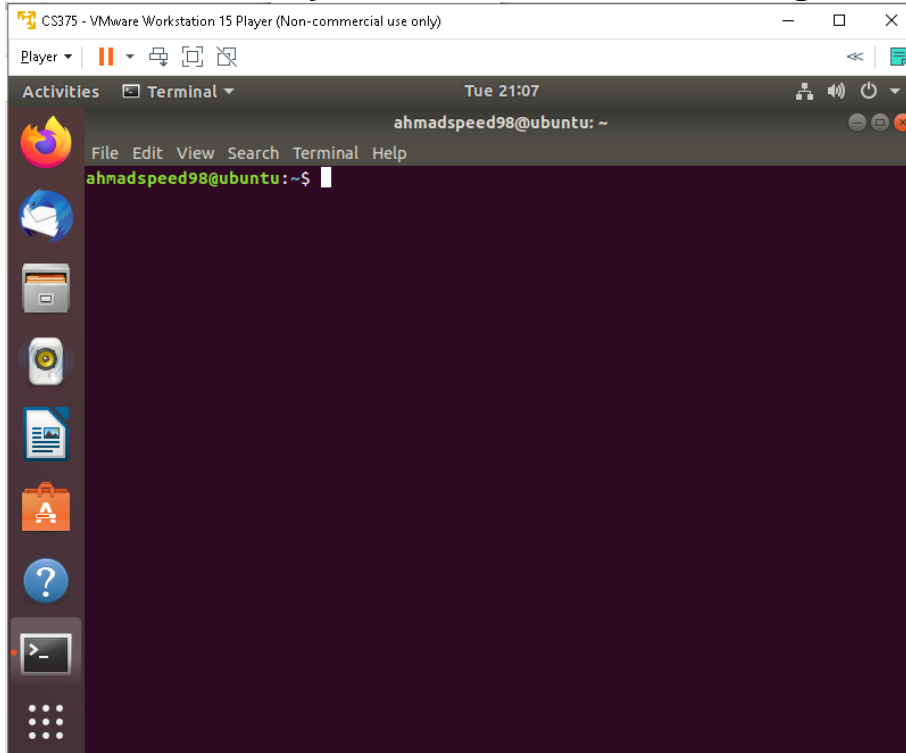


# LINUX ASSIGNMENT

## 1. Print screens and description of the steps that you have followed to have your Linux machine working.



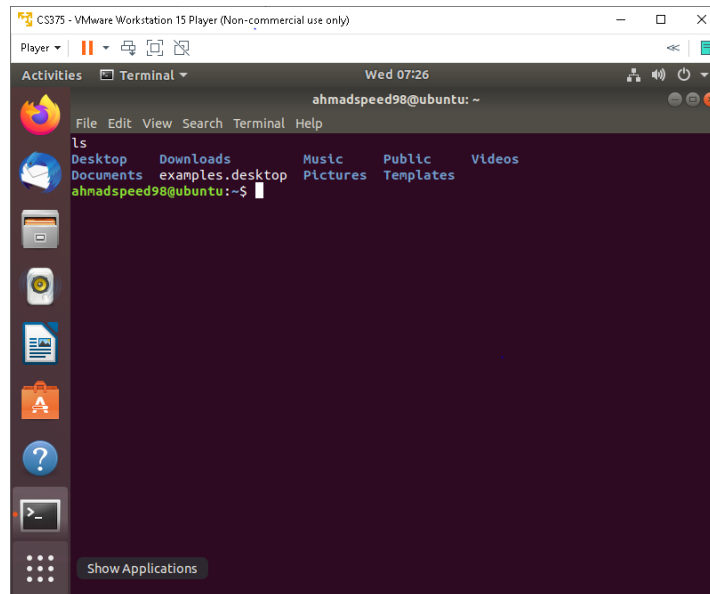
- Download VMware workstation player for windows
- Download Ubuntu
- Install VMware workstation player
- Run VMware workstation player on your machine.
- Click on create a new virtual machine.
- Click the Browse button and choose the Ubuntu iso press Next.
- Type your information as required and then press Next.
- Use virtual machine name and choose where you want your virtual machine files to be stored press Next.
- Leave everything unchanged and press Next
- Leave everything unchanged again and press Finish.
- After some time installing, you will have a Linux running under VMplayer.

## 2. The problems that you faced during these steps and how did you solve these problems

- I don't face any problems

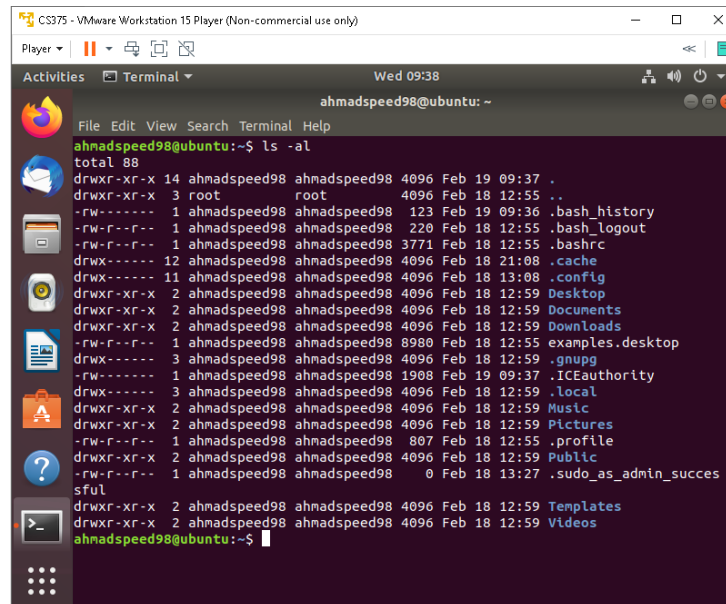
3. **Print screens and description (in your words) of the output of each command that you have run. Also talk about a situation in which you can use that command.**

### Command: Is



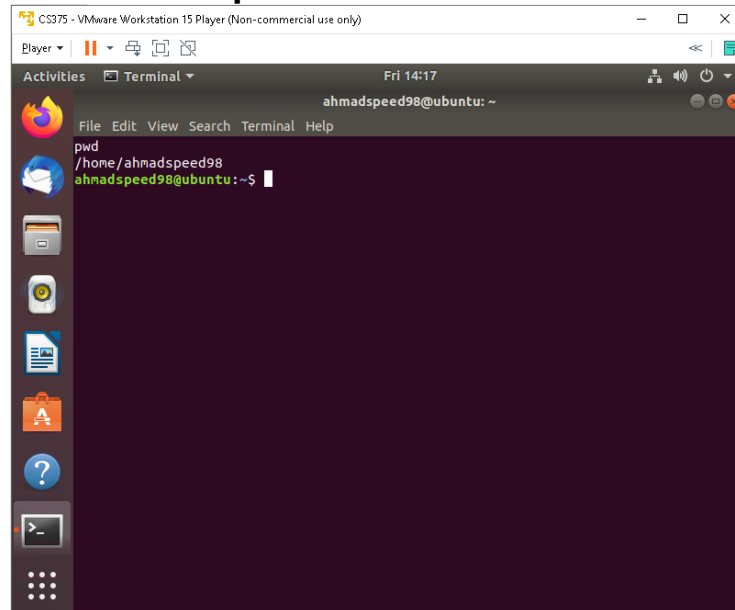
Here as we see those my directory and can list them by default alphabetical order and can list them in to many way

### Command: Is -al



Show my hidden files in my directory(.) and use l when don't know the list of them

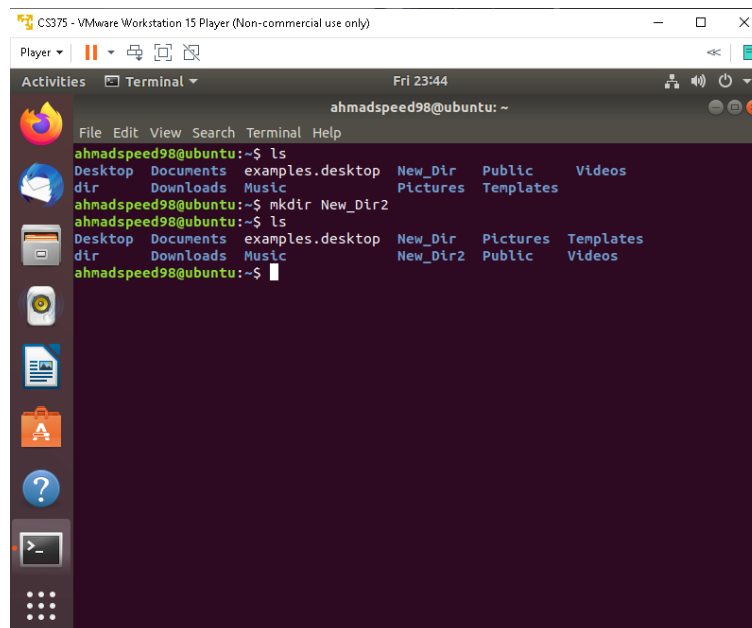
**Command: pwd**



A screenshot of a terminal window running on a Linux system. The window title is "CS375 - VMware Workstation 15 Player (Non-commercial use only)". The terminal shows the command `pwd` being executed, and the output is `/home/ahmadspeed98`. The prompt is `ahmadspeed98@ubuntu: ~$`. The terminal has a dark purple background and a light blue prompt. The window includes a menu bar with "File", "Edit", "View", "Search", "Terminal", and "Help". The status bar at the bottom shows "Fri 14:17".

