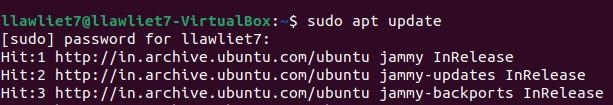
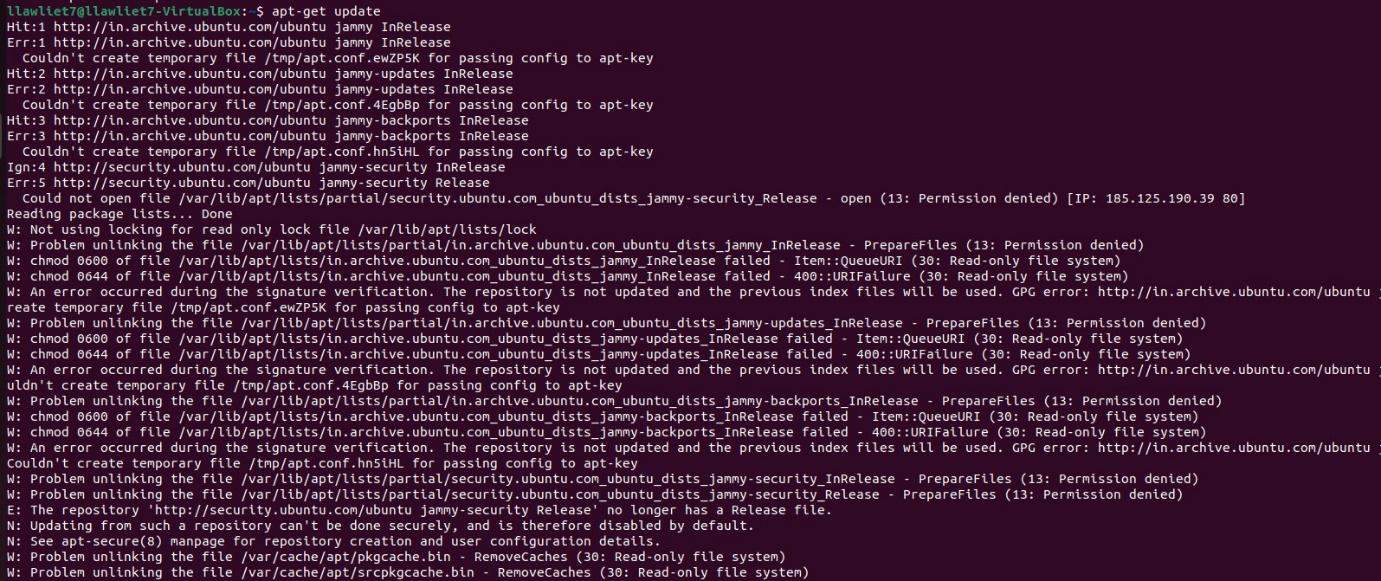
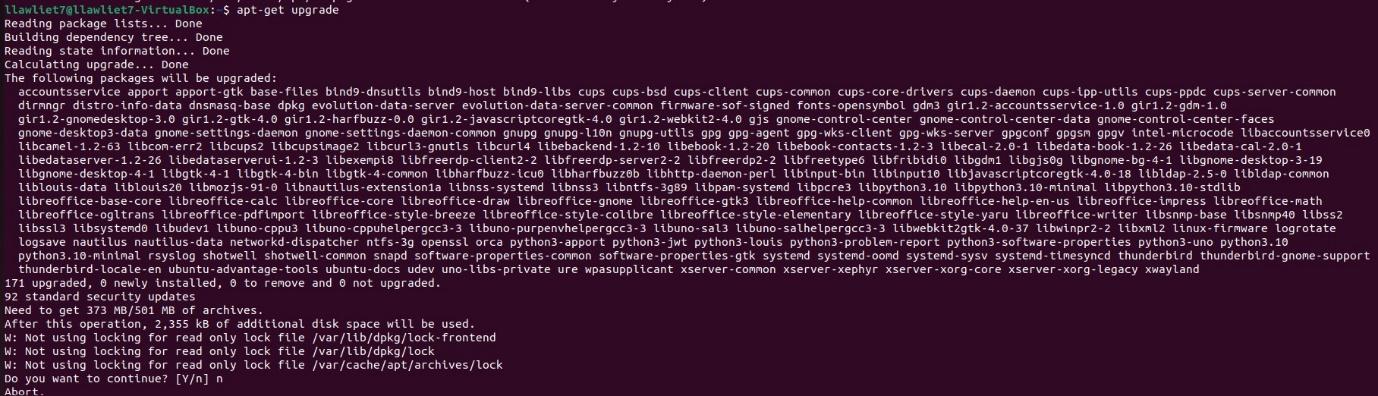
**sudo apt update:** The sudo apt-get update command is used to download package information from all configured sources.



