

<b>ssh</b>	It is a network communication protocol that lets two computers communicate with one another.
<b>ls</b>	It displays what is in the directory.
<b>pwd</b>	It tells us our present directory.
<b>cd</b>	It allows us to change directory.
<b>touch</b>	Update the access and modification times of each file to the current time.
<b>echo</b>	It prints what's in front of echo.
<b>nano</b>	Nano is a text editor. If you write nano zoha, it creates a file named zoha. It is a terminal based text editor.
<b>vim</b>	Vim is also a text editor.
<b>cat</b>	It reads a file and displays the file on terminal.
<b>shred</b>	It basically overwrites the file so that it can't be recovered.
<b>mkdir</b>	Makes new directory.
<b>cp</b>	It is used to copy.
<b>rm</b>	It means to remove. It removes the file from directory.
<b>ln</b>	Ln command makes a link between files.
<b>clear</b>	Clear clears the terminal
<b>whoami</b>	It prints the name of the computer user
<b>sudo</b>	It gives some more privileges when you run with sudo.
<b>su</b>	Su stands for switch user. It allows the user to run commands with another user's privileges.
<b>exit</b>	Exits the terminal.
<b>passwd</b>	The command is used to change password.
<b>apt</b>	It is used to install new software or update software.
<b>man</b>	This command can display the manual of any command.
<b>whatis</b>	It tells what a command does, e.g if I write whatis ls, the command will tell me what ls does.
<b>curl</b>	It is client URL. It can be used to download files from internet.
<b>zip</b>	Zip is used to compress file.
<b>unzip</b>	Unzip command extracts all files from the given zip file.
<b>less</b>	Shows file's content one screen at a time.
<b>head</b>	Displays first 10 lines of a file.
<b>tail</b>	Displays the last 10 lines of a file.
<b>cmp</b>	Compares two files byte by byte and tells if the two are identical.
<b>diff</b>	Compares two files line by line. It can also compare content of directories.
<b>sort</b>	Sorts the file, line by line, in a particular order.
<b>find</b>	Finds files/directories.

<b>chmod</b>	We can use this to change permissions of file.
<b>chown</b>	It changes owner.
<b>grep</b>	It searches for text and strings that users define in a file.
<b>awk</b>	Awk is a scripting language that requires no compiling and allows user to use variables, string functions, numeric functions, and logical operators. Awk is mostly used for pattern scanning and processing.
<b>ping</b>	Checks if server is working.
<b>cal</b>	Displays the calendar for the month we are in and highlights the present day.
<b>df</b>	Displays amount of disk space available on the filesystem with each file name's argument.
<b>du</b>	Displays the number of blocks used for files
<b>htop</b>	It is like Task Manger in Windows, it tells us the cause of load of each process.
<b>kill</b>	Terminates process manually
<b>pkill</b>	It sends signals to present processes based on some criteria.
<b>history</b>	Shows previously executed commands.

## Q2.

I used sed command. Sed is a text stream editor which is used to edit files. The tool searches through, replaces, adds, and deletes lines in a text file without using text editor,

```

zoha@PAK-T-DL3520-024:/home/zoha/Desktop$ cat leant.txt
set salary(zoha) 20
set salary(reeha) 30

puts $salary(zoha)

foreach learn [array names salary]{
puts " $learn : $salary($learn)"
}
zoha@PAK-T-DL3520-024:/home/zoha/Desktop$ sed -i 's/reeha/hareem/g' leant.txt leant.txt
zoha@PAK-T-DL3520-024:/home/zoha/Desktop$ cat leant.txt
set salary(zoha) 20
set salary(hareem) 30

puts $salary(zoha)

foreach learn [array names salary]{
puts " $learn : $salary($learn)"
}
zoha@PAK-T-DL3520-024:/home/zoha/Desktop$ 

```