1
0 /home/Muhammed1234/dir2/dir23
0 /home/Muhammed1234/dir2/dir3/dir4
0 /home/Muhammed1234/dir2/dir3
0 /home/Muhammed1234/dir2
32 /home/Muhammed1234

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Available Lessons: Lesson3

Lesson3 - Copy, rename, delete files

On Lesson1, you learned about directories. With Lesson2, you learned about files. Now lets learn general file operations.

Now check this command

du

title: du

it displays the disk usage of current directory.(Please note the current total of du output).Use the h switch to output in a human readable format and the x switch to exclude other file systems and ~ denotes your home.

```
-sh-4.2$ cp -v hello.txt dir2
'hello.txt' -> 'dir2/hello.txt'
-sh-4.2$ cp -v hello.txt dir2/file2.txt
'hello.txt' -> 'dir2/file2.txt'
-sh-4.2$ cp -vr dir2/dir3
cp: missing destination file operand after 'dir2/dir3'
Try 'cp --help' for more information.
-sh-4.2$ cp -vr dir2/dir3
cp: missing destination file operand after 'dir2/dir3'
Try 'cp --help' for more information.
-sh-4.2$ cp -vr dir2/dir3 .
'dir2/dir3' -> './dir3'
'dir2/dir3/dir4' -> './dir3/dir4'
-sh-4.2$ ls
dir1 dir2 dir3 file1.txt file2.txt hello.txt
-sh-4.2$ md5sum hello.txt
b8d5079c5d6a9dbb3294b31d318d74c0 hello.txt
-sh-4.2$ md5sum dir2/hello.txt
b8d5079c5d6a9dbb3294b31d318d74c0 dir2/hello.txt
-sh-4.2$ mv hello.txt dir2/dir3/dir4/hi.txt
-sh-4.2$ ls
dir1 dir2 dir3 file1.txt file2.txt
-sh-4.2$ mkdir dir5
-sh-4.2$ mv dir2/*.txt dir5
-sh-4.2$ mv dir5 dir50
-sh-4.2$ ln dir2/dir3/dir4/hi.txt hello
-sh-4.2$ stat hello
  File: 'hello'
  Size: 18          Blocks: 8          IO Block: 4096   regular file
Device: 810h/2064d Inode: 186542055   Links: 2
Access: (0664/-rw-rw-r--)  Uid: (382470/Muhammed1234)   Gid: (382529/Muhammed1234)
Context: guest_u:object_r:user_home_t:s0
Access: 2026-01-29 03:09:10.754481249 +0000
Modify: 2026-01-29 03:09:04.834386559 +0000
Change: 2026-01-29 03:19:59.722861263 +0000
 Birth: -
```

it displays the disk usage of current directory.(Please note the current total of du output).Use the h switch to output in a human readable format and the x switch to exclude other file systems and ~ denotes

```

-sh-4.2$ stat dir2/dir3/dir4/hi.txt
  File: 'dir2/dir3/dir4/hi.txt'
  Size: 18          Blocks: 8          IO Block: 4096   regular file
Device: 810h/2064d  Inode: 186542055   Links: 2
Access: (0664/-rw-rw-r--)  Uid: (382470/Muhammed1234)   Gid: (382529/Muhammed1234)
Context: guest_u:object_r:user_home_t:s0
Access: 2026-01-29 03:09:10.754481249 +0000
Modify: 2026-01-29 03:09:04.834386559 +0000
Change: 2026-01-29 03:19:59.722861263 +0000
Birth: -
-sh-4.2$ ln -s dir2/dir3/dir4/hi.txt softlink
-sh-4.2$ stat softlink
  File: 'softlink' -> 'dir2/dir3/dir4/hi.txt'
  Size: 21          Blocks: 0          IO Block: 4096   symbolic link
Device: 810h/2064d  Inode: 186542330   Links: 1
Access: (0777/lrwxrwxrwx)  Uid: (382470/Muhammed1234)   Gid: (382529/Muhammed1234)
Context: guest_u:object_r:user_home_t:s0
Access: 2026-01-29 03:22:52.399623162 +0000
Modify: 2026-01-29 03:22:52.399623162 +0000
Change: 2026-01-29 03:22:52.399623162 +0000
Birth: -
-sh-4.2$ rm -i file2.txt
rm: remove regular empty file 'file2.txt'? y
-sh-4.2$ rm -ri dir50/*
rm: remove regular file 'dir50/file2.txt'? y
rm: remove regular file 'dir50/hello.txt'? y
-sh-4.2$ rm -rf junk/*
-sh-4.2$ rmdir dir50
-sh-4.2$ ls
dir1 dir2 dir3 file1.txt hello softlink
-sh-4.2$

```

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Available Lessons: Lesson3

Lesson3 - Copy, rename, delete files

On Lesson1, you learned about directories. With Lesson2, you learned about files. Now lets learn general file operations.