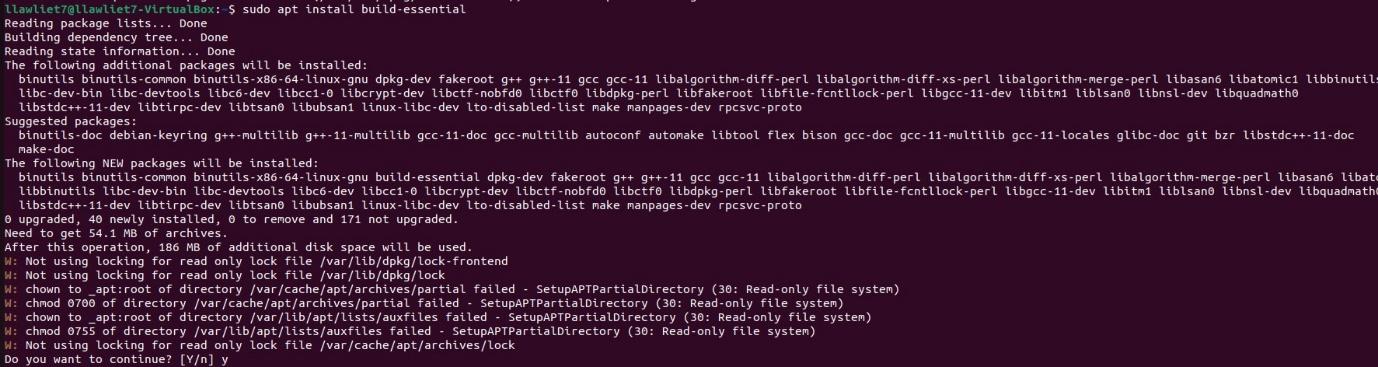


**sudo apt upgrade:** sudo apt-get upgrade is the commands you can use to keep all of your packages up to date in Debian or a Debian-based Linux distribution.



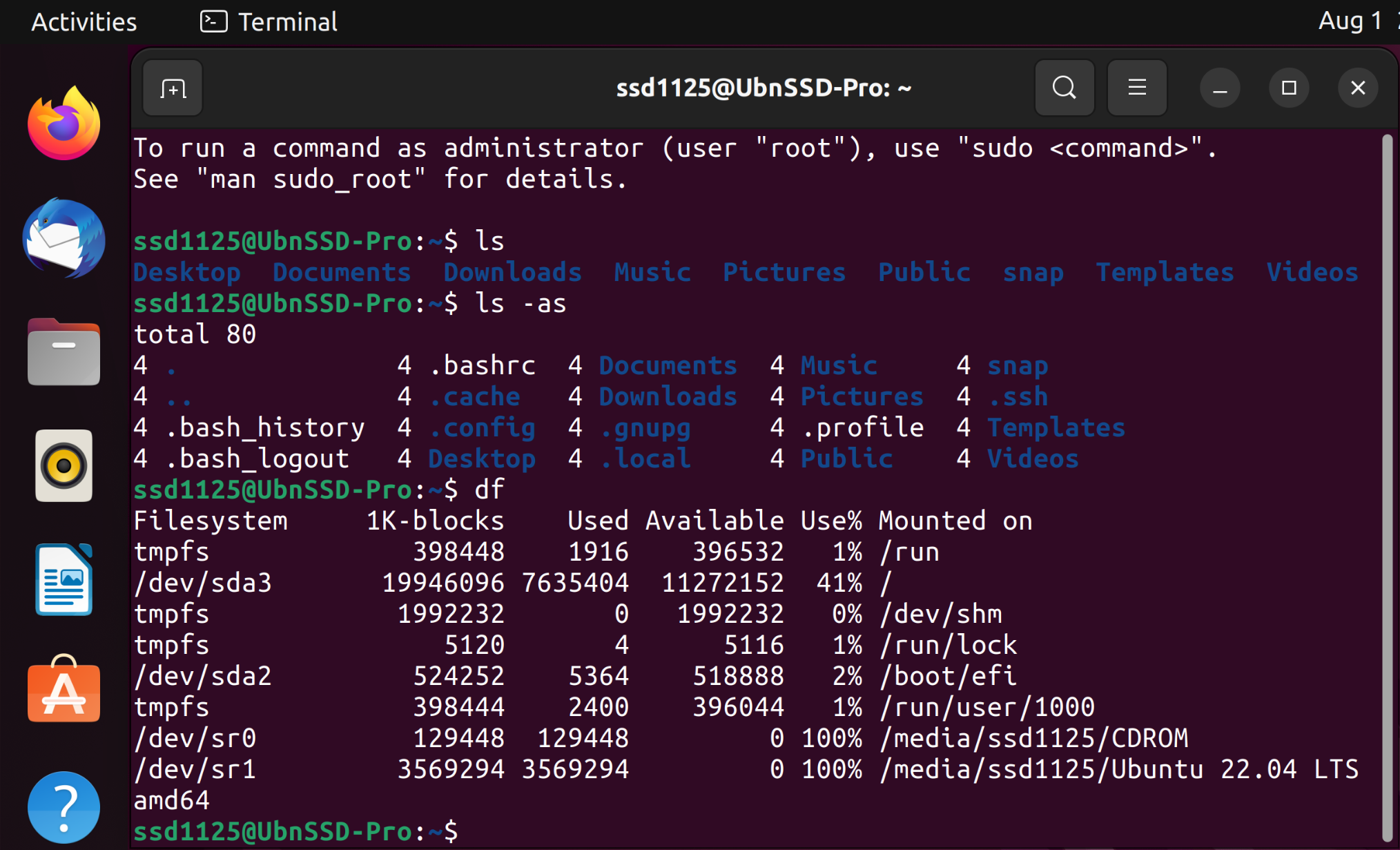
**ls:** The ls command is used to list files or directories in Linux and other Unix-based operating systems. Just like you navigate in your File explorer or Finder with a GUI, the ls command allows you to list all files or directories in the current directory by default, and further interact with them via the command line.

