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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 memoy 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)]
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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

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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
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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]
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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
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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               [,,]
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