

Linux Commands Overview

1. *echo*

Definition: Prints text to the terminal.

Usage:

```
echo "Hello, World!"
```

Example Output:

```
Hello, World!
```

2. *date*

Definition: Displays the current date and time.

Usage:

```
date
```

Example Output:

```
Sun Mar 2 12:00:00 UTC 2025
```

3. *free*

Definition: Shows memory usage details.

Usage:

```
free -h
```

Example Output:

	total	used	free	shared	buff/cache
available					
Mem:	6.0G	2.0G	2.5G	0.5G	1.5G
3.0G					
Swap:	2.0G	0.5G	1.5G		

4. *uname*

Definition: Displays system information.

Usage:

```
uname -a
```

Example Output:

```
Linux myserver 5.15.0-25-generic #26-Ubuntu SMP x86_64 GNU/Linux
```

5. *history*

Definition: Shows the list of previously executed commands.

Usage:

```
history
```

Example Output:

```
1  ls
2  cd /home
3  echo "Test"
4  history
```

6. *man*

Definition: Displays the manual for a command.

Usage:

```
man ls
```

Example Output:

```
LS(1) User Commands LS(1)
NAME
    ls - list directory contents
```

7. *apt*

Definition: Package manager for Debian-based systems.

Usage:

```
sudo apt update && sudo apt upgrade -y
```

Example Output:

```
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
```

8. *snap*

Definition: Package management system for Snap applications.

Usage:

```
snap list
```

Example Output:

Name	Version	Rev	Tracking	Publisher	Notes
core	16-2.51.1	11167	latest/stable	Canonical✓	core

9. *flatpak*

Definition: Universal package management system for Linux.

Usage:

```
flatpak list
```

Example Output:

Name	Application ID	Version	Branch
Firefox	org.mozilla.firefox	96.0.2	stable