C:\Users\Lawliet7\OneDrive\Pictures\Screenshot 2022-07-31 195024.jpg

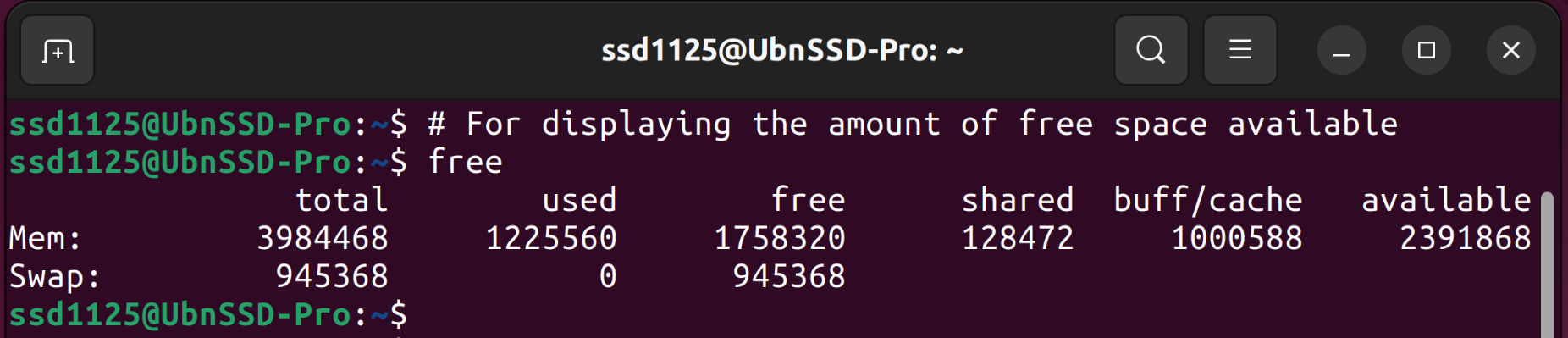
**sudo apt-get install:** sudo apt-get install command is used to download the latest version of your desired application from an online software repository pointed to by your sources.

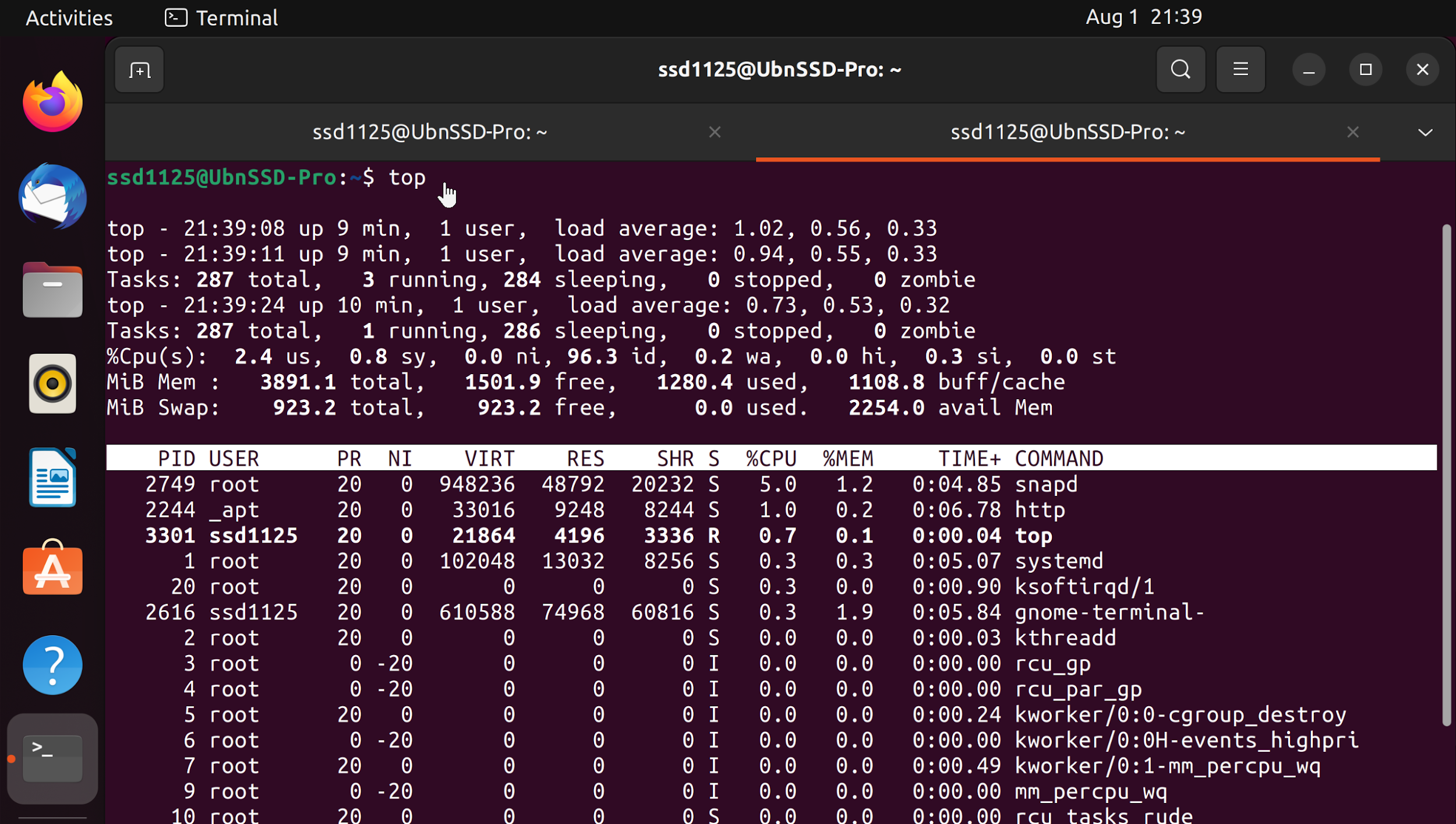
**pwd:** The pwd command writes to standard output the full path name of your current directory (from the root directory).