Used to know the current directory when we forgot where we are can use it

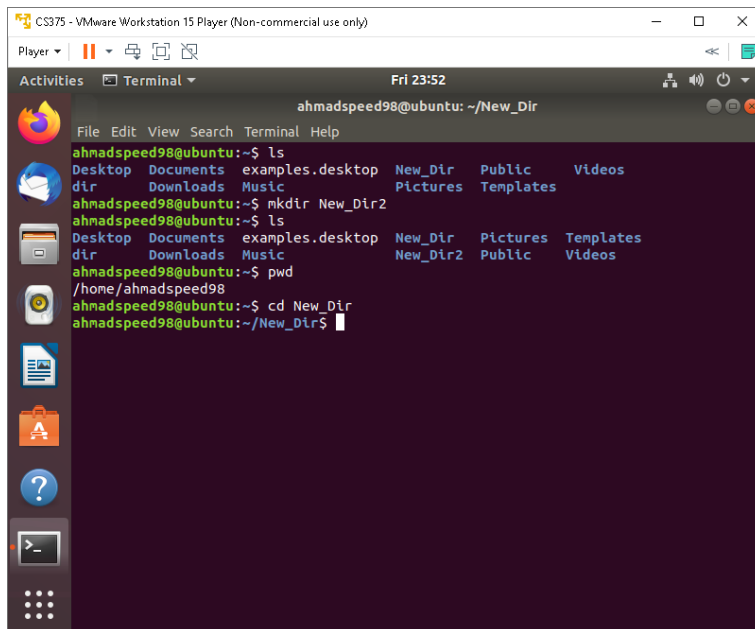
**Command: mkdir dir**



A screenshot of a terminal window running on a Linux system. The window title is "CS375 - VMware Workstation 15 Player (Non-commercial use only)". The terminal shows the command `ls` being executed, and the output is a list of directories: `Desktop Documents examples.desktop New_Dir Public Videos`. The prompt is `ahmadspeed98@ubuntu: ~$`. The terminal shows the command `mkdir New_Dir2` being executed, and the output is `mkdir: created directory 'New_Dir2'`. The prompt is `ahmadspeed98@ubuntu: ~$`. The terminal shows the command `ls` being executed, and the output is a list of directories: `Desktop Documents examples.desktop New_Dir Pictures Templates`. The prompt is `ahmadspeed98@ubuntu: ~$`. The terminal has a dark purple background and a light blue prompt. The window includes a menu bar with "File", "Edit", "View", "Search", "Terminal", and "Help". The status bar at the bottom shows "Fri 23:44".

Create new directory can use it when filter file and put inside it files

## Command: cd dir

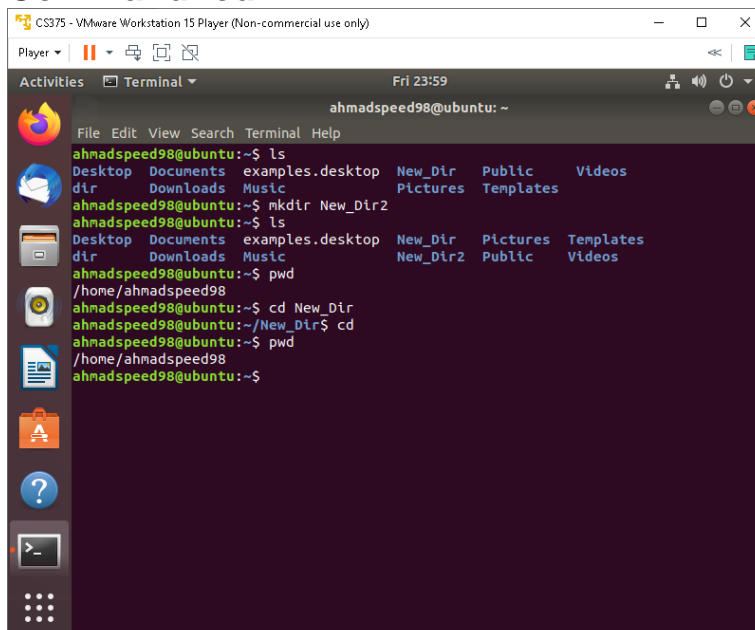


```
CS375 - VMware Workstation 15 Player (Non-commercial use only)
Fri 23:52
ahmadspeed98@ubuntu: ~/New_Dir

File Edit View Search Terminal Help
ahmadspeed98@ubuntu:~$ ls
Desktop  Documents  examples.desktop  New_Dir  Public  Videos
dir      Downloads  Music             Pictures  Templates
ahmadspeed98@ubuntu:~$ mkdir New_Dir2
ahmadspeed98@ubuntu:~$ ls
Desktop  Documents  examples.desktop  New_Dir  Pictures  Templates
dir      Downloads  Music             New_Dir2  Public    Videos
ahmadspeed98@ubuntu:~$ pwd
/home/ahmadspeed98
ahmadspeed98@ubuntu:~$ cd New_Dir
ahmadspeed98@ubuntu:~/New_Dir$
```

When we need to change the directory to new directory and jump from workplace to another

## Command :cd

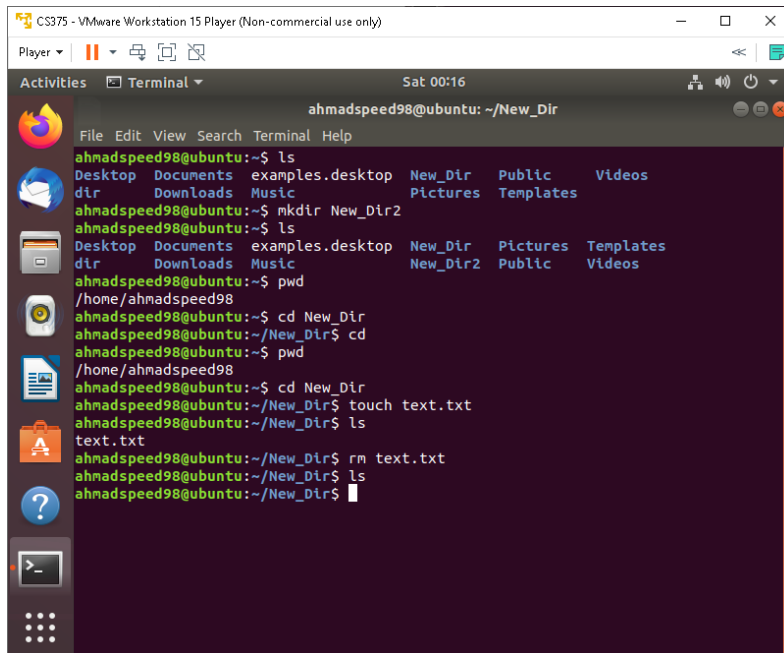


```
CS375 - VMware Workstation 15 Player (Non-commercial use only)
Fri 23:59
ahmadspeed98@ubuntu: ~

File Edit View Search Terminal Help
ahmadspeed98@ubuntu:~$ ls
Desktop  Documents  examples.desktop  New_Dir  Public  Videos
dir      Downloads  Music             Pictures  Templates
ahmadspeed98@ubuntu:~$ mkdir New_Dir2
ahmadspeed98@ubuntu:~$ ls
Desktop  Documents  examples.desktop  New_Dir  Pictures  Templates
dir      Downloads  Music             New_Dir2  Public    Videos
ahmadspeed98@ubuntu:~$ pwd
/home/ahmadspeed98
ahmadspeed98@ubuntu:~$ cd New_Dir
ahmadspeed98@ubuntu:~/New_Dir$ cd
ahmadspeed98@ubuntu:~$ pwd
/home/ahmadspeed98
ahmadspeed98@ubuntu:~$
```

Here can go back from any directory to home directory

## Command: rm



A terminal window titled "ahmadspeed98@ubuntu: ~/New\_Dir" showing a series of commands and their outputs. The user lists files, creates a new directory, navigates into it, creates a text file, and then removes it. The file list shows Desktop, Documents, examples.desktop, New\_Dir, Public, and Videos. The directory list shows dir, Downloads, Music, New\_Dir2, and Public. The text file is named text.txt.

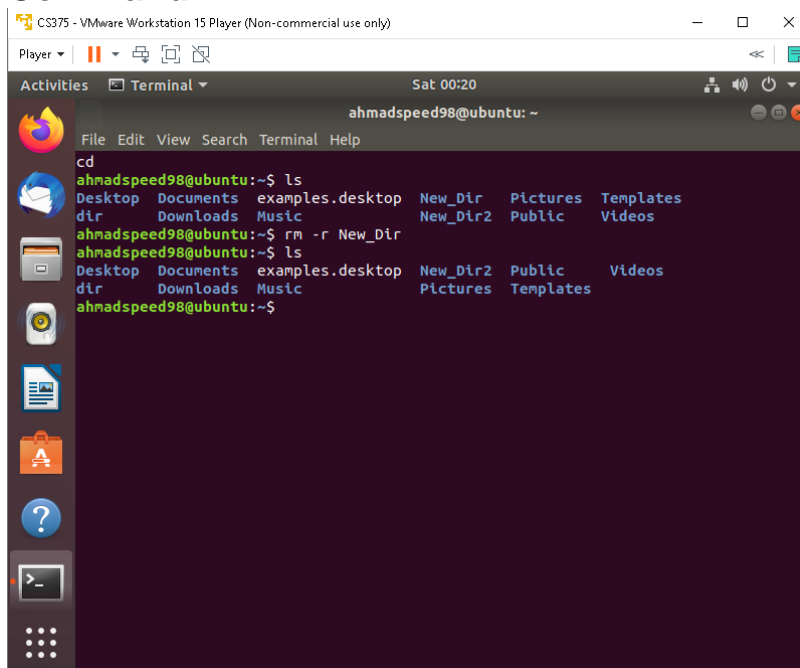
```
ahmadspeed98@ubuntu:~$ ls
Desktop  Documents  examples.desktop  New_Dir  Public  Videos
dir      Downloads  Music             Pictures  Templates

ahmadspeed98@ubuntu:~$ mkdir New_Dir2
ahmadspeed98@ubuntu:~$ ls
Desktop  Documents  examples.desktop  New_Dir  Pictures  Templates
dir      Downloads  Music             New_Dir2  Public    Videos

ahmadspeed98@ubuntu:~$ pwd
/home/ahmadspeed98
ahmadspeed98@ubuntu:~$ cd New_Dir
ahmadspeed98@ubuntu:~/New_Dir$ cd
ahmadspeed98@ubuntu:~$ pwd
/home/ahmadspeed98
ahmadspeed98@ubuntu:~$ cd New_Dir
ahmadspeed98@ubuntu:~/New_Dir$ touch text.txt
ahmadspeed98@ubuntu:~/New_Dir$ ls
text.txt
ahmadspeed98@ubuntu:~/New_Dir$ rm text.txt
ahmadspeed98@ubuntu:~/New_Dir$ ls
```

