**NETWORKING COMMANDS IN CLOUD**

**1.Ping:**

Syntax: ping [hostname or IP address]

Purpose: Tests connectivity between your machine and a specified IP address or hostname.

**2.Traceroute:**

Syntax: traceroute [hostname or IP address]

Purpose: Shows the route that packets take to reach a destination, along with the time taken for each hop.

**3.Netstat:**

Syntax: netstat -a or netstat -an

Purpose: Displays active network connections, listening ports, and other network-related information.

**4.Nslookup:**

Syntax: nslookup [hostname or IP address]

Purpose: Performs DNS queries to obtain information about domain names, IP addresses, and mail exchange servers.

**5.Nmap:**

Syntax: nmap [hostname or IP address]

Purpose: Scans for open ports on a remote machine, providing information about the services running on those ports.

**6.Curl:**

Syntax: curl [URL]

Purpose: Command-line tool for making HTTP requests. Useful for testing web services and APIs.

**7.Iperf:**

Syntax: iperf -s (for server) and iperf -c [hostname or IP address] (for client)

Purpose: Measures the network bandwidth between a client and a server.

**8.wget:**

Syntax: wget [url]

Purpose:The wget command is a popular command-line utility for downloading files from the internet.

**OS COMMANDS IN CLOUD**

Linux/Unix:

Update Package Lists:

sudo apt update (Ubuntu/Debian)

Sudo means Super User do

dpkg, dpkg-query, snap, dnf, and flatpak some of the list of the installed packages

apt stands for Advanced Packaging Tool from Debian distribution

sudo yum update (CentOS/RHEL)

yum means Yellow Dog Updater .It is available in open-source linux management system that available in Red Hat Packet Manager(RPM)

Install Software:

sudo apt install [package] (Ubuntu/Debian)

sudo yum install [package] (CentOS/RHEL)

File System Navigation:

cd [directory]

ls (list files)

cp (copy)

mv (move)

rm (remove)

chmod(change the access mode of a file)

User Management:

sudo adduser [username] (add user)

sudo usermod -aG [group] [username] (add user to group

usermod means modifying an existing system in a linux system

sudo passwd [username] (set password)

Process Management:

ps (list processes)

kill [process ID] (terminate a process)

grep command syntax -grep [option] pattern [filename]

sed-stream editor for filtering and transforming text

syntax:sed ‘s/unix/linux/g

System Information:

uname -a (display system information)

df -h (display disk space)

Windows Commands:

File System Navigation:

cd [directory]

dir (list files)

copy (copy)

move (move)

del (delete)

User Management:

net user [username] [password] /add (add user)

net user [username] [password] /add (add user)

net localgroup [group] [username] /add (add user to group)

Process Management:

tasklist (list processes)

taskkill /F /PID [process ID] (terminate a process)

System Information:

systeminfo (display system information)

wmic logicaldisk get size,freespace (display disk space)