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**df:** (display filesystem) command displays information about the disk space usage of all mounted filesystems.

**free** – Displays the amount of free space available on the system.

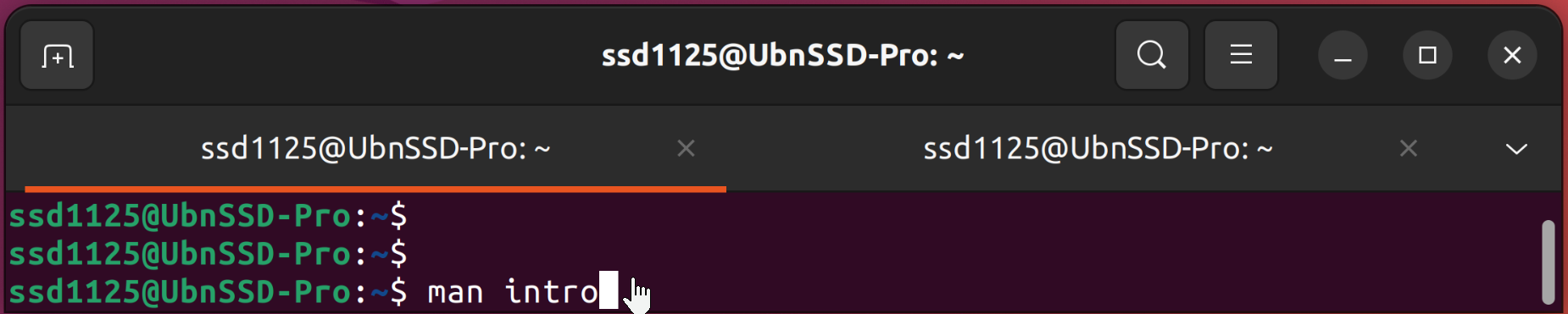


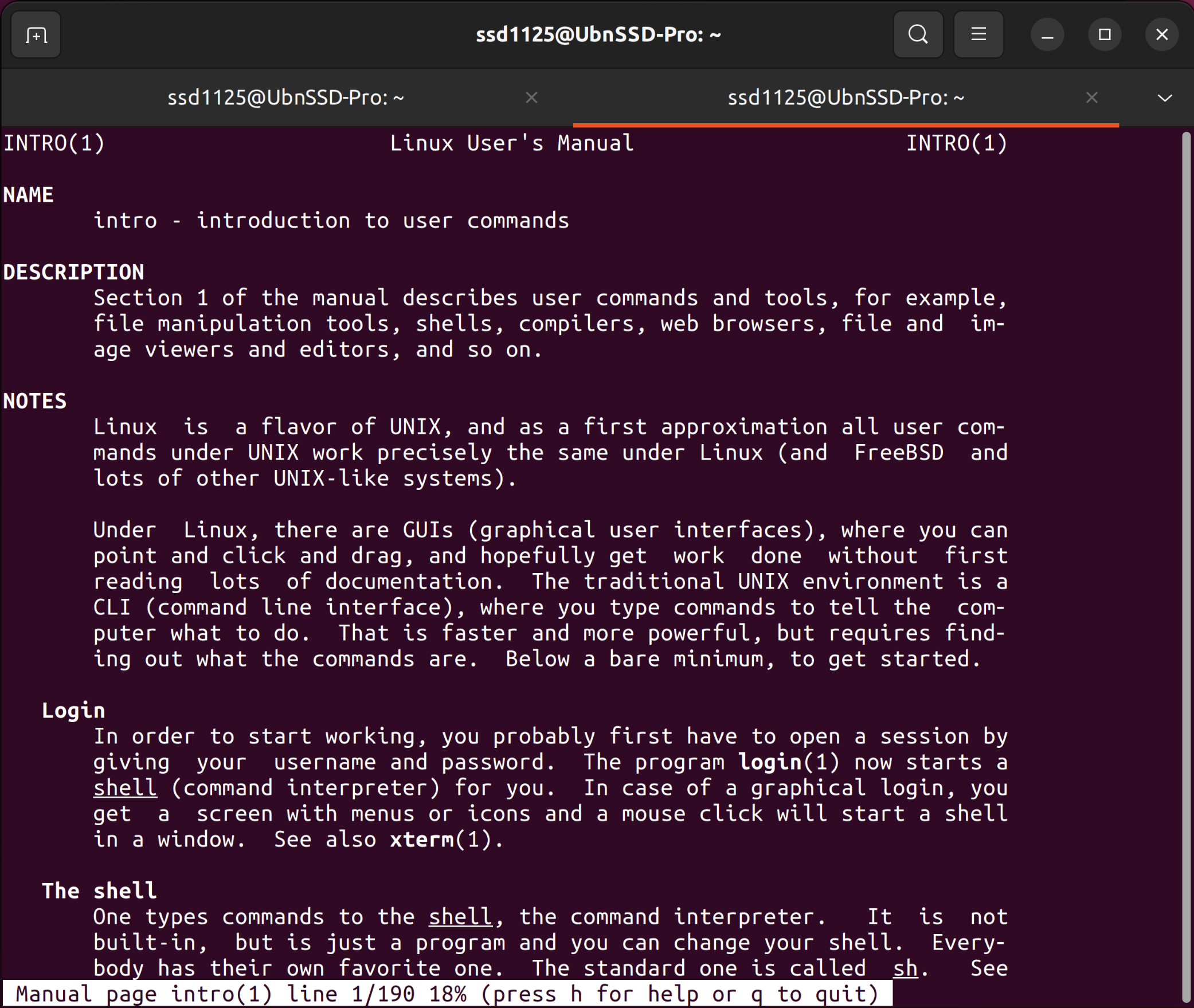
**top** – Displays the processes using the most system resources at any given time. “q” can be used to exit.