Here can delete files after been exist

## Command: `rm -r`

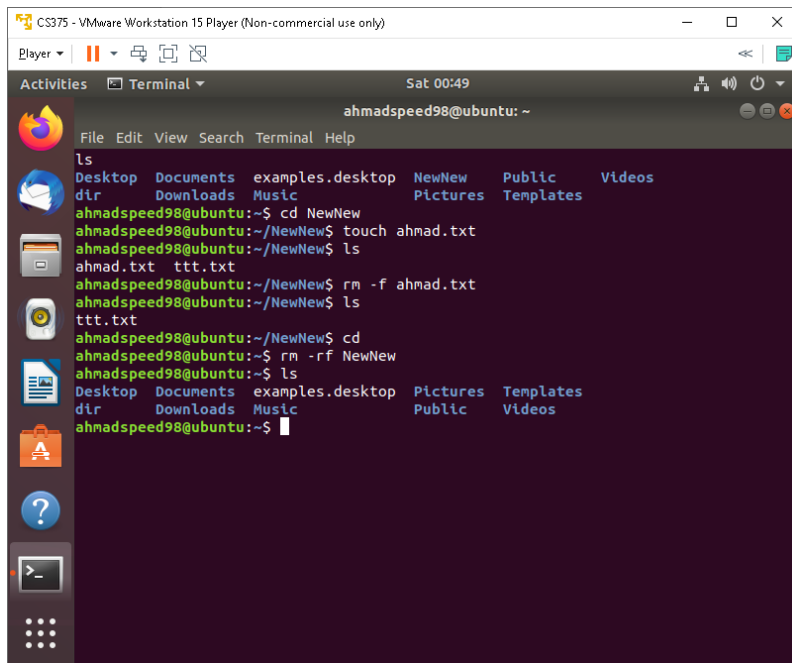


A terminal window titled "ahmadspeed98@ubuntu: ~" showing the user navigating to the New\_Dir directory and then deleting it using the `rm -r` command. The file list shows Desktop, Documents, examples.desktop, New\_Dir, Pictures, and Videos. The directory list shows dir, Downloads, Music, New\_Dir2, and Public.

```
ahmadspeed98@ubuntu:~$ cd New_Dir
ahmadspeed98@ubuntu:~/New_Dir$ ls
text.txt
ahmadspeed98@ubuntu:~/New_Dir$ rm -r New_Dir
ahmadspeed98@ubuntu:~$ ls
Desktop  Documents  examples.desktop  New_Dir2  Pictures  Templates
dir      Downloads  Music             New_Dir2  Public    Videos
```

Here can delete the directory as all and the inside of it

## Command: rm -f

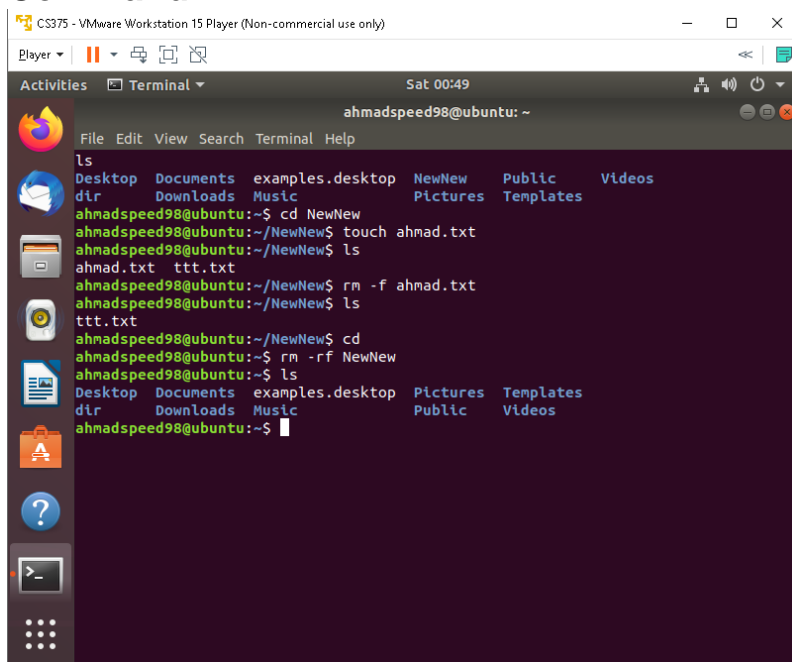


A terminal window titled 'ahmadspeed98@ubuntu: ~' showing a series of commands and their outputs. The user first lists the contents of the current directory, then navigates to a subdirectory 'NewNew', creates a file 'ahmad.txt', and lists the directory contents again. Finally, the user runs 'rm -f ahmad.txt' and lists the directory contents once more, showing that the file has been successfully deleted.

```
ls
Desktop Documents examples.desktop NewNew Public Videos
dir Downloads Music Pictures Templates
ahmadspeed98@ubuntu:~$ cd NewNew
ahmadspeed98@ubuntu:~/NewNew$ touch ahmad.txt
ahmadspeed98@ubuntu:~/NewNew$ ls
ahmad.txt ttt.txt
ahmadspeed98@ubuntu:~/NewNew$ rm -f ahmad.txt
ahmadspeed98@ubuntu:~/NewNew$ ls
ttt.txt
ahmadspeed98@ubuntu:~/NewNew$ cd
ahmadspeed98@ubuntu:~$ rm -rf NewNew
ahmadspeed98@ubuntu:~$ ls
Desktop Documents examples.desktop Pictures Templates
dir Downloads Music Public Videos
ahmadspeed98@ubuntu:~$
```

Delete file that should take permission to get deleted

## Command: rm -rf

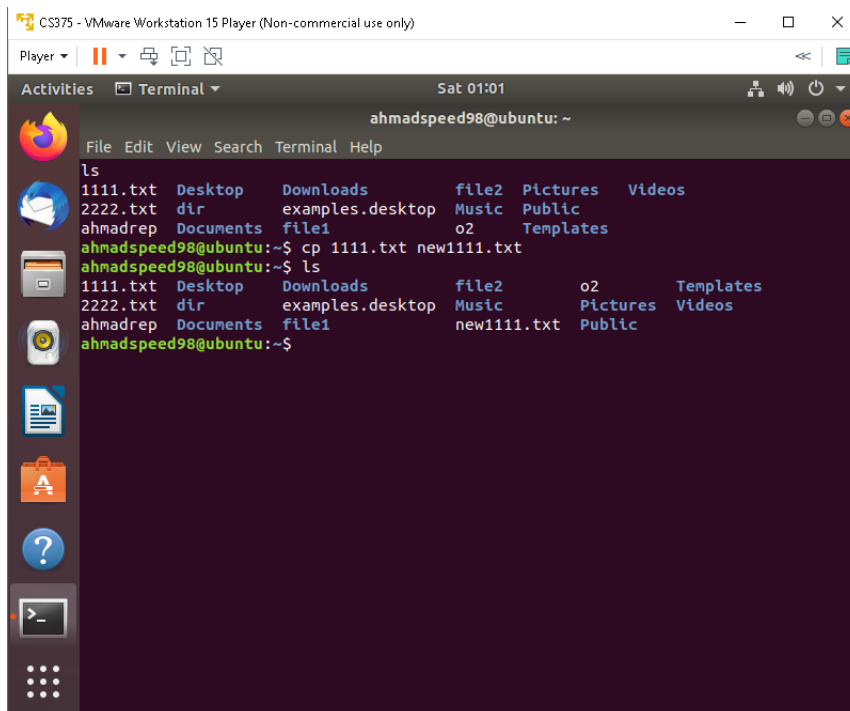


A terminal window titled 'ahmadspeed98@ubuntu: ~' showing a series of commands and their outputs. The user lists the contents of the current directory, navigates to a subdirectory 'NewNew', creates a file 'ahmad.txt', and lists the directory contents. Then, the user runs 'rm -rf NewNew' and lists the directory contents again, showing that the entire directory and its contents have been successfully deleted.

```
ls
Desktop Documents examples.desktop NewNew Public Videos
dir Downloads Music Pictures Templates
ahmadspeed98@ubuntu:~$ cd NewNew
ahmadspeed98@ubuntu:~/NewNew$ touch ahmad.txt
ahmadspeed98@ubuntu:~/NewNew$ ls
ahmad.txt ttt.txt
ahmadspeed98@ubuntu:~/NewNew$ rm -rf NewNew
ahmadspeed98@ubuntu:~$ ls
Desktop Documents examples.desktop Pictures Templates
dir Downloads Music Public Videos
ahmadspeed98@ubuntu:~$
```

