```
*********************************************************************************
16. exit: close a terminal

   Command:
       $ exit

   SHORT-CUT:
       Ctrl + D
*********************************************************************************
17. wc: print newline, word, and byte counts for each file.

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

   Examples:
      $ cat Test/file1.txt
      Most of the trees in Bangladesh do not loose leaves completely in winter.
      Therefore, Bangladesh looks very green whole year.
      [3]+  Done                    gedit Test/file1.txt

      $ wc Test/file1.txt
      2  20 125 Test/file1.txt

      $ wc -l Test/file1.txt   [print the line number counts]
      2 Test/file1.txt
*********************************************************************************
18. sort: sort lines of text files

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

   Examples:
      $ sort -M monthName.txt

   Notes:
       -d, --dictionary-order
              consider only blanks and alphanumeric characters

       -f, --ignore-case
              fold lower case to upper case characters

       -g, --general-numeric-sort
              compare according to general numerical value

       -i, --ignore-non-printing
              consider only printable characters

       -M, --month-sort
              compare (unknown) < 'JAN' < ... < 'DEC'

       -n, --numeric-sort
              compare according to string numerical value

       -u, --unique
              with -c, check for strict ordering; without -c, output only the
              first of an equal run

*********************************************************************************
```

****

19. pipe operator(|): pass the output of one command as input to another.

Command:

```
$ command1 | command2 |......| commandN
```

Examples:

```
$ ls /etc | wc -l
239

$ ls /etc | grep 'sangeeta' | wc -l
3
```

****

20. history: show which commands are given to the CLI

Command:

```
$ history
```

****

21. apt list: display information about available as well as installed packages.

Command:

To display both installed packages and packages available to install.

```
$  apt list
```

To list currently installed software only.

```
$  apt list –installed
```

To check whether a specific package installed or not.

```
$ apt list -a pkgName
```

****

22. compgen: list information about commands

Command:

- compgen -c will list all the commands you could run.
- compgen -b will list all the built-ins you could run.
- compgen -k will list all the keywords you could run.

****

23. cat: concatenate files and print on the standard output

Command:

```
$ cat fileName
$ cat file1 file2 file3.... fileN
```

Examples:

```
$ echo "Bangladesh" > file1.txt
$ echo "Green land" > file2.txt
$ cat file1.txt
Bangladesh
$ cat file1.txt file2.txt
Bangladesh
Green land
```

****

24. tree: list contents of directories in a tree-like format

Command:

```
$ tree
$ tree dirName
```