**man**

**man** command displays a “manual page”. Manual pages are usually very detailed, and it’s recommended that you read the man pages for any command you are unfamiliar with. Some uses are :

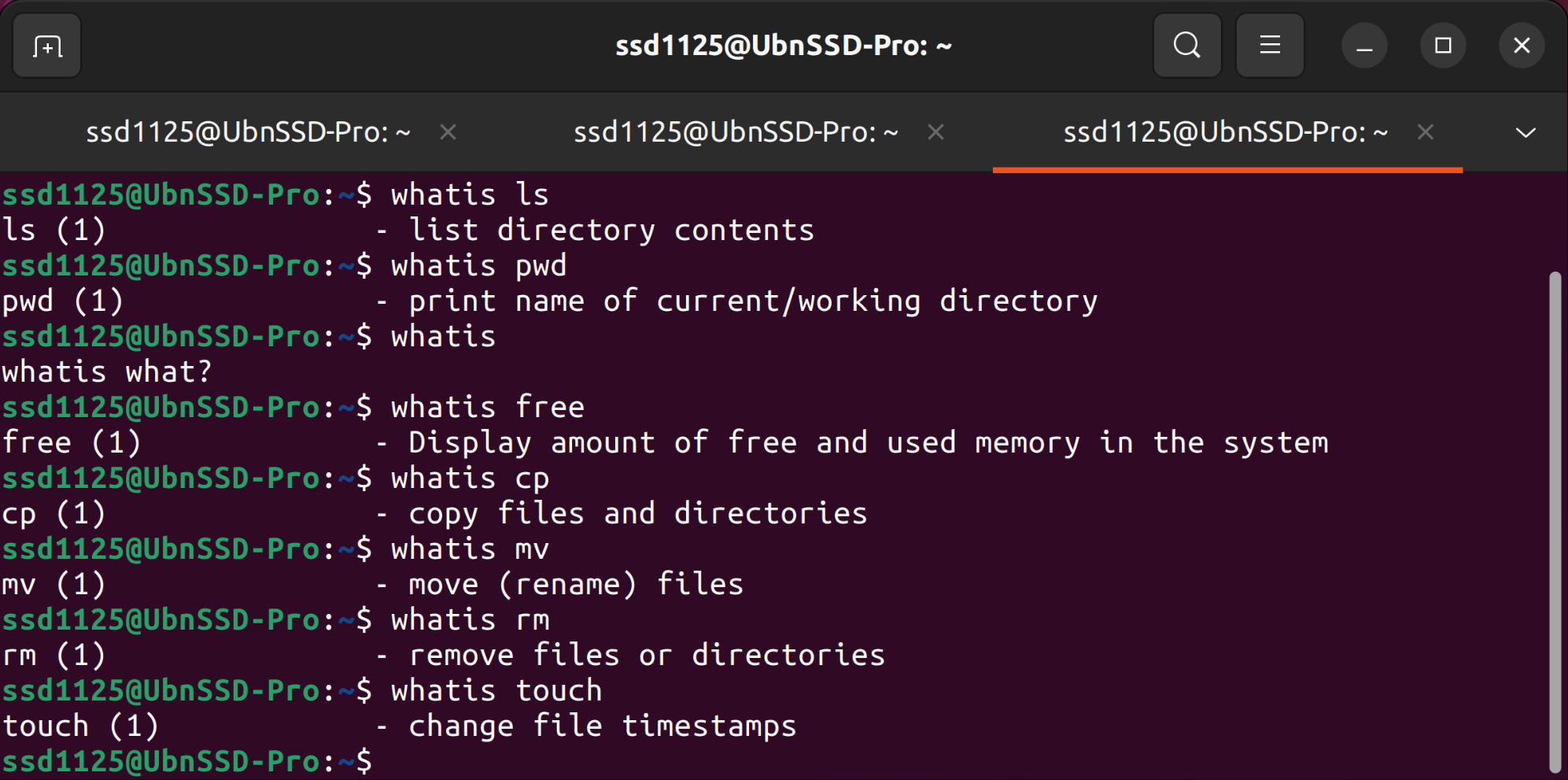
* man man – Provides information about the manual itself.
* man intro – Displays a brief introduction to Linux commands.