Delete dir that should take permission to get deleted

## Command: cp



```
CS375 - VMware Workstation 15 Player (Non-commercial use only)
Player
Activities Terminal Sat 01:01
ahmadspeed98@ubuntu: ~
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
ls
1111.txt Desktop Downloads file2 Pictures Videos
2222.txt dir examples.desktop Music Public
ahmadrep Documents file1 o2 Templates
ahmadspeed98@ubuntu:~$ cp 1111.txt new1111.txt
ahmadspeed98@ubuntu:~$ ls
1111.txt Desktop Downloads file2 o2 Templates
2222.txt dir examples.desktop Music Pictures Videos
ahmadrep Documents file1 new1111.txt Public
ahmadspeed98@ubuntu:~$
```

The content of file1 copy to 2 or create it if don't exist

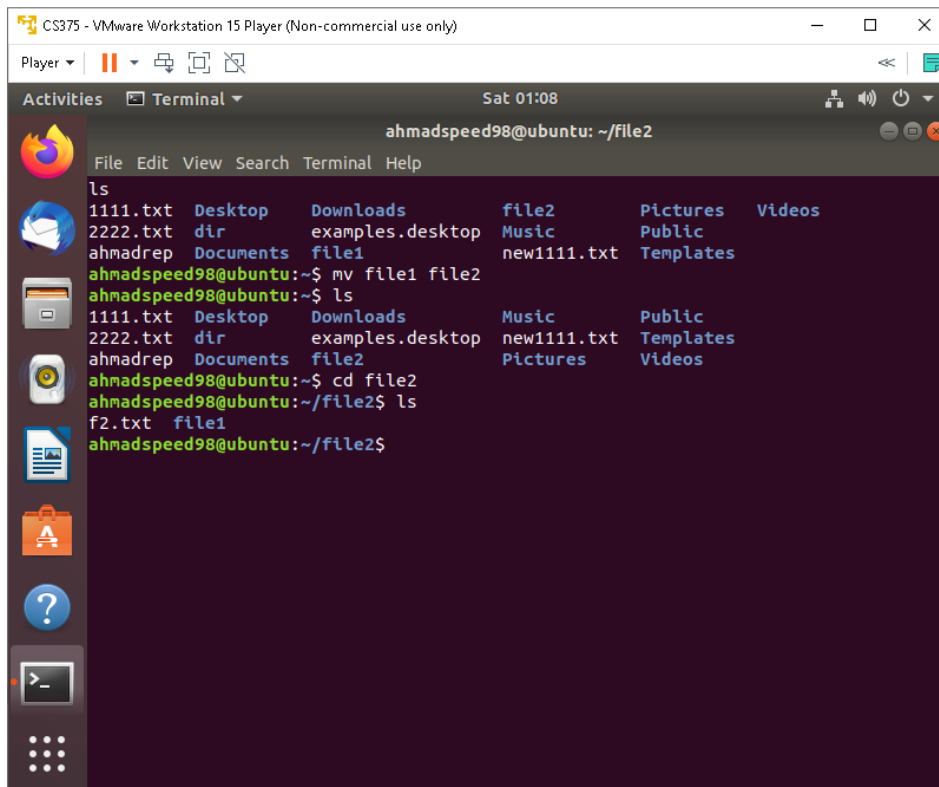
**Command: cp-r**

```
CS375 - VMware Workstation 15 Player (Non-commercial use only)
Player
Activities Terminal Sat 01:03
ahmadspeed98@ubuntu: ~
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
ls
1111.txt Desktop Downloads file2 Pictures Videos
2222.txt dir examples.desktop Music Public
ahmadrep Documents file1 o2 Templates
ahmadspeed98@ubuntu:~$ cp 1111.txt new1111.txt
ahmadspeed98@ubuntu:~$ ls
1111.txt Desktop Downloads file2 o2 Templates
2222.txt dir examples.desktop Music Pictures Videos
ahmadrep Documents file1 new1111.txt Public
ahmadspeed98@ubuntu:~$ cp -r o2 newo2
ahmadspeed98@ubuntu:~$ ls
1111.txt Desktop Downloads file2 newo2 Public
2222.txt dir examples.desktop Music o2 Templates
ahmadrep Documents file1 new1111.txt Pictures Videos
ahmadspeed98@ubuntu:~$
```

The content of dir1 copy to dir2 or create it if don't exist

**Command: mv**



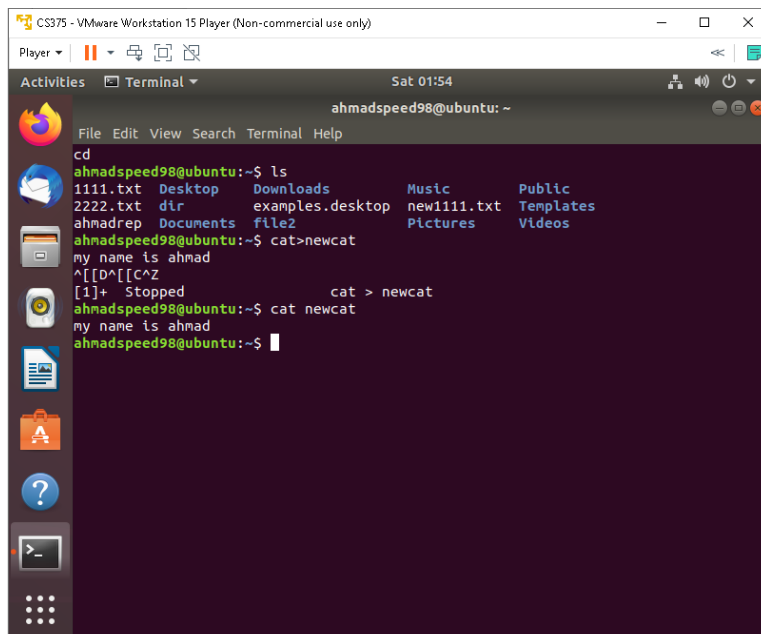


The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "ahmadspeed98@ubuntu: ~/file2". The user has executed the following commands:

```
ls
1111.txt Desktop Downloads file2 Pictures Videos
2222.txt dir examples.desktop Music Public
ahmadrep Documents file1 new1111.txt Templates
ahmadspeed98@ubuntu:~$ mv file1 file2
ahmadspeed98@ubuntu:~$ ls
1111.txt Desktop Downloads Music Public
2222.txt dir examples.desktop new1111.txt Templates
ahmadrep Documents file2 Pictures Videos
ahmadspeed98@ubuntu:~$ cd file2
ahmadspeed98@ubuntu:~/file2$ ls
f2.txt file1
ahmadspeed98@ubuntu:~/file2$
```

rename or move file1 to file2 if file2 is an existing directory, moves file1 into directory file2

## Command: cat >

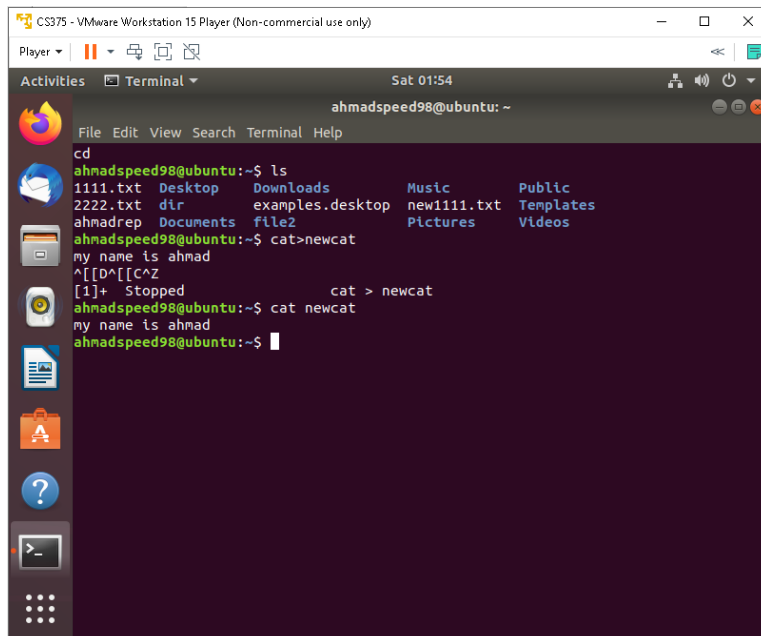


The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "ahmadspeed98@ubuntu: ~". The user has executed the following commands:

```
cd
ahmadspeed98@ubuntu:~$ ls
1111.txt Desktop Downloads Music Public
2222.txt dir examples.desktop new1111.txt Templates
ahmadrep Documents file2 Pictures Videos
ahmadspeed98@ubuntu:~$ cat>newcat
my name is ahmad
^[[D^[[C^Z
[1]+  Stopped                  cat > newcat
ahmadspeed98@ubuntu:~$ cat newcat
my name is ahmad
ahmadspeed98@ubuntu:~$
```