Now check this command

```
du
```

title: du

it displays the disk usage of current directory.(Please note the current total of du output).Use the h switch to output in a human readable format and the x switch to exclude other file systems and ~ denotes your home.

```
du -xh ~
```

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-sh-4.2\$ ps

PID	TTY	TIME	CMD
7050	pts/297	00:00:00	ps
27560	pts/297	00:00:00	sh

-sh-4.2\$ sleep 60 &

[1] 7302

-sh-4.2\$ ps

PID	TTY	TIME	CMD
7302	pts/297	00:00:00	sleep
7314	pts/297	00:00:00	ps
27560	pts/297	00:00:00	sh

-sh-4.2\$ kill 12345

-sh: kill: (12345) - No such process

top - 03:58:38 up 570 days, 10:27, 0 users, load average: 0.33, 0.50, 0.52

Tasks: 2 total, 1 running, 1 sleeping, 0 stopped, 0 zombie

%Cpu(s): 0.6 us, 0.9 sy, 0.0 ni, 98.3 id, 0.0 wa, 0.0 hi, 0.1 si, 0.1 st

KiB Mem : 16399680 total, 1403988 free, 2641028 used, 12354664 buff/cache

KiB Swap: 0 total, 0 free, 0 used. 12463984 avail Mem

PID	USER	PR	NI	VIRT	RES	SHR	S	%CPU	%MEM	TIME+	COMMAND
15266	Muhamme+	20	0	161980	4364	3800	R	0.0	0.0	0:00.08	top
27560	Muhamme+	20	0	115692	3700	3032	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.22	sh

Lesson4 - Basic process commands

On Lesson1,you learned about directories. With Lesson2,you learned about files. With Lesson3,you have learned about Copying,renaming,deleting files. Now lets learn basic process-related commands.

Now check this widely used

ps

title: ps

output is nothing but a snapshot of the currently running processes. lets create a new process.

sleep 60 &

```
-sh-4.2$ pstree
?---?---sh---pstree
-sh-4.2$ pstree -p
?(1)---?(27501)---sh(27560)---pstree(15629)
-sh-4.2$ time ls -l
total 4
drwxrwxr-x. 2 Muhammed1234 Muhammed1234 6 Jan 29 03:00 dir1
drwxrwxr-x. 4 Muhammed1234 Muhammed1234 31 Jan 29 03:19 dir2
drwxrwxr-x. 3 Muhammed1234 Muhammed1234 18 Jan 29 03:16 dir3
-rw-rw-r--. 1 Muhammed1234 Muhammed1234 0 Jan 29 03:07 file1.txt
-rw-rw-r--. 2 Muhammed1234 Muhammed1234 18 Jan 29 03:09 hello
lrwxrwxrwx. 1 Muhammed1234 Muhammed1234 21 Jan 29 03:22 softlink -> dir2/dir3/dir4/hi.txt

real    0m0.092s
user    0m0.074s
sys     0m0.017s
-sh-4.2$
```

```
sleep 60 &
```

```
title: ps
```

can you see process id on screen? Now again do

```
ps
```

you can see the sleeping process, now-right? Let's see how to stop/kill this process. Replace 12345 with your sleeping process id, you got above

```
kill 12345
```

```
title: kill
```

24°C
Mostly sunny



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```
-sh-4.2$ grep "linux" hello
linux
-sh-4.2$ grep -r 'hello' .
./bash_history:echo "hello"
./bash_history:echo "hello" > hello.txt
./bash_history:echo "linux" >> hello.txt
./bash_history:echo "world" >> hello.txt
./bash_history:cat hello.txt
./bash_history:head -2 hello.txt
./bash_history:head hello.txt
./bash_history:tail hello.txt
./bash_history:stat hello.txt
./bash_history:cp -v hello.txt dir2
./bash_history:cp -v hello.txt dir2/file2.txt
./bash_history:md5sum hello.txt
./bash_history:md5sum dir2/hello.txt
./bash_history:echo "hello"
./bash_history:echo "hello" > hello.txt
./bash_history:echo "linux" >> hello.txt
./bash_history:echo "world" >> hello.txt
./bash_history:cat hello.txt
./bash_history:head -2 hello.txt
./bash_history:head hello.txt
./bash_history:tail -2 hello.txt
./bash_history:tail hello.txt
./bash_history:stat hello.txt
./bash_history:cp -v hello.txt dir2
./bash_history:cp -v hello.txt dir2/file2.txt
./bash_history:md5sum hello.txt
./bash_history:md5sum dir2/hello.txt
./bash_history:mv hello.txt dir2/dir3/dir4/hi.txt
./bash_history:ln dir2/dir3/dir4/hi.txt hello
./bash_history:stat hello
./dir2/dir3/dir4/hi.txt:hello
./hello:hello
```

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Available Lessons:

Lesson5

Lesson5 - Manipulate or parse file contents

lets try this widely used

grep "linux" hello

title: grep

grep searches for matching words or line on the file To search entire directory of files, supply the directory name

grep -r 'Hello' .

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```
-sh-4.2$ grep -r 'LINUX' hello
-sh-4.2$ grep -i 'LINUX' hello
linux
-sh-4.2$ grep -n 'linux' hello
2:linux
-sh-4.2$ grep -v 'world' hello
hello
linux
-sh-4.2$ wc -L hello
5 hello
-sh-4.2$ echo -e "col1 col2 r1\ncol5 col6 r2\ncol3 col4 r3 " >> new.txt
-sh-4.2$ echo -e "Hello\nlinux\nProgrammers paradise" >> linux.txt
-sh-4.2$ cut -f1 -d' ' new.txt
col1
col5
col3
-sh-4.2$ cut -f3 -d' ' new.txt
r1
r2
r3
-sh-4.2$ paste hello new.txt
hello col1 col2 r1
linux col5 col6 r2
world col3 col4 r3
-sh-4.2$ paste -s hello new.txt
hello linux world
col1 col2 r1 col5 col6 r2 col3 col4 r3
-sh-4.2$ sort new.txt
col1 col2 r1
col3 col4 r3
col5 col6 r2
```