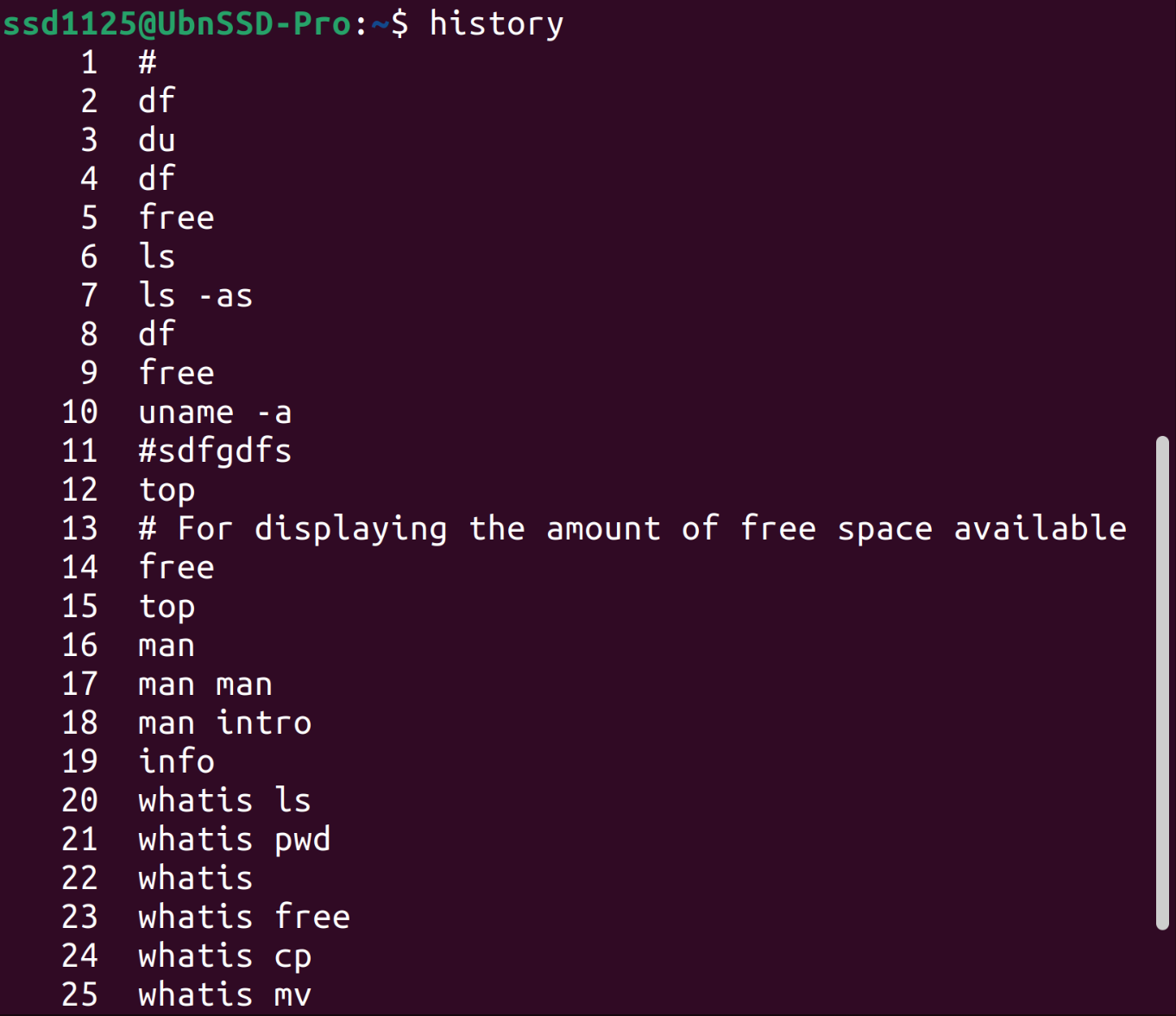




**whatis** : command shows a brief description of what is the functionality of a specific built-in Linux command.

whatis <command>



**history** : command displays all of your previous commands up to the history limit.

**dir:** The dir command is used to print (on the terminal) all the available directories in the present working directory:



**cd:** One of the most used commands of Ubuntu; you can change the directories in the terminal using the “cd” command. For instance, the following command will change the pwd to desktop.



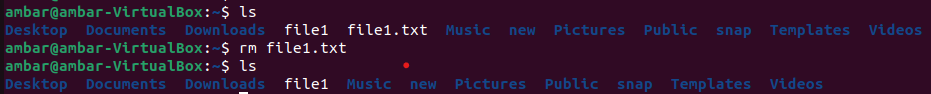
**cat:** This command is used to show the content of any file: For instance, the following command will display the content inside “f**ile1.txt**”:



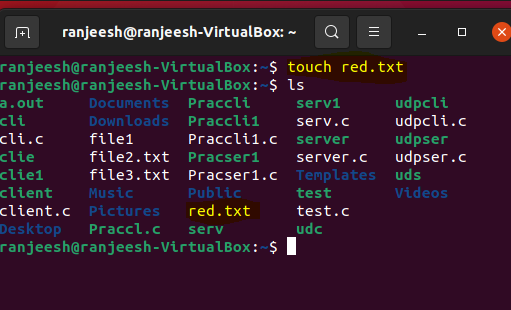
**mkdir:** The above-mentioned command will make a directory in your pwd; for example, the following command will make the directory “**new**” in pwd.



