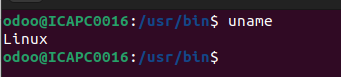
**Linux commands**

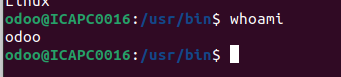
1. **Uname:**

Uname prints the kernel name.



1. **whoami:**

Whoami prints the username of the system.

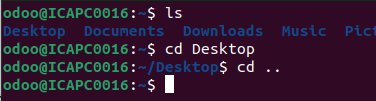
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1. **cd:**

With the help of cd we can change or open any folder

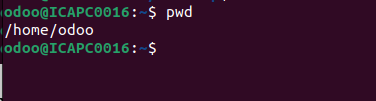
With cd .. we can exit the current folder

Example : cd <dir\_name>

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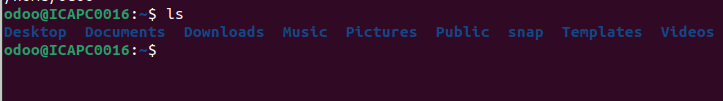
1. **pwd:**

Pwd stands for print working directory. It is print the whole path of working directory.

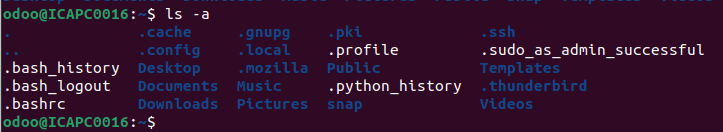


1. **ls:**

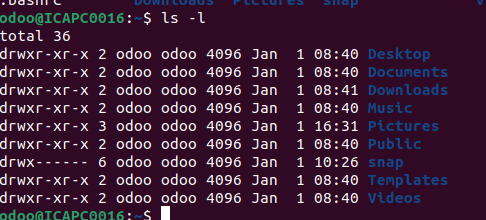
Ls command used to print the all directories and files in current directory.



Ls -a option prints all directories and files including hidden files.



Ls -l it is print the long format of listed directories.



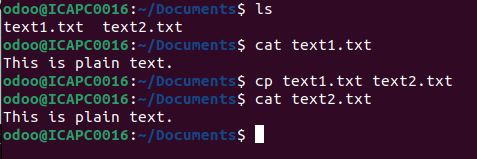
1. **clear:**

Clear command used for clear terminal.

1. **cp:**

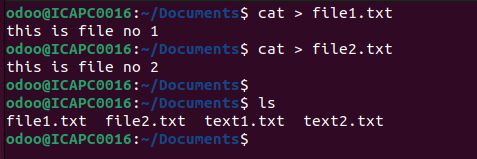
Cp command used to copy file.

Example: cp <source\_file> <destination\_file>

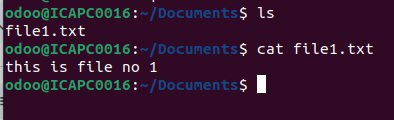


1. **cat:**

Cat command used to the create file and add content to them.

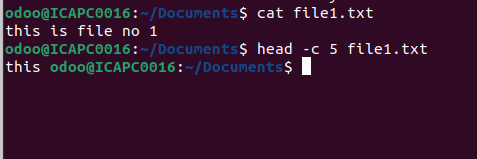


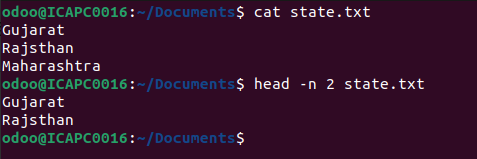
Cat command also used for display content of the file.



1. **Head:**

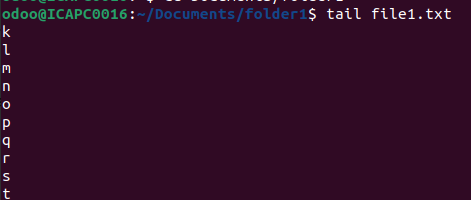
Head command used to print first n number bytes or lines of the file.

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1. **tail:**

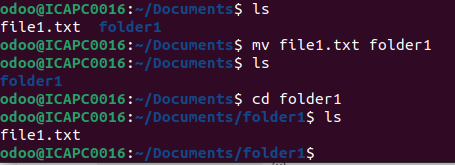
Tail command used to print last ten lines of he file.



1. **mv:**

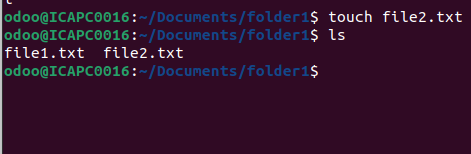
Mv command used for moving file or directory.

Example: mv <source\_file> <destination\_file>



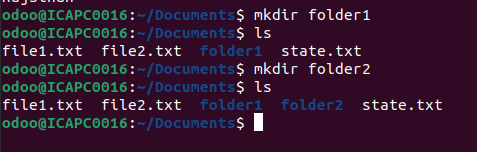
1. **Touch:**

Touch command used for creating empty files.



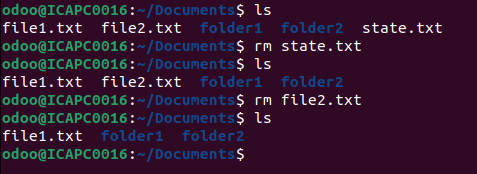
1. **mkdir:**

Mkdir command used to create or making directories

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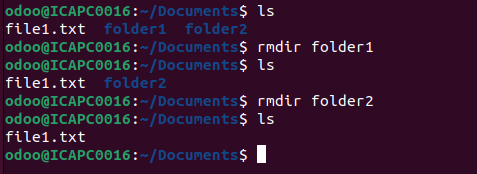
1. **rm:**

Rm command used to remove file.