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Available Lessons: Lesson5

Lesson5 - Manipulate or parse file contents

lets try this widely used

```
grep "linux" hello
```

title: grep

grep searches for matching words or line on the file To search entire

```
-sh-4.2$ diff hello linux.txt
1c1
< hello
---
> Hello
3c3
< world
---
> Programmers paradise
-sh-4.2$ diff3 hello new.txt linux.txt
====
1:1,3c
  hello
  linux
  world
2:1,3c
  col1 col2 r1
  col5 col6 r2
  col3 col4 r3
3:1,3c
  Hello
  linux
  Programmers paradise
-sh-4.2$
```

Lesson5 - Manipulate or parse file contents

lets try this widely used

```
grep "linux" hello
```

title: grep

`grep` searches for matching words or line on the file To search entire directory of files, supply the directory name

```
grep -r 'Hello' .
```

By default grep is case sensitive (a is not the same as A) but you can ignore case by using the `i` switch

8 29°C
Sunny



Search



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29-01-2026

```

-sh-4.2$ chmod -v 666 file1.txt
mode of 'file1.txt' changed from 0664 (rw-rw-r--) to 0666 (rw-rw-rw-)
-sh-4.2$ chmod a+rw file1.txt
-sh-4.2$ chmod a-rw file1.txt
-sh-4.2$ chmod -R 644 ~/chmod_dir
chmod: cannot access '/home/Muhammed1234/chmod_dir': No such file or directory
-sh-4.2$ chown root:staff -R ~/dir2
chown: changing ownership of '/home/Muhammed1234/dir2/dir23': Operation not permitted
chown: changing ownership of '/home/Muhammed1234/dir2/dir3/dir4/hi.txt': Operation not permitted
chown: changing ownership of '/home/Muhammed1234/dir2/dir3/dir4': Operation not permitted
chown: changing ownership of '/home/Muhammed1234/dir2/dir3': Operation not permitted
chown: changing ownership of '/home/Muhammed1234/dir2': Operation not permitted
-sh-4.2$ chown --from=webminal:webminal root:staff -R ~/dir2
chown: invalid user: 'webminal:webminal'
-sh-4.2$ chgrp root file1.txt
chgrp: changing group of 'file1.txt': Operation not permitted
-sh-4.2$ chgrp -hR root dir2
chgrp: changing group of 'dir2/dir23': Operation not permitted
chgrp: changing group of 'dir2/dir3/dir4/hi.txt': Operation not permitted
chgrp: changing group of 'dir2/dir3/dir4': Operation not permitted
chgrp: changing group of 'dir2/dir3': Operation not permitted
chgrp: changing group of 'dir2': Operation not permitted
-sh-4.2$

```

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Available Lessons: Lesson6

Lesson6 - Changing file attributes

Lets begin with a command that manipulates pathname,

```
dirname dir2/dir3/dir4/hi.txt
```

title: dirname

strip non-directory suffix from path name ,gave you the output

```
dir2/dir3/dir4
```

lets use the same path with different command this time

```
basename dir2/dir3/dir4/hi.txt
```

title: basename


```

-sh-4.2$ find . -type f -exec ls -l '{}' \;
-rw-r--r--. 1 Muhammed1234 Muhammed1234 334 Jan 7 2022 ./emacs
-rw-r--r--. 1 Muhammed1234 Muhammed1234 231 Nov 24 2021 ./bashrc
-rw-r--r--. 1 Muhammed1234 Muhammed1234 193 Nov 24 2021 ./bash_profile
-rw-r--r--. 1 Muhammed1234 Muhammed1234 658 Apr 7 2020 ./zshrc
-rw-r--r--. 1 Muhammed1234 Muhammed1234 18 Nov 24 2021 ./bash_logout
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 9 Jan 26 13:00 ./magic_string.txt
-rw-r--r--. 1 Muhammed1234 Muhammed1234 1726 Jan 29 04:23 ./bash_history
-rw-rw-r--. 2 Muhammed1234 Muhammed1234 18 Jan 29 03:09 ./dir2/dir3/dir4/hi.txt
-rw-r--r--. 1 Muhammed1234 Muhammed1234 0 Jan 29 03:07 ./file1.txt
-rw-rw-r--. 2 Muhammed1234 Muhammed1234 18 Jan 29 03:09 ./hello
-rw-rw-r--. 1 Muhammed1234 Muhammed1234 40 Jan 29 12:39 ./new.txt
-rw-rw-r--. 1 Muhammed1234 Muhammed1234 33 Jan 29 12:39 ./linux.txt
-sh-4.2$ find ~ -type f -size +20c -exec ls -hl {} \;
-rw-r--r--. 1 Muhammed1234 Muhammed1234 334 Jan 7 2022 /home/Muhammed1234/.emacs
-rw-r--r--. 1 Muhammed1234 Muhammed1234 231 Nov 24 2021 /home/Muhammed1234/.bashrc
-rw-r--r--. 1 Muhammed1234 Muhammed1234 193 Nov 24 2021 /home/Muhammed1234/.bash_profile
-rw-r--r--. 1 Muhammed1234 Muhammed1234 658 Apr 7 2020 /home/Muhammed1234/.zshrc
-rw-r--r--. 1 Muhammed1234 Muhammed1234 1.7K Jan 29 04:23 /home/Muhammed1234/.bash_history
-rw-rw-r--. 1 Muhammed1234 Muhammed1234 40 Jan 29 12:39 /home/Muhammed1234/new.txt
-rw-rw-r--. 1 Muhammed1234 Muhammed1234 33 Jan 29 12:39 /home/Muhammed1234/linux.txt
-sh-4.2$ find ~ -type f -size +20c -exec cp dir1 {} \;
cp: omitting directory 'dir1'
cp: omitting directory 'dir1'
cp: omitting directory 'dir1'
cp: omitting directory 'dir1'
cp: omitting directory 'dir1'
cp: omitting directory 'dir1'
cp: omitting directory 'dir1'
-sh-4.2$

```

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Available Lessons:

Lesson7 - Locate file and its type

Often we need to figure out a file type, for such task, we can use

```
file linux.txt
```

title: file

determines the type of a file as ASCII text

```
file /dev/null
```

/dev/null: character special says, it's a character device.