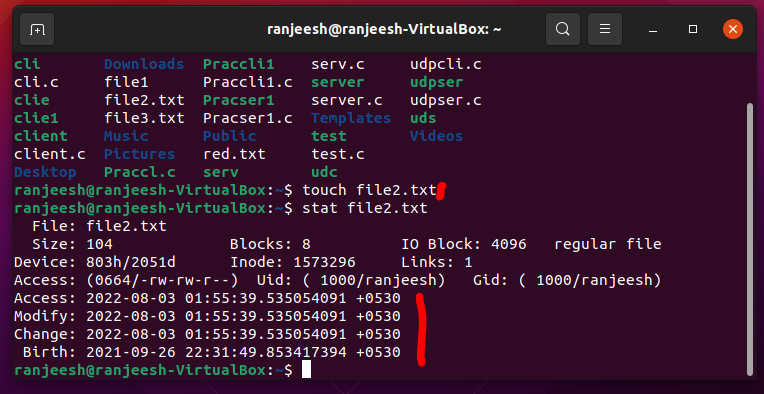
**rm:** This remove command is used to remove the specific file from a directory; For instance, below mentioned command would remove the “**file1.txt**” file from the pwd:



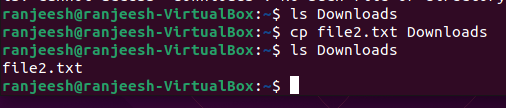
**touch:** This command is used to create a new file as well as one can use it to change the timestamp of any file.



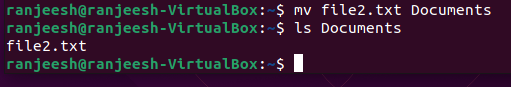
If we execute a touch command to create a file, but the file is already created, then it would change the timestamp of that file to the current time; for instance, the command given below will change the timestamp of the file2.txt. you can check that the timestamp has been changed to the current time:



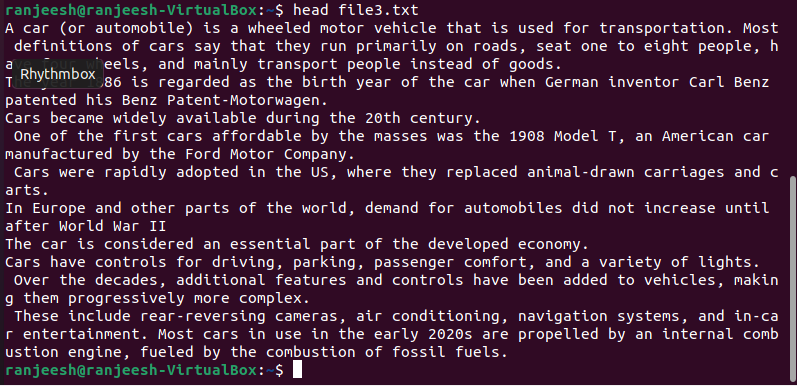
**cp:** The cp command will help you to copy any file or folder to any directory.



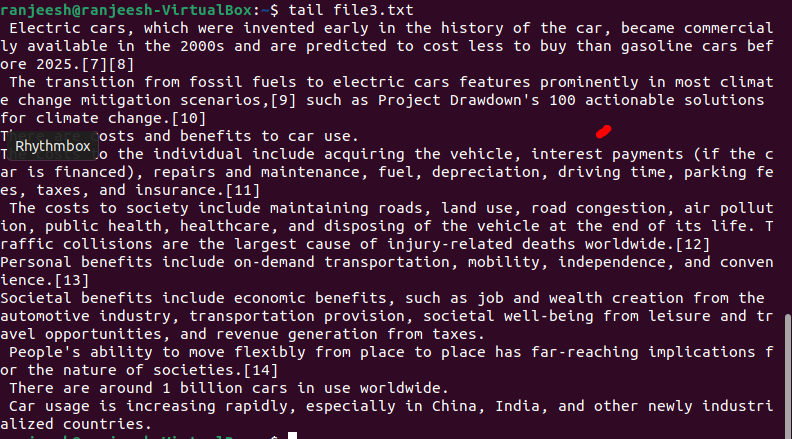
**mv:** This command is used to move files around the computer, and you can also rename files or directories inside a specific directory: the command given below will move the “**file2.txt**” to “**Documents**”:



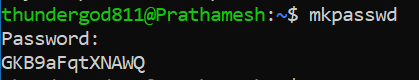
**head:**  This command helps you to get the first ten lines of a text file; for instance, the following command will help to get the first ten lines of the “**file3.text**” file



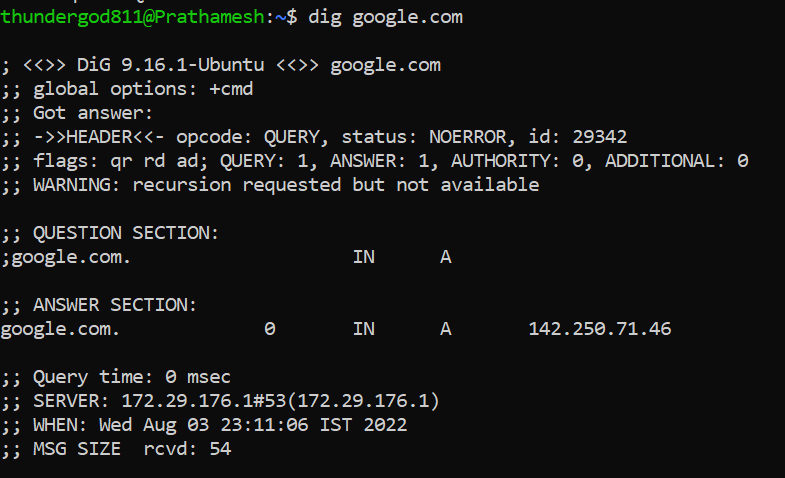
**tail:** The tail command is used to get the last ten lines of the text file; the command below will print the ten lines from the bottom of “file3.txt”

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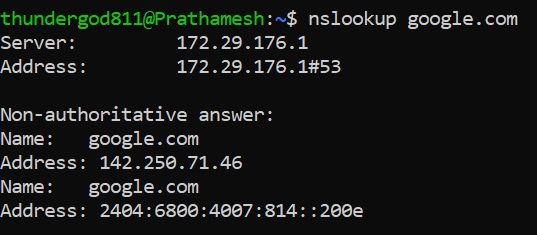
**mkpasswd:** this command will generate a hard-to-guess random password.