Create a file and set input inside it

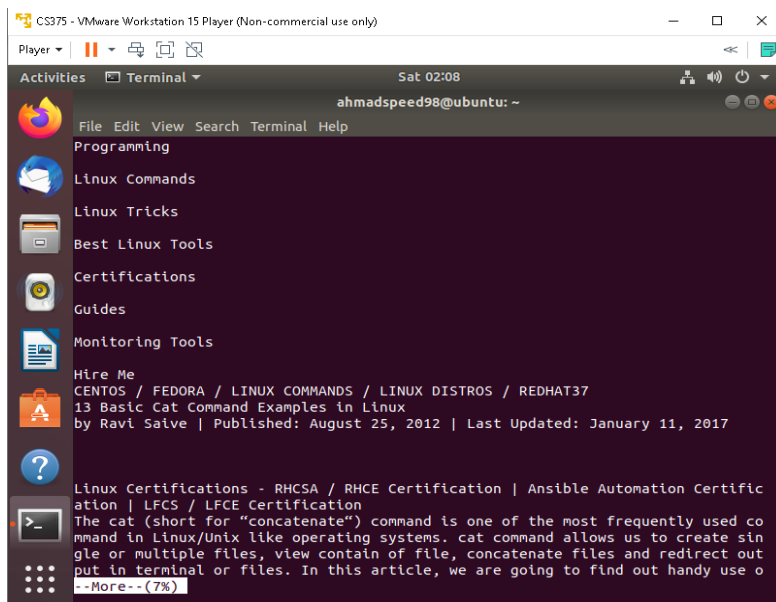
## Command: cat



```
ahmad@ahmad:~$ cd
ahmad@ahmad:~/1111$ ls
1111.txt  Desktop  Downloads  Music  Public
2222.txt  dir      examples.desktop  new1111.txt  Templates
ahmad@ahmad:~/1111$ cat>newcat
my name is ahmad
^[[D^[[C^Z
[1]+  Stopped                  cat > newcat
ahmad@ahmad:~/1111$ cat newcat
my name is ahmad
ahmad@ahmad:~/1111$
```

can show the content of file that I create it

**Command: more**

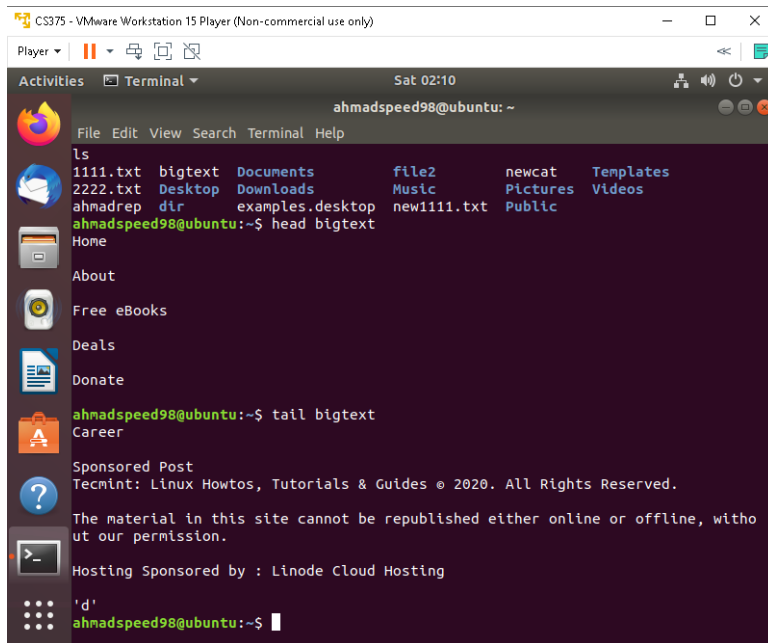


```
ahmad@ahmad:~$ more
Programming
Linux Commands
Linux Tricks
Best Linux Tools
Certifications
Guides
Monitoring Tools
Hire Me
CENTOS / FEDORA / LINUX COMMANDS / LINUX DISTROS / REDHAT37
13 Basic Cat Command Examples in Linux
by Ravi Saive | Published: August 25, 2012 | Last Updated: January 11, 2017

Linux Certifications - RHCSA / RHCE Certification | Ansible Automation Certification | LFCS / LFCE Certification
The cat (short for "concatenate") command is one of the most frequently used command in Linux/Unix like operating systems. cat command allows us to create single or multiple files, view contain of file, concatenate files and redirect output in terminal or files. In this article, we are going to find out handy use o
--More-- (7%)
```

show the content on one screen and told us how % of data that we see

**Command: head**



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "ahmadspeed98@ubuntu: ~". The user has executed the command `head bigtext`. The output displays the first 10 lines of the file `bigtext`, which include a directory listing, a home directory path, and a copyright notice.

```
ls
1111.txt  bigtext  Documents  file2      newcat    Templates
2222.txt  Desktop  Downloads  Music     Pictures  Videos
ahmadrep  dir      examples.desktop  new1111.txt  Public

ahmadspeed98@ubuntu:~$ head bigtext
Home

About

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Deals

Donate

ahmadspeed98@ubuntu:~$ tail bigtext
Career

Sponsored Post
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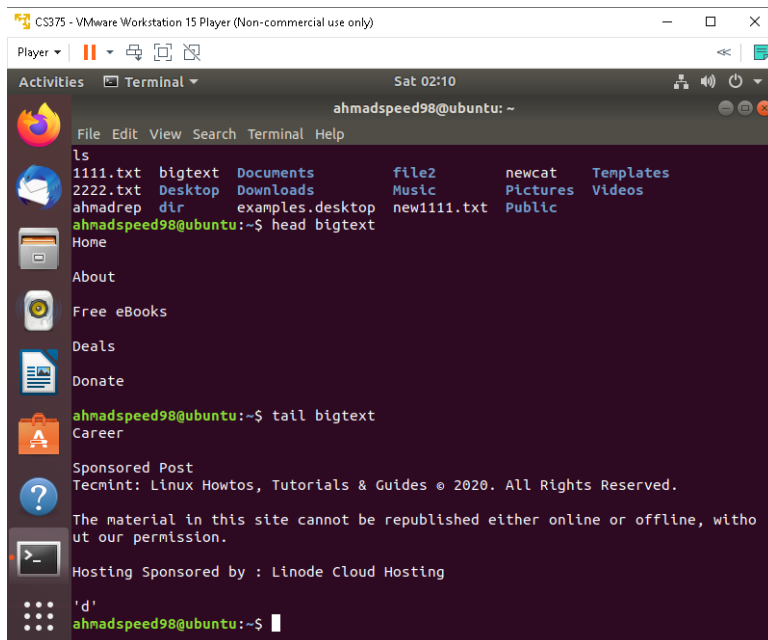
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'd'
ahmadspeed98@ubuntu:~$
```

First 10 line

Command: tail



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "ahmadspeed98@ubuntu: ~". The user has executed the command `tail bigtext`. The output displays the last 10 lines of the file `bigtext`, which include a directory listing, a home directory path, and a copyright notice.

```
ls
1111.txt  bigtext  Documents  file2      newcat    Templates
2222.txt  Desktop  Downloads  Music     Pictures  Videos
ahmadrep  dir      examples.desktop  new1111.txt  Public

ahmadspeed98@ubuntu:~$ head bigtext
Home

About

Free eBooks

Deals

Donate

ahmadspeed98@ubuntu:~$ tail bigtext
Career

Sponsored Post
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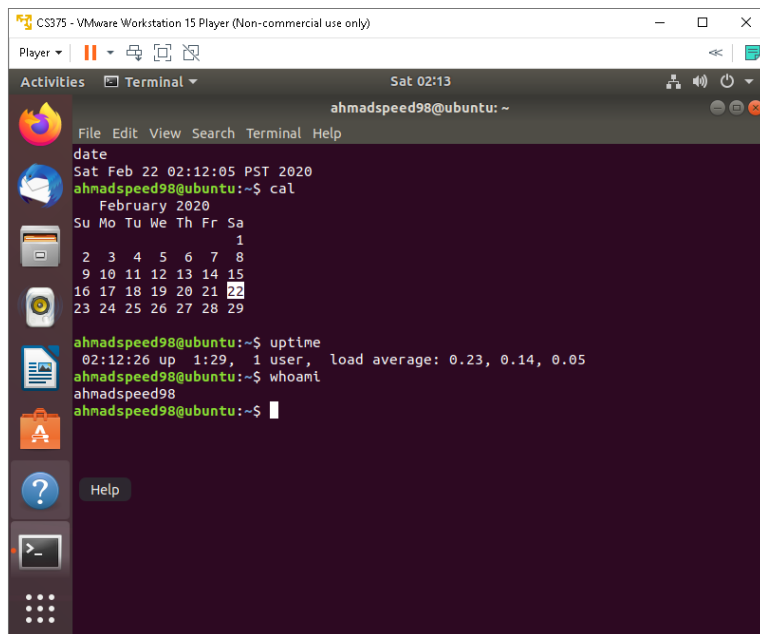
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'd'
ahmadspeed98@ubuntu:~$
```

Last 10 line

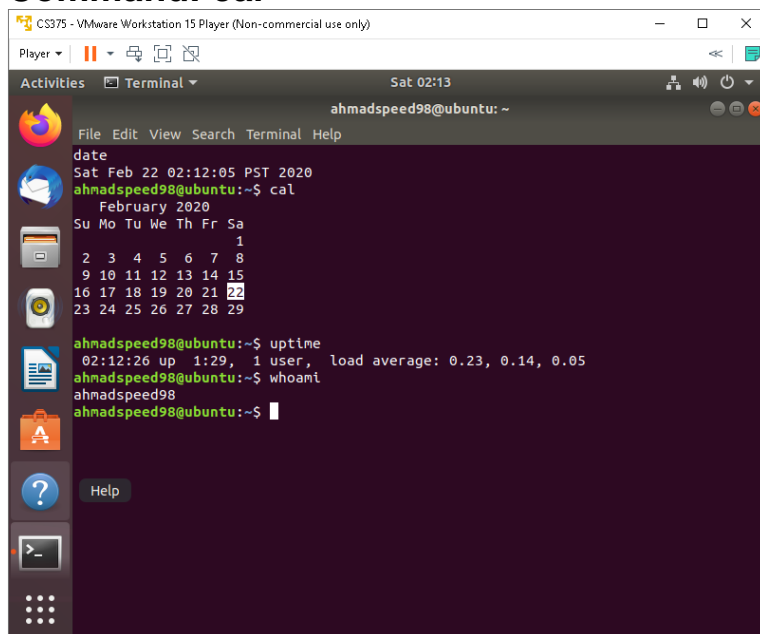
Command: date



```
ahmadspeed98@ubuntu: ~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
date  
Sat Feb 22 02:12:05 PST 2020  
ahmadspeed98@ubuntu:~$ cal  
February 2020  
Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa  
1  
2 3 4 5 6 7 8  
9 10 11 12 13 14 15  
16 17 18 19 20 21 22  
23 24 25 26 27 28 29  
ahmadspeed98@ubuntu:~$ uptime  
02:12:26 up 1:29, 1 user, load average: 0.23, 0.14, 0.05  
ahmadspeed98@ubuntu:~$ whoami  
ahmadspeed98  
ahmadspeed98@ubuntu:~$
```