Tips and tricks:

You can also find about file system details of special devices. (below command listed here for sake of completeness, you will get

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-sh-4.2\$ uptime

14:13:58 up 570 days, 20:43, 0 users, load average: 0.12, 0.23, 0.25

-sh-4.2\$ date

Thu Jan 29 14:14:04 UTC 2026

-sh-4.2\$ who

-sh-4.2\$ who -a

-sh-4.2\$ w

14:14:22 up 570 days, 20:43, 0 users, load average: 0.26, 0.26, 0.26

USER TTY FROM LOGIN@ IDLE JCPU PCPU WHAT

-sh-4.2\$ mount

sysfs on /sys type sysfs (rw,nosuid,nodev,noexec,relatime,seclabel)

proc on /proc type proc (rw,nosuid,nodev,noexec,relatime,hidepid=2)

devtmpfs on /dev type devtmpfs (rw,nosuid,seclabel,size=8188224k,nr_inodes=2047056,mode=755)

securityfs on /sys/kernel/security type securityfs (rw,nosuid,nodev,noexec,relatime)

tmpfs on /dev/shm type tmpfs (rw,nosuid,nodev,seclabel)

devpts on /dev/pts type devpts (rw,nosuid,noexec,relatime,seclabel,gid=5,mode=620,ptmxmode=000)

tmpfs on /run type tmpfs (rw,nosuid,nodev,seclabel,mode=755)

tmpfs on /sys/fs/cgroup type tmpfs (ro,nosuid,nodev,noexec,seclabel,mode=755)

cgroup on /sys/fs/cgroup/systemd type cgroup (rw,nosuid,nodev,noexec,relatime,seclabel,xattr,release_agent=/usr/lib/systemd/systemd-cgroups-agent,name=systemd)

pstore on /sys/fs/pstore type pstore (rw,nosuid,nodev,noexec,relatime,seclabel)

cgroup on /sys/fs/cgroup/perf_event type cgroup (rw,nosuid,nodev,noexec,relatime,seclabel,perf_event)

cgroup on /sys/fs/cgroup/net_cls,net_prio type cgroup (rw,nosuid,nodev,noexec,relatime,seclabel,net_cls,net_prio)

cgroup on /sys/fs/cgroup/cpu,cpuacct type cgroup (rw,nosuid,nodev,noexec,relatime,seclabel,cpu,cpuacct)

cgroup on /sys/fs/cgroup/pids type cgroup (rw,nosuid,nodev,noexec,relatime,seclabel,pids)

cgroup on /sys/fs/cgroup/freezer type cgroup (rw,nosuid,nodev,noexec,relatime,seclabel,freezer)

cgroup on /sys/fs/cgroup/devices type cgroup (rw,nosuid,nodev,noexec,relatime,seclabel,devices)

cgroup on /sys/fs/cgroup/blkio type cgroup (rw,nosuid,nodev,noexec,relatime,seclabel,blkio)

cgroup on /sys/fs/cgroup/cpuset type cgroup (rw,nosuid,nodev,noexec,relatime,seclabel,cpuset)

cgroup on /sys/fs/cgroup/hugetlb type cgroup (rw,nosuid,nodev,noexec,relatime,seclabel,hugetlb)

cgroup on /sys/fs/cgroup/rdma type cgroup (rw,nosuid,nodev,noexec,relatime,seclabel,rdma)

cgroup on /sys/fs/cgroup/memory type cgroup (rw,nosuid,nodev,noexec,relatime,seclabel,memory)

configfs on /sys/kernel/config type configfs (rw,relatime)

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Available Lessons: Lesson8

Lesson8 - System and user details

Use below command to find out how long this system has been up and running,

uptime

title: uptime

uptime gives ,the current time, how long the system has been running, how many users are currently logged on, and the system load averages for the past 1, 5,and 15 minutes.

```

/dev/sda on / type ext4 (rw,relatime,seclabel)
selinuxfs on /sys/fs/selinux type selinuxfs (rw,relatime)
systemd-1 on /proc/sys/fs/binfmt_misc type autofs (rw,relatime,fd=25,pgrp=1,timeout=0,minproto=5,maxproto=5,direct,pipe_ino=16587)
debugfs on /sys/kernel/debug type debugfs (rw,relatime,seclabel)
mqueue on /dev/mqueue type mqueue (rw,relatime,seclabel)
hugetlbfs on /dev/hugepages type hugetlbfs (rw,relatime,seclabel,pagesize=2M)
/dev/sdb on /home type xfs (rw,nosuid,nodev,noexec,relatime,seclabel,attr2,inode64,logbufs=8,logbsize=32k,usrquota,grpquota)
/dev/sdc on /common_pool type btrfs (rw,relatime,seclabel,ssd,space_cache,subvolid=5,subvol=/)
binfmt_misc on /proc/sys/fs/binfmt_misc type binfmt_misc (rw,relatime)
fusectl on /sys/fs/fuse/connections type fusectl (rw,relatime)
-sh-4.2$ mount -t ext4
/dev/sda on / type ext4 (rw,relatime,seclabel)
-sh-4.2$ df -h
Filesystem      Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on
devtmpfs        7.9G   0 7.9G   0% /dev
tmpfs           7.9G 126M 7.7G   2% /dev/shm
tmpfs           7.9G 815M 7.1G  11% /run
tmpfs           7.9G   0 7.9G   0% /sys/fs/cgroup
/dev/sda        116G  41G  69G  38% /
/dev/sdb        118G  60G  58G  52% /home
/dev/sdc         79G  13G  65G  17% /common_pool
-sh-4.2$ free -m
              total        used        free      shared  buff/cache   available
Mem:         16015          2431         1338           940        12244        12285
Swap:           0           0           0
-sh-4.2$