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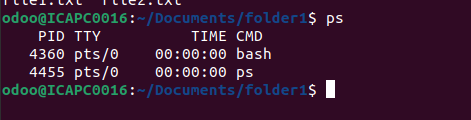
1. **rmdir:**

Rmdir command used for remove directory.

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1. **Ps:**

Ps command stand for process status. Which is used for view running processes.

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1. **kill:**

Kill command used for terminating processes manually.

1. **Chmod & chown**

The "chmod" command modifies the read, write, and execute permissions of specified files and the search permissions of specified directories.



chown command is used to change the file Owner or group. Whenever you want to change ownership.

1. **apt**

The apt command in Linux is a high-level Command Line Interface (CLI) for the Advanced Package Tool (APT) package management system.

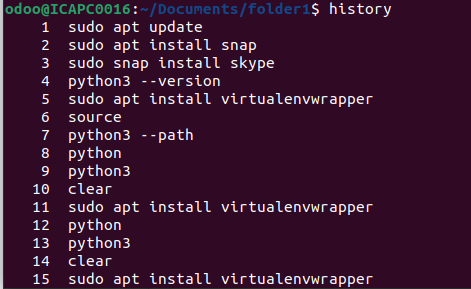


1. **apt-get**

The apt-get command is a command-line tool that helps manage software packages in Linux.

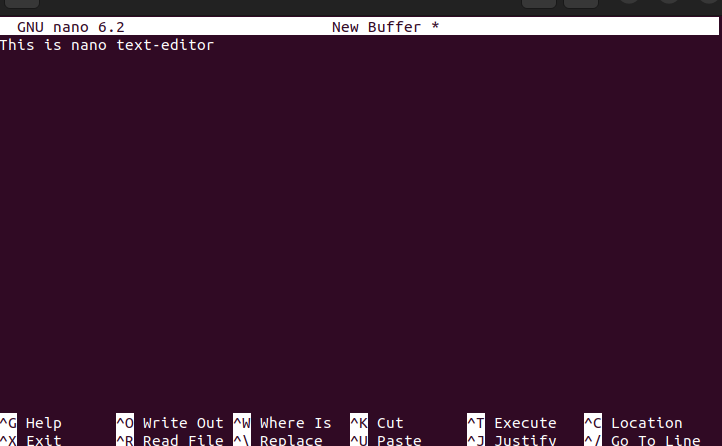
1. **History**

The history command in Linux provides a chronological list of previously executed commands

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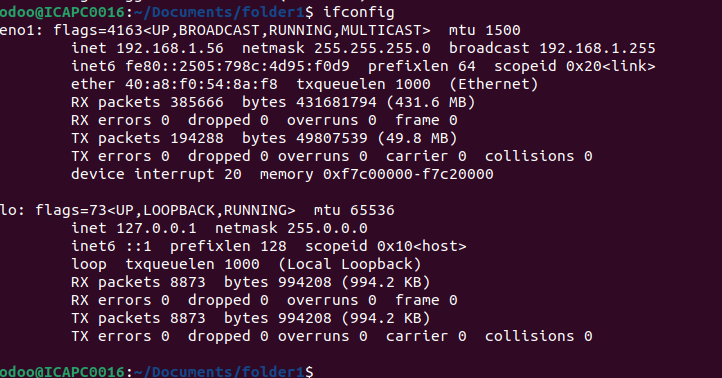
1. **nano**

Nano is a command-line text editor that comes pre-installed with most Linux distributions.



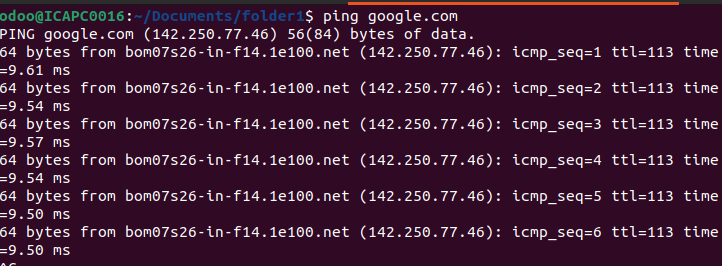
1. **Ifconfig**

The ifconfig command is a Linux tool that allows users to configure, query, and control network interface parameters



1. **ping**

The PING (Packet Internet Groper) command is used to check the network connectivity between the host and server/host.



**Ubuntu Operators**

* Bitwise And (&): Bitwise & operator performs binary AND operation bit by bit on the operands.
* Logical AND (&&): This is a binary operator, which returns true if both the operands are true otherwise returns false.
* | : The output of the first command acts as input to the second command.
* ‘<‘ Operator: Less than operator returns true if first operand is less than second operand otherwise returns false.
* ‘<=’ Operator: Less than or equal to operator returns true if first operand is less than or equal to second operand otherwise returns false
* ‘>’ Operator: Greater than operator return true if the first operand is greater than the second operand otherwise return false.
* ‘>=’ Operator: Greater than or equal to operator returns true if first operand is greater than or equal to second operand otherwise returns false
* Left Shift (<<): This operator shifts the bits of the left operand to left by number of times specified by right operand.
* Right Shift (>>): This operator shifts the bits of the left operand to right by number of times specified by right operand.
* \ : Used to concatenate large commands over several lines in the shell.
* Multiplication (\*): Binary operation used to multiply two operands.
* Bitwise XOR (^): Bitwise ^ operator performs binary XOR operation bit by bit on the operands.