Show us the date in pst format

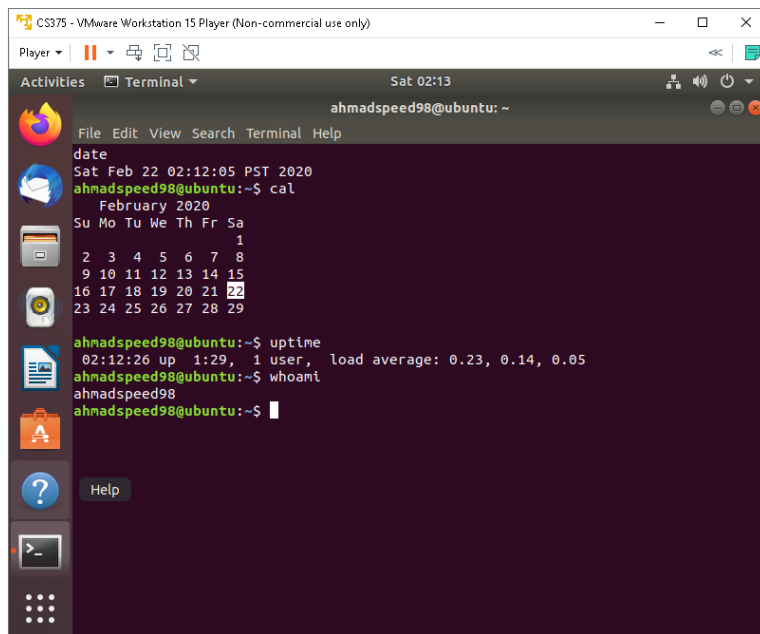
**Command: cal**



```
ahmadspeed98@ubuntu: ~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
date  
Sat Feb 22 02:12:05 PST 2020  
ahmadspeed98@ubuntu:~$ cal  
February 2020  
Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa  
1  
2 3 4 5 6 7 8  
9 10 11 12 13 14 15  
16 17 18 19 20 21 22  
23 24 25 26 27 28 29  
ahmadspeed98@ubuntu:~$ uptime  
02:12:26 up 1:29, 1 user, load average: 0.23, 0.14, 0.05  
ahmadspeed98@ubuntu:~$ whoami  
ahmadspeed98  
ahmadspeed98@ubuntu:~$
```

Show us the calendar and the current day

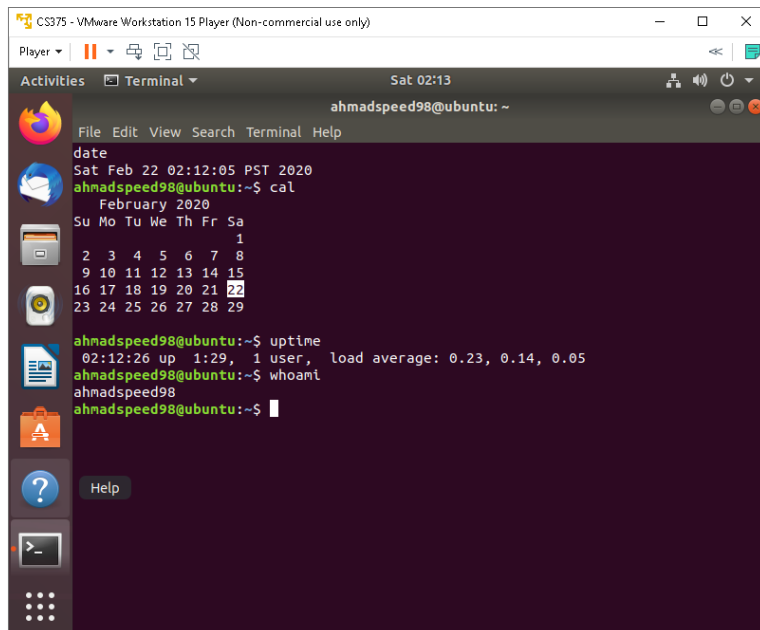
**Command: uptime**



```
CS375 - VMware Workstation 15 Player (Non-commercial use only)
Player
Activities Terminal Sat 02:13
ahmadspeed98@ubuntu: ~
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
date
Sat Feb 22 02:12:05 PST 2020
ahmadspeed98@ubuntu:~$ cal
February 2020
Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa
                1
 2  3  4  5  6  7  8
 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
16 17 18 19 20 21 22
23 24 25 26 27 28 29
ahmadspeed98@ubuntu:~$ uptime
02:12:26 up 1:29, 1 user, load average: 0.23, 0.14, 0.05
ahmadspeed98@ubuntu:~$ whoami
ahmadspeed98
ahmadspeed98@ubuntu:~$
```

how long your system has been running together with the current time, number of users with running sessions, and the system load averages for the past 1, 5, and 15 minutes. It can also filter the information displayed at once depending on your specified options.

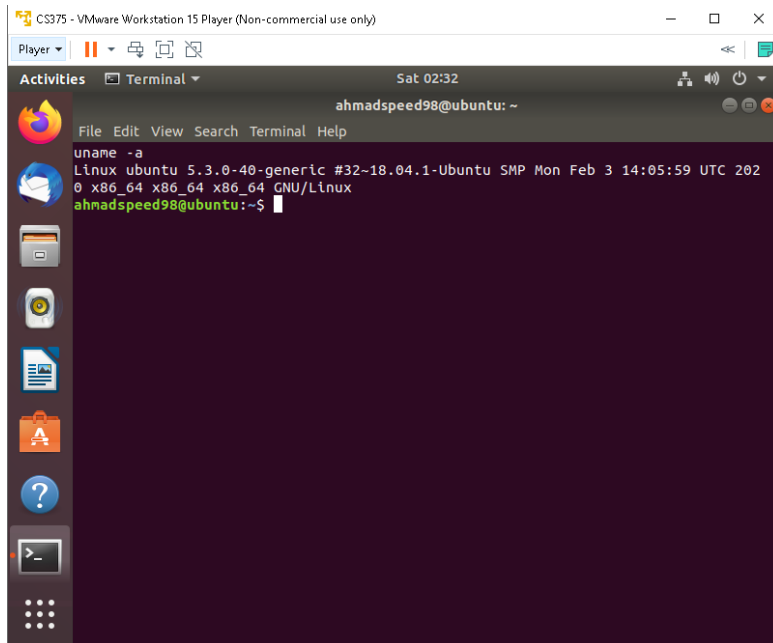
## Command: whoami



```
CS375 - VMware Workstation 15 Player (Non-commercial use only)
Player
Activities Terminal Sat 02:13
ahmadspeed98@ubuntu: ~
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
date
Sat Feb 22 02:12:05 PST 2020
ahmadspeed98@ubuntu:~$ cal
February 2020
Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa
                1
 2  3  4  5  6  7  8
 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
16 17 18 19 20 21 22
23 24 25 26 27 28 29
ahmadspeed98@ubuntu:~$ uptime
02:12:26 up 1:29, 1 user, load average: 0.23, 0.14, 0.05
ahmadspeed98@ubuntu:~$ whoami
ahmadspeed98
ahmadspeed98@ubuntu:~$
```

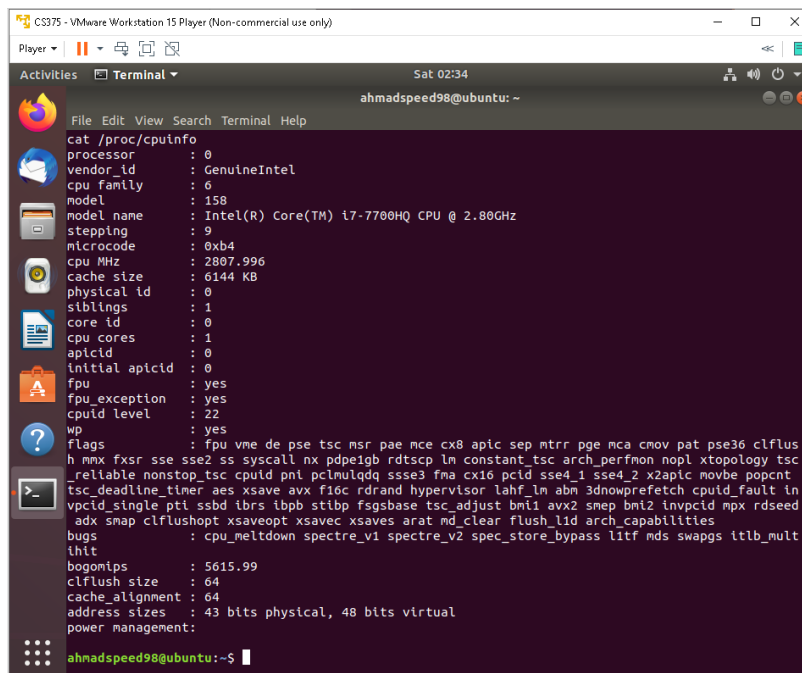
Show the current user

## Command: uname -a



Show us the current version of kernel (linux)