```

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Available Lessons: Lesson8

Lesson8 - System and user details

Use below command to find out how long this system has been up and running,

```
uptime
```

title: uptime

uptime gives ,the current time, how long the system has been running, how many users are currently logged on, and the system load averages for the past 1, 5, and 15 minutes.

To know current date and time simply use

```
date
```

title: date



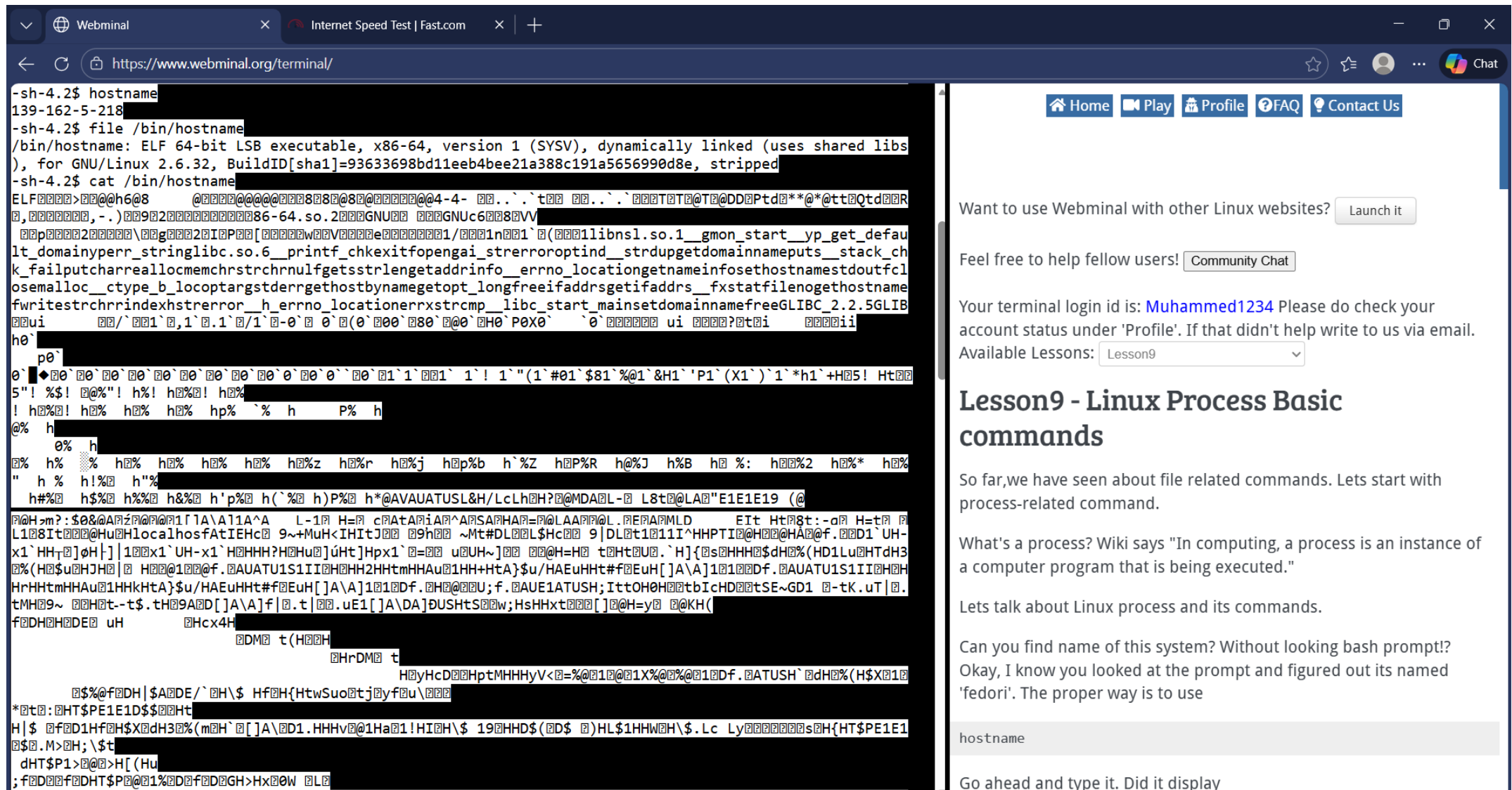
Search



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1HHHHH621>@WHH< NHHWH%2021"8D8f+f2ATUS@HdH2%(H\$1HHH"Hp2cLd\$0I

1\$2+HH|L0HH~Ht 0<#tJ<

tF

H0Ht0HHH\$dH3

%(u#HGf\A\0Ht\$0Ht 11010DAWAAVIAUIATL% UH- SL)1H2uHt00LLDA0H2H9u\A\A^A 0f.000s: %s

name too long%s% rdnsdomainnameypdomainnamenisdomainname3.13hostname %s

aAdfbF:h?iIsVy(none)domainbootfilefqdnall-fqdnshelpshortversionaliasip-addressall-ip-addressesnisypUsage