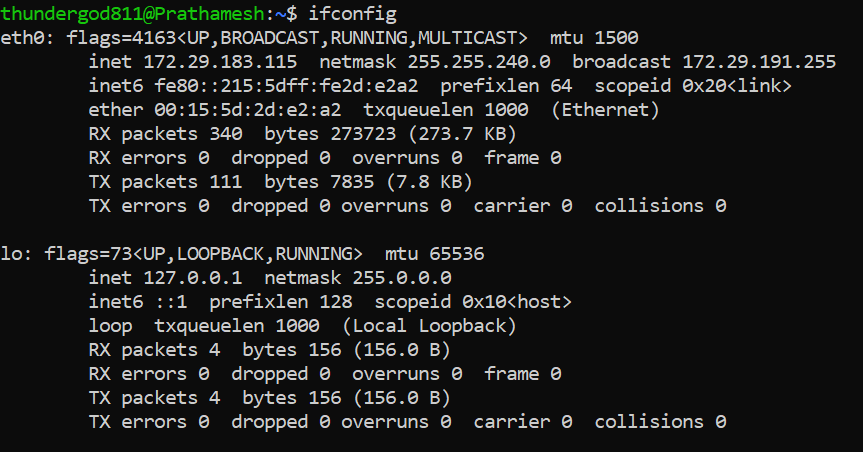
**dig:** is a tool for querying DNS nameservers for information about host addresses, mail exchanges, nameservers, and related information.



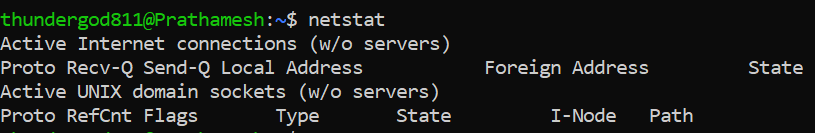
**nslookup:** A network utility program used to obtain information about Internet servers. As its name suggests, the utility finds name server information for domains by querying DNS.



**ifconfig:** It is used to configure the kernel-resident network interfaces. It is used at boot time to set up interfaces as necessary.

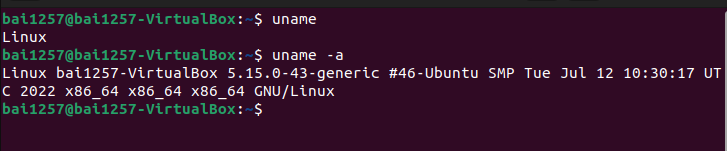


**netstat:** this command displays various network related information such as network connections, routing tables, interface statistics, masquerade connections, multicast memberships etc..,



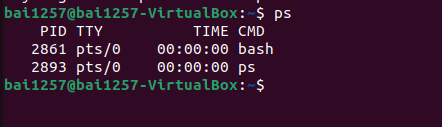
**uname:**

You can use the command to get the release number, version of Linux, and much more. The “**-a**” flag is used to get detailed information.



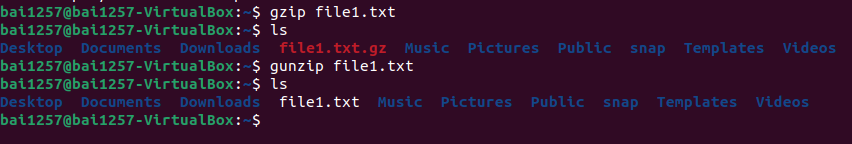
**ps:**

Using the **-ps** command, you will be able to get the list of processes.



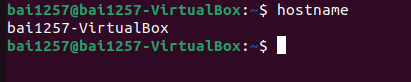
**gzip and gunzip:**

To convert your files to zip archive; you can get help by using the “**gzip**” command; moreover, a zipped file can be unzipped using the “**gunzip**” command.



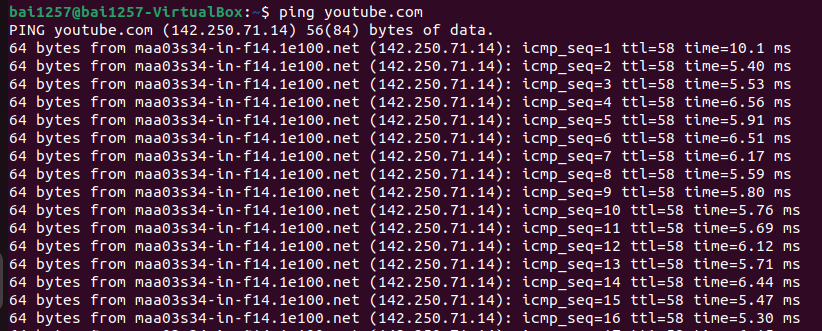
**hostname:**

This command will print your hostname on the terminal.

****

**ping:**

You can use the ping command to check the connectivity to your server; for example, the command below will ping to YouTube and also prints the response time.

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