**Command: cat /proc/cpuinfo**



Show us the information of our cpu that running

**Command: cat /proc/meminfo**

```
CS375 - VMware Workstation 15 Player (Non-commercial use only)
Player
Sat 02:36
ahmadsped98@ubuntu: ~
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
cat /proc/meminfo
MemTotal: 2085968 kB
MemFree: 188192 kB
MemAvailable: 628956 kB
Buffers: 43828 kB
Cached: 513988 kB
SwapCached: 0 kB
Active: 1076696 kB
Inactive: 317792 kB
Active(anon): 837688 kB
Inactive(anon): 11308 kB
Active(file): 239016 kB
Inactive(file): 306484 kB
Unevictable: 16 kB
Mlocked: 16 kB
SwapTotal: 969960 kB
SwapFree: 969960 kB
Dirty: 0 kB
Writeback: 0 kB
AnonPages: 836712 kB
Mapped: 228984 kB
Shmem: 12320 kB
KReclaimable: 53456 kB
Slab: 109192 kB
SReclaimable: 53456 kB
SUnreclaim: 55736 kB
KernelStack: 11564 kB
PageTables: 41972 kB
NFS_Unstable: 0 kB
Bounce: 0 kB
WritebackTmp: 0 kB
CommitLimit: 1972944 kB
Committed_AS: 4482796 kB
VmallocTotal: 3435973867 kB
VmallocUsed: 24148 kB
VmallocChunk: 0 kB
Percpu: 3942 kB
HardwareCorrupted: 0 kB
AnonHugePages: 0 kB
ShmemHugePages: 0 kB
ShmemPmdMapped: 0 kB
CmaTotal: 0 kB
CmaFree: 0 kB
HugePages_Total: 0
HugePages_Free: 0
HugePages_Rsvd: 0
HugePages_Surp: 0
Hugepagesize: 2048 kB
Hugetlb: 0 kB
DirectMap4k: 130944 kB
```

Show us the information of our memory that running

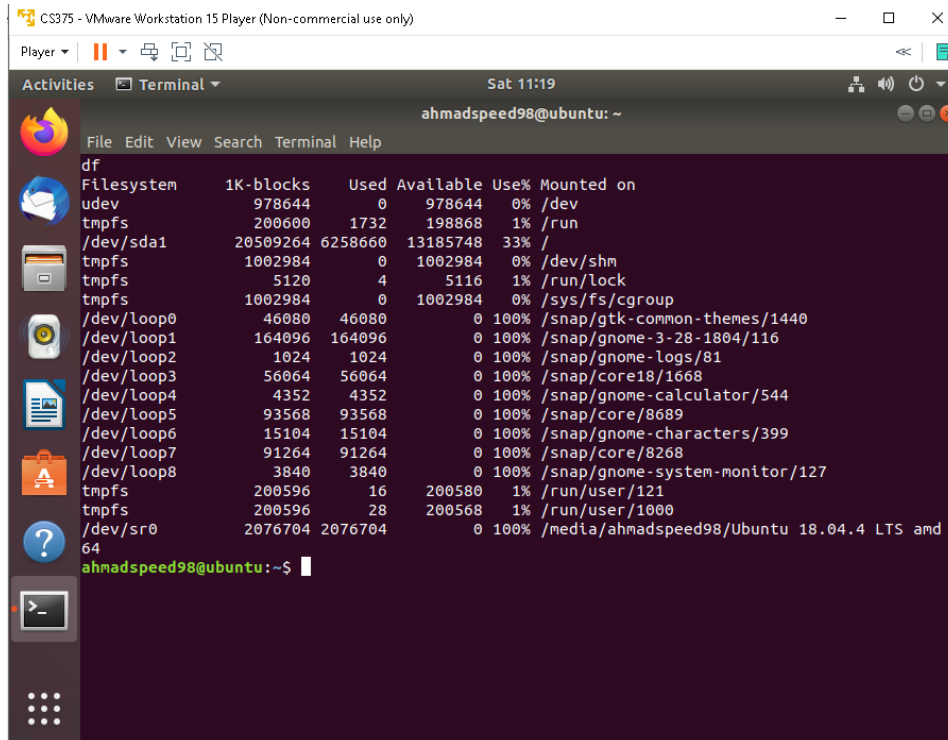
Command: cat /proc/meminfo

Command: man

```
CS375 - VMware Workstation 15 Player (Non-commercial use only)
Player
Sat 02:43
ahmadsped98@ubuntu: ~
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
printf(1) User Commands printf(1)
NAME
printf - format and print data
SYNOPSIS
printf FORMAT [ARGUMENT]...
printf OPTION
DESCRIPTION
Print ARGUMENT(s) according to FORMAT, or execute according to OPTION:
--help display this help and exit
--version output version information and exit
FORMAT controls the output as in C printf. Interpreted sequences are:
\" double quote
\\ backslash
\a alert (BEL)
\b backspace
\c produce no further output
Manual page printf(1) line 1 (press h for help or q to quit)
```

Show the Guideline of command that run on our terminal

**Command: df**



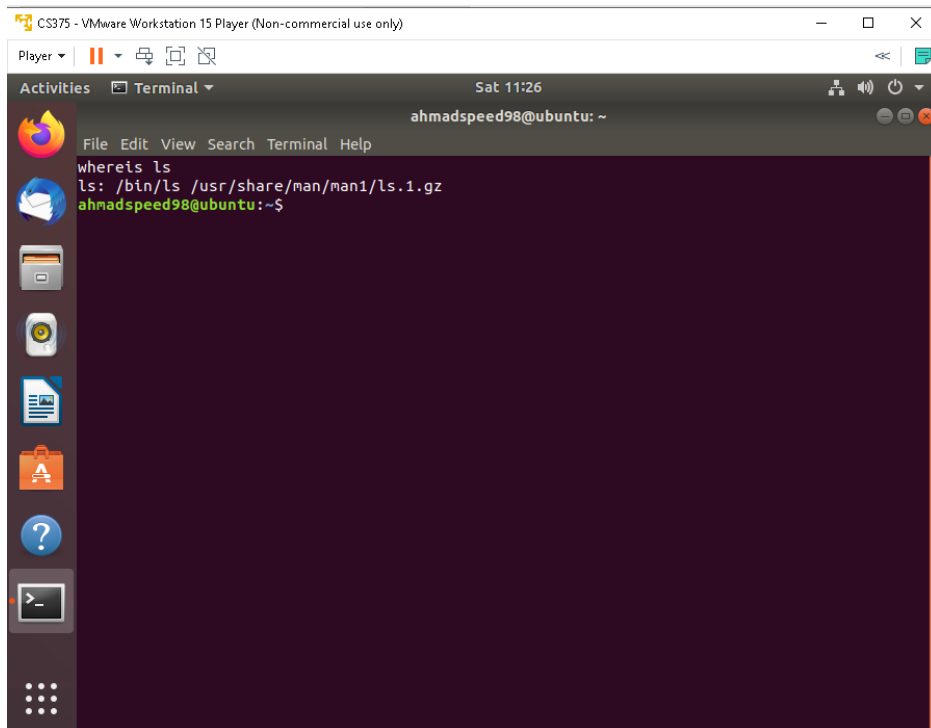
The screenshot shows a terminal window titled 'ahmadspeed98@ubuntu: ~' with the command 'df' executed. The output is a table showing disk space usage for various filesystems. The table has columns for Filesystem, 1K-blocks, Used, Available, Use%, and Mounted on. The data is as follows:

Filesystem	1K-blocks	Used	Available	Use%	Mounted on
udev	978644	0	978644	0%	/dev
tmpfs	200600	1732	198868	1%	/run
/dev/sda1	20509264	6258660	13185748	33%	/
tmpfs	1002984	0	1002984	0%	/dev/shm
tmpfs	5120	4	5116	1%	/run/lock
tmpfs	1002984	0	1002984	0%	/sys/fs/cgroup
/dev/loop0	46080	46080	0	100%	/snap/gtk-common-themes/1440
/dev/loop1	164096	164096	0	100%	/snap/gnome-3-28-1804/116
/dev/loop2	1024	1024	0	100%	/snap/gnome-logs/81
/dev/loop3	56064	56064	0	100%	/snap/core18/1668
/dev/loop4	4352	4352	0	100%	/snap/gnome-calculator/544
/dev/loop5	93568	93568	0	100%	/snap/core/8689
/dev/loop6	15104	15104	0	100%	/snap/gnome-characters/399
/dev/loop7	91264	91264	0	100%	/snap/core/8268
/dev/loop8	3840	3840	0	100%	/snap/gnome-system-monitor/127
tmpfs	200596	16	200580	1%	/run/user/121
tmpfs	200596	28	200568	1%	/run/user/1000
/dev/sr0	2076704	2076704	0	100%	/media/ahmadspeed98/Ubuntu 18.04.4 LTS amd64