: hostname [-b] {hostname|-F file} set host name (from file)

hostname [-a|-A|-d|-f|-i|-I|-s|-y] display formatted name

hostname display host name

{yp,nis,}domainname {nisdomain|-F file} set NIS domain name (from file)

{yp,nis,}domainname display NIS domain name

dnsdomainname display dns domain name

hostname -V|--version|-h|--help print info and exit

Program name:

{yp,nis,}domainname=hostname -y

dnsdomainname=hostname -d

Program options:

-a, --alias alias names

-A, --all-fqdns all long host names (FQDNs)

-b, --boot set default hostname if none available

-d, --domain DNS domain name

-f, --fqdn, --long long host name (FQDN)

-F, --file read host name or NIS domain name from given file

-i, --ip-address addresses for the host name

-I, --all-ip-addresses all addresses for the host

-s, --short short host name

-y, --yp, --nis NIS/YP domain name

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Available Lessons: Lesson9

Lesson9 - Linux Process Basic commands

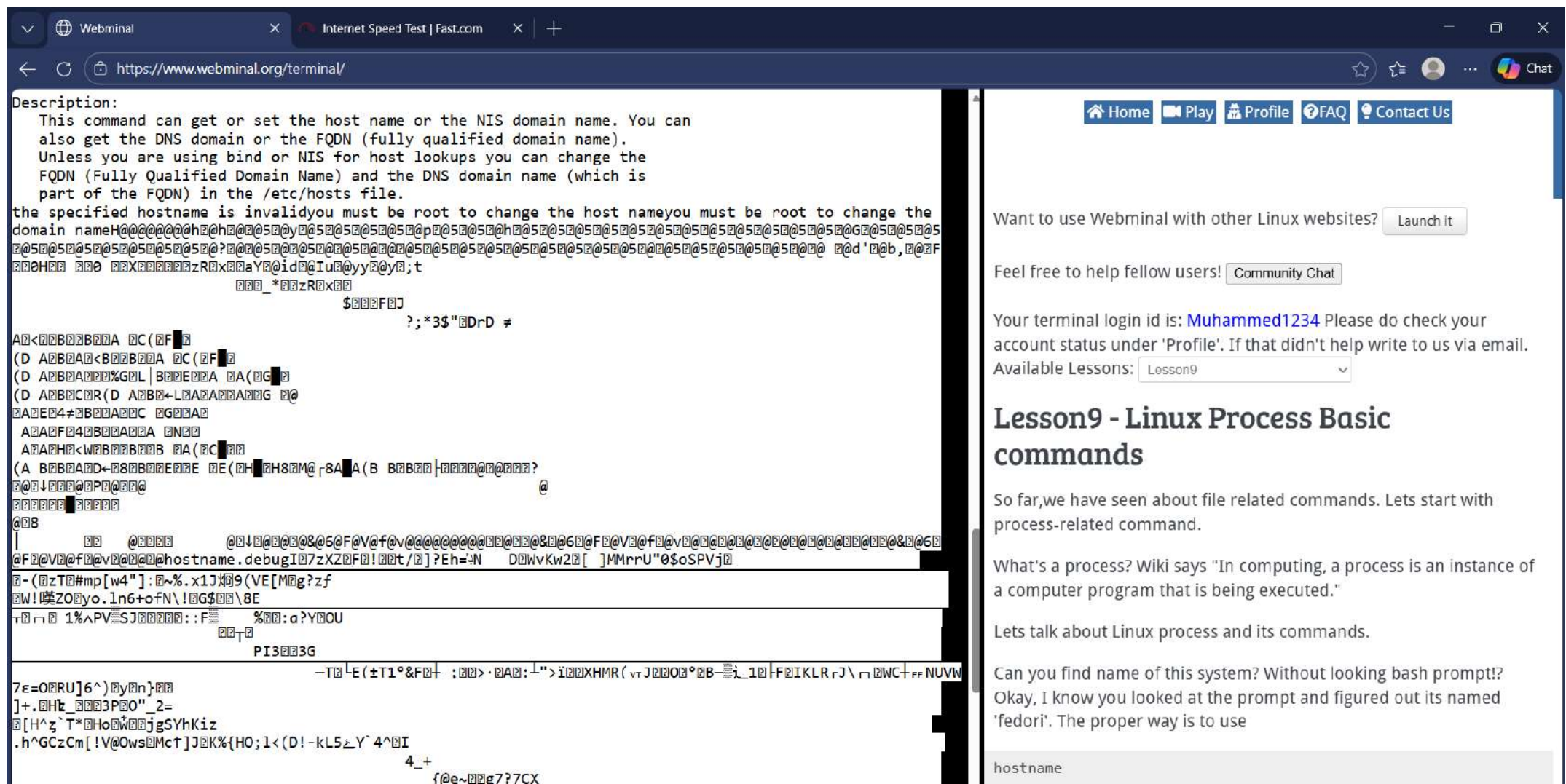
So far,we have seen about file related commands. Lets start with process-related command.

What's a process? Wiki says "In computing, a process is an instance of a computer program that is being executed."

Lets talk about Linux process and its commands.

Can you find name of this system? Without looking bash prompt!?