Show us the information of our disk usage

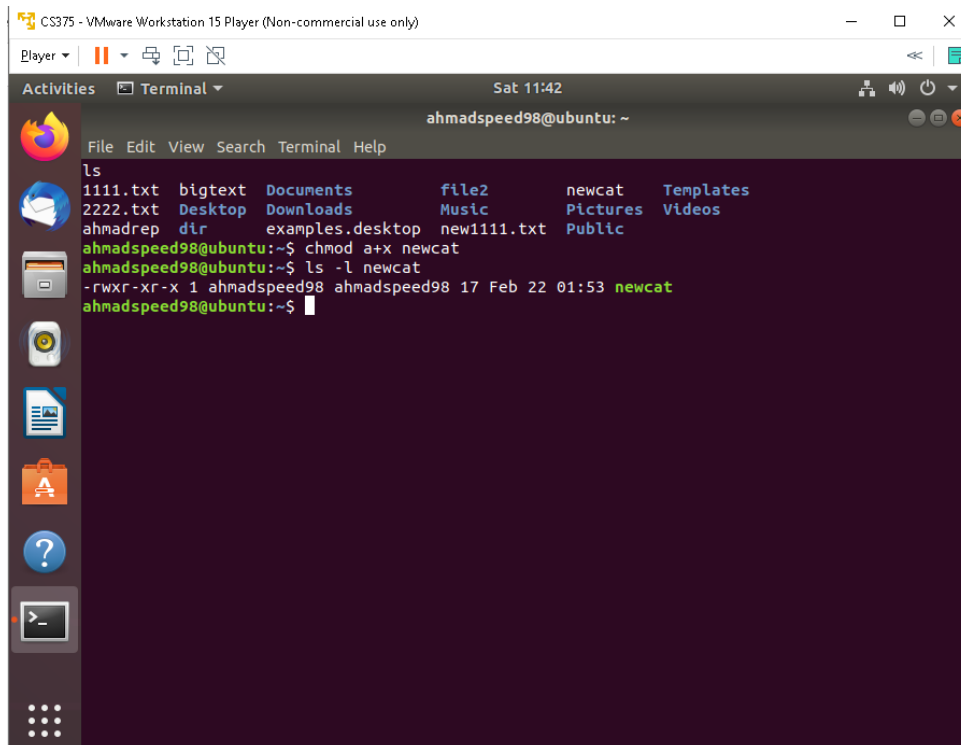
**Command: whereis**





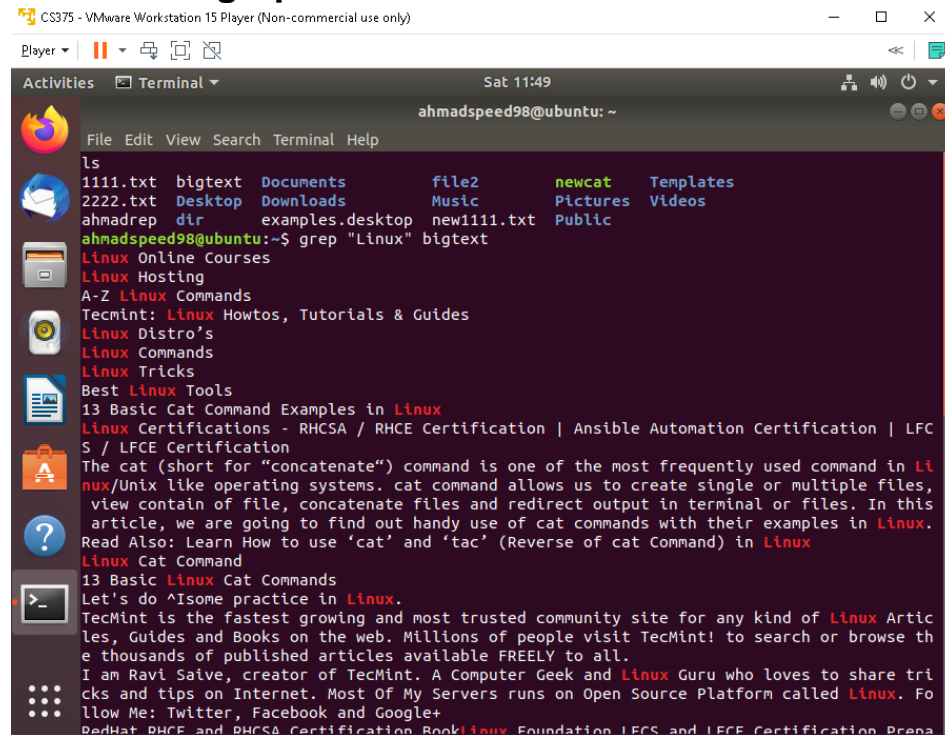
Search for the file after whereis and get the path

## Command: chmod



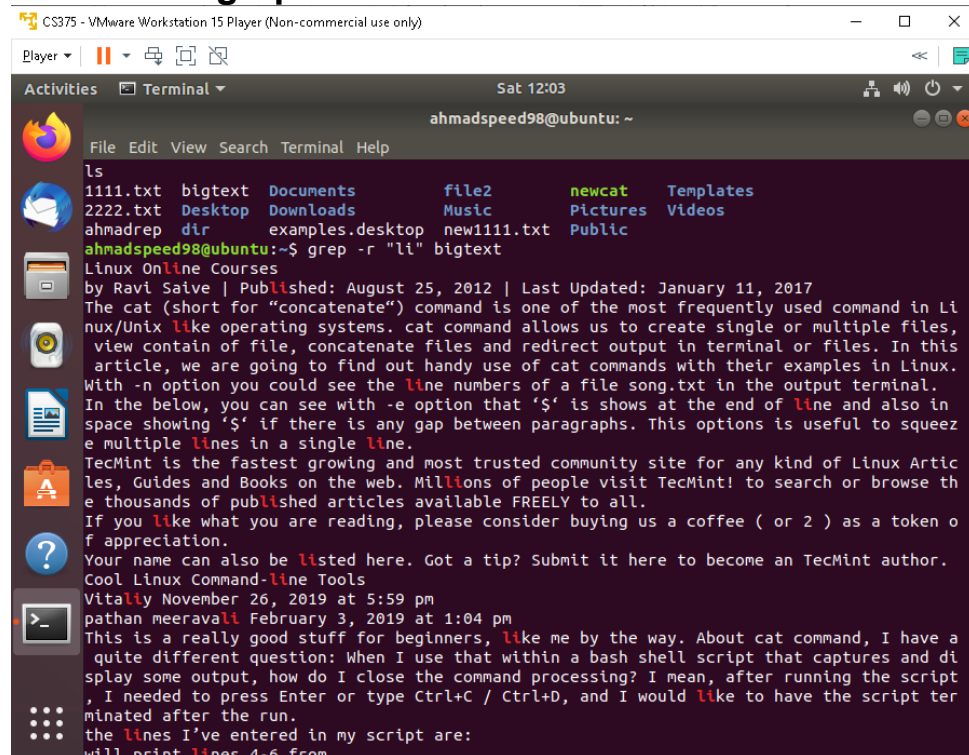
As we see the permission changed and used when we need the access to this file be controlled

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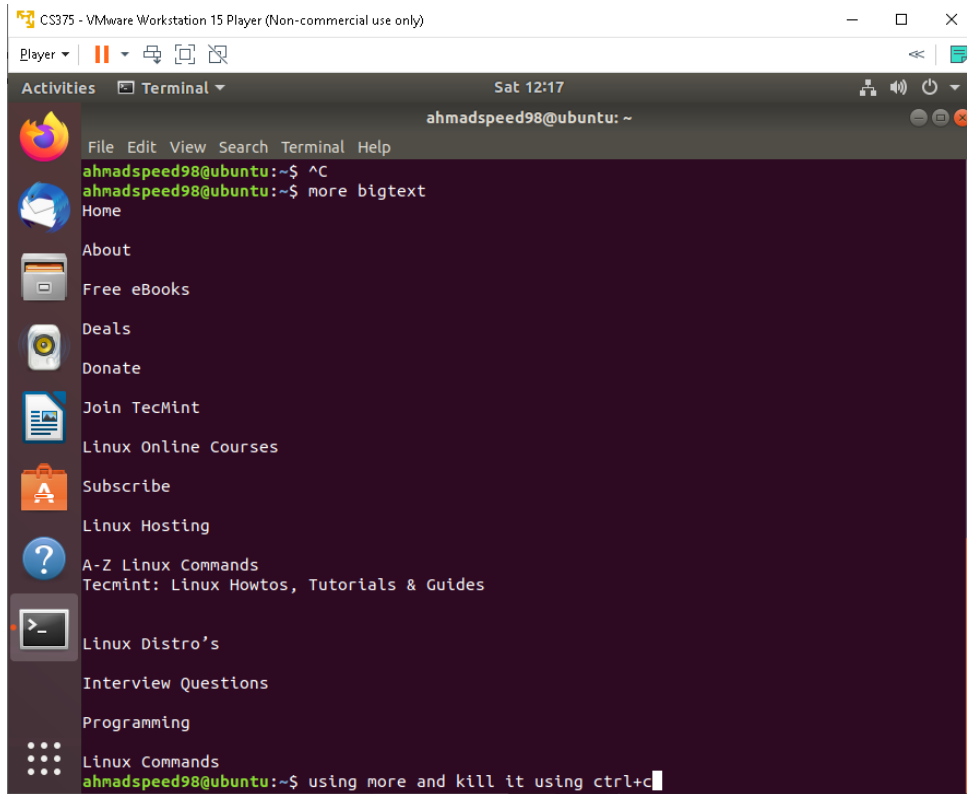
Show us the matches in the file we search on it

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Recursive search

**Command: CTRL+C**



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "ahmadspeed98@ubuntu: ~" running the command `more bigtext`. The terminal output displays a list of links: Home, About, Free eBooks, Deals, Donate, Join TecMint, Linux Online Courses, Subscribe, Linux Hosting, A-Z Linux Commands, Tecmint: Linux Howtos, Tutorials & Guides, Linux Distro's, Interview Questions, Programming, and Linux Commands. The user has pressed `^C` to interrupt the command. The terminal prompt is now `ahmadspeed98@ubuntu:~$` and the text "using more and kill it using ctrl+c" is visible at the bottom.

As we see we kill the more command while he running

**Command: exit**

```
CS375 - VMware Workstation 15 Player (Non-commercial use only)
Player
Activities Terminal Sat 12:43 ahmadspeed98@ubuntu: ~
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
ls
1111.txt bigtext Documents file2 newcat Templates
2222.txt Desktop Downloads Music Pictures Videos
ahmadrep dir examples.desktop new1111.txt Public
ahmadspeed98@ubuntu:~$ exit --help
exit: exit [n]
Exit the shell.

Exits the shell with a status of N. If N is omitted, the exit status
is that of the last command executed.
ahmadspeed98@ubuntu:~$ echo $?
2
ahmadspeed98@ubuntu:~$ exit
exit
There are stopped jobs.
ahmadspeed98@ubuntu:~$
```

can give a specific value to get exit here by vm  
and we use it to know and to exit the running