Okay, I know you looked at the prompt and figured out its named



```

?#Q?C!≤4L66Y°C#&%24D|&1→A*9#|K
Vv
,%B=
±B+]
a

!=[;06,a6=z(Zh6H*fMA-O}wD'mo:j:jS2G"2gYZ.shstrtab.interp.note.ABI-tag.note.gnu.build-id
.gnu.hash.dynsym.dynstr.gnu.version.gnu.version_r.rela.dyn.rela.plt.init.text.fini.rodata.eh_frame_hdr.e
h_frame.init_array.fini_array.jcr.dynamic.got.got.plt.data.bss.gnu_debuglink.gnu_debugdata
T!t@t$4o@4>
@8
xtB
@
~@≤@@
-sh-4.2$ ps
  PID TTY          TIME CMD
 1710 pts/259    00:00:00 sh
 2473 pts/259    00:00:00 ps
-sh-4.2$ ps -o ppid 31400
PPID
-sh-4.2$ ps -o ppid,cmd 31400
PPID CMD
-sh-4.2$ ps -o ppid,cmd 27447
PPID CMD
-sh-4.2$ ps
  PID TTY          TIME CMD
 1710 pts/259    00:00:00 sh
 2644 pts/259    00:00:00 ps
-sh-4.2$
```

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Available Lessons: Lesson9

Lesson9 - Linux Process Basic commands

So far, we have seen about file related commands. Let's start with process-related command.

What's a process? Wiki says "In computing, a process is an instance of a computer program that is being executed."

Let's talk about Linux process and its commands.

Can you find name of this system? Without looking bash prompt!?

Okay, I know you looked at the prompt and figured out its named 'fedori'. The proper way is to use

```
hostname
```

Go ahead and type it. Did it display



Air: Satisfactory
Tomorrow



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-sh-4.2\$ sleep 5

-sh-4.2\$ sleep 5 &

[1] 3872

-sh-4.2\$ sleep 2

[1]+ Done sleep 5

-sh-4.2\$ sleep 5 &

[1] 3923

-sh-4.2\$ ps

PID TTY TIME CMD

1710 pts/259 00:00:00 sh

3923 pts/259 00:00:00 sleep

3927 pts/259 00:00:00 ps

-sh-4.2\$ pstree 1710

sh--pstree

[1]+ Done sleep 5

-sh-4.2\$ sleep 5 &

[1] 4035

-sh-4.2\$ pstree 1710

sh--pstree

[1]+ Done sleep 5

-sh-4.2\$ sleep 5 &

[1] 4078

-sh-4.2\$ pstree -p 1710

sh(1710)--pstree(4150)

[1]+ Done sleep 5

-sh-4.2\$ sleep 45 &

[1] 4185

-sh-4.2\$ sleep 45&

[2] 4194

-sh-4.2\$ sleep 45&

[3] 4196

-sh-4.2\$ sleep 45&

[4] 4201

-sh-4.2\$ sleep 3000 &

[5] 4282

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Available Lessons: Lesson10

So we know there is a first process named 'init' with pid. This is parent of all process in the system. And a process named 'bash' interacts with Kernel on behalf of user requests or commands.

Now when I log in and type ps - I get below output:

\$ ps

PID TTY TIME CMD

5254 pts/1 00:00:00 bash

5336 pts/1 00:00:00 ps

See this is different from our previous output. Everytime you login,new parent bash is created.In case our Manager Bash job id is 5254. You know each command is a process, right? Lets create few process for this session

```

-sh-4.2$ pstree -p 1710
sh(1710)─pstree(4302)
        │
        ├──sleep(4194)
        ├──sleep(4196)
        ├──sleep(4201)
        └──sleep(4282)

[1] Done sleep 45
-sh-4.2$ jobs
[2] Done sleep 45
[3] Done sleep 45
[4]- Running sleep 45 &
[5]+ Running sleep 3000 &
-sh-4.2$ fg 5
sleep 3000
^Z[4] Done sleep 45

[5]+ Stopped(SIGTSTP) sleep 3000
-sh-4.2$ jobs
[5]+ Stopped(SIGTSTP) sleep 3000
-sh-4.2$ bg 5
[5] sleep 3000 &
-sh-4.2$ jobs
[5]+ Running sleep 3000 &
-sh-4.2$

```

So we know there is a first process named 'init' with pid. This is parent of all process in the system. And a process named 'bash' interacts with Kernel on behalf of user requests or commands.

Now when I log in and type ps - I get below output:

```

$ ps
  PID TTY          TIME CMD
 5254 pts/1    00:00:00 bash
 5336 pts/1    00:00:00 ps

```

See this is different from our previous output. Everytime you login, new parent bash is created. In case our Manager Bash job id is 5254. You know each command is a process, right? Lets create few process for this session.

Type

```
sleep 5
```

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sh-4.2\$ man ps

sh-4.2\$ ps -S

PID	TTY	STAT	TIME	COMMAND
1710	pts/259	Ss	0:00	-sh
4282	pts/259	S	0:00	sleep 3000
4758	pts/259	R+	0:00	ps -S

sh-4.2\$ ps S

PID	TTY	STAT	TIME	COMMAND
1710	pts/259	Ss	0:00	-sh
4282	pts/259	S	0:00	sleep 3000
4785	pts/259	R+	0:00	ps S

sh-4.2\$ sleep 100

^Z

[6]+ Stopped(SIGTSTP) sleep 100

sh-4.2\$ ps S

PID	TTY	STAT	TIME	COMMAND
1710	pts/259	Ss	0:00	-sh
4282	pts/259	S	0:00	sleep 3000
4854	pts/259	T	0:00	sleep 100
4866	pts/259	R+	0:00	ps S

sh-4.2\$ seq 1 5000000

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Available Lessons: Lesson11

Linux Process states

Lets discuss about process states. `man ps` shows process can be any one of the following states

D

Uninterruptible sleep (usually IO)

R

Running or runnable (on run queue)

S

Interruptible sleep (waiting for an event to complete)

T

Stopped, either by a job control signal.

X

dead (should never be seen)

Z

Defunct ("zombie") process, terminated but not reaped by i

We try to reproduce some of the above states to understand it better.

We will begin by listing existing process and its states via command :

ps -S

PID	TTY	STAT	TIME	COMMAND
16454	pts/4	Ss	0:03	bash
28682	pts/4	R+	0:00	ps -S

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1196119711981199120012011202120312041205120612071208^Z

[7]+ Stopped(SIGTSTP)seq 1 5000000

-sh-4.2\$ ps

PID	TTY	TIME	CMD
1710	pts/259	00:00:00	sh
4282	pts/259	00:00:00	sleep
4854	pts/259	00:00:00	sleep
4907	pts/259	00:00:00	seq
5005	pts/259	00:00:00	ps

-sh-4.2\$ bash

[Muhammed1234@139-162-5-218 ~]\$ ps

PID	TTY	TIME	CMD
1710	pts/259	00:00:00	sh
4282	pts/259	00:00:00	sleep
4854	pts/259	00:00:00	sleep
4907	pts/259	00:00:00	seq
5008	pts/259	00:00:00	bash
5046	pts/259	00:00:00	ps

[Muhammed1234@139-162-5-218 ~]\$ ((kill -STOP 2498))

bash: kill: (2498) - No such process

[Muhammed1234@139-162-5-218 ~]\$ ps S

PID	TTY	STAT	TIME	COMMAND
1710	pts/259	Ss	0:00	-sh
4282	pts/259	S	0:00	sleep 3000
4854	pts/259	T	0:00	sleep 100
4907	pts/259	T	0:00	seq 1 5000000
5008	pts/259	S	0:00	bash
5169	pts/259	R+	0:00	ps S

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```
ps -S
```

PID	TTY	STAT	TIME	COMMAND
16454	pts/4	Ss	0:03	bash
28682	pts/4	R+	0:00	ps -S

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[Muhammed1234@139-162-5-218 ~]\$ jobs

[Muhammed1234@139-162-5-218 ~]\$ fg

bash: fg: current: no such job

[Muhammed1234@139-162-5-218 ~]\$ bash

[Muhammed1234@139-162-5-218 ~]\$ ps S

PID	TTY	STAT	TIME	COMMAND
1710	pts/259	Ss	0:00	-sh
4282	pts/259	S	0:00	sleep 3000
4854	pts/259	T	0:00	sleep 100
4907	pts/259	T	0:00	seq 1 5000000
5008	pts/259	S	0:00	bash
5188	pts/259	S	0:00	bash
5213	pts/259	R+	0:00	ps S

[Muhammed1234@139-162-5-218 ~]\$ ps S

PID	TTY	STAT	TIME	COMMAND
1710	pts/259	Ss	0:00	-sh
4282	pts/259	S	0:00	sleep 3000
4854	pts/259	T	0:00	sleep 100
4907	pts/259	T	0:00	seq 1 5000000
5008	pts/259	S	0:00	bash
5188	pts/259	S	0:00	bash
5282	pts/259	R+	0:00	ps S

[Muhammed1234@139-162-5-218 ~]\$ bash

[Muhammed1234@139-162-5-218 ~]\$ ps

PID	TTY	TIME	CMD
1710	pts/259	00:00:00	sh
4282	pts/259	00:00:00	sleep
4854	pts/259	00:00:00	sleep
4907	pts/259	00:00:00	seq
5008	pts/259	00:00:00	bash
5188	pts/259	00:00:00	bash
5287	pts/259	00:00:00	bash
5314	pts/259	00:00:00	ps

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Available Lessons:

Lesson11

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T

Stopped, either by a job control signal.

X

dead (should never be seen)

Z

Defunct ("zombie") process, terminated but not reaped by i

We try to reproduce some of the above states to understand it better.

```

[Muhammed1234@139-162-5-218 ~]$ ( sleep 100 & ( kill -9 3329 ))
bash: kill: (3329) - No such process
[Muhammed1234@139-162-5-218 ~]$ ps S
  PID TTY          STAT       TIME COMMAND
 1710 pts/259    Ss          0:00 -sh
 4282 pts/259    S           0:00 sleep 3000
 4854 pts/259    T           0:00 sleep 100
 4907 pts/259    T           0:00 seq 1 5000000
 5008 pts/259    S           0:00 bash
 5188 pts/259    S           0:00 bash
 5287 pts/259    S           0:00 bash
 5379 pts/259    S           0:00 sleep 100
 5390 pts/259    R+          0:00 ps S
[Muhammed1234@139-162-5-218 ~]$ ( sleep 100 & ( kill -9 5188 ))
Killed
[Muhammed1234@139-162-5-218 ~]$ [Muhammed1234@139-162-5-218 ~]$ pexit
-sh-4.2$ exit
logout
There are stopped jobs.
-sh-4.2$ ps S
  PID TTY          STAT       TIME COMMAND
 1710 pts/259    Ss          0:01 -sh
 4282 pts/259    S           0:00 sleep 3000
 4854 pts/259    T           0:00 sleep 100
 4907 pts/259    T           0:00 seq 1 5000000
 5379 pts/259    S           0:00 sleep 100
 5477 pts/259    S           0:00 sleep 100
 5502 pts/259    R+          0:00 ps S
-sh-4.2$ ps -o ppid 5357
PPID
-sh-4.2$ 

```

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```

ps -S
PID TTY          STAT       TIME COMMAND
16454 pts/4        Ss          0:03 bash
28682 pts/4        R+          0:00 ps -S

```

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Mostly clear



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