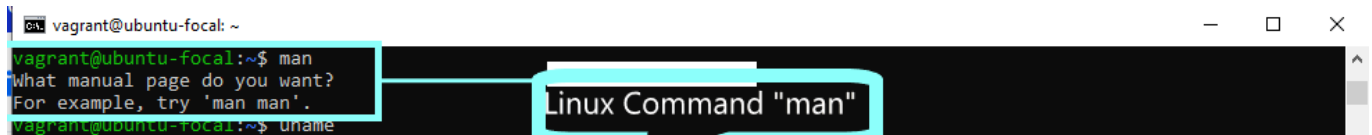


10 Linux Commands

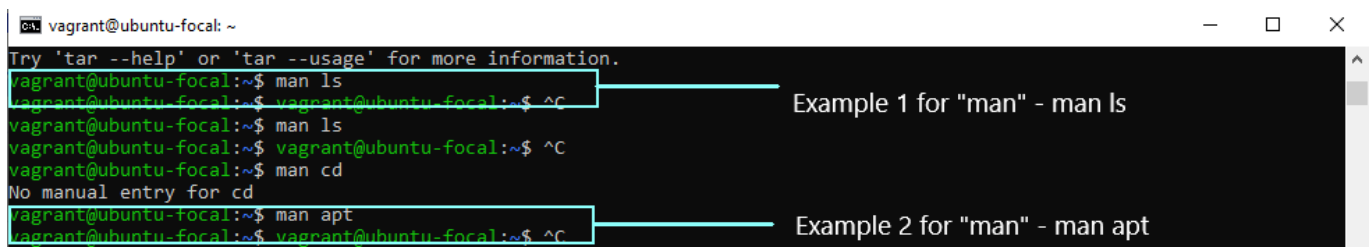
Linux Command 1 - man



```
vagrant@ubuntu-focal: ~  
vagrant@ubuntu-focal:~$ man  
What manual page do you want?  
For example, try 'man man'.  
vagrant@ubuntu-focal:~$
```

Man is used to display the user manuals for commands, utilities, system calls and other system resources.

Linux Command 1 Examples



```
vagrant@ubuntu-focal: ~  
Try 'tar --help' or 'tar --usage' for more information.  
vagrant@ubuntu-focal:~$ man ls  
vagrant@ubuntu-focal:~$ vagrant@ubuntu-focal:~$ ^C  
vagrant@ubuntu-focal:~$ man ls  
vagrant@ubuntu-focal:~$ vagrant@ubuntu-focal:~$ ^C  
vagrant@ubuntu-focal:~$ man cd  
No manual entry for cd  
vagrant@ubuntu-focal:~$ man apt  
vagrant@ubuntu-focal:~$ vagrant@ubuntu-focal:~$ ^C
```

Output for man ls

```

vagrant@ubuntu-focal: ~
LS(1)                                User Commands                                LS(1)

NAME
  ls - list directory contents

SYNOPSIS
  ls [OPTION]... [FILE]...

DESCRIPTION
  List information about the FILES (the current directory by default). Sort entries alphabetically if none of
  -cftuvSUX nor --sort is specified.

  Mandatory arguments to long options are mandatory for short options too.

  -a, --all
      do not ignore entries starting with .

  -A, --almost-all
      do not list implied . and ..

  --author
      with -l, print the author of each file

  -b, --escape
      print C-style escapes for nongraphic characters

  --block-size=SIZE
      with -l, scale sizes by SIZE when printing them; e.g., '--block-size=M'; see SIZE format below

  -B, --ignore-backups
      do not list implied entries ending with ~

  -c
      with -lt: sort by, and show, ctime (time of last modification of file status information); with -l:
      show ctime and sort by name; otherwise: sort by ctime, newest first

  -C
      list entries by columns

  --color[=WHEN]
      colorize the output; WHEN can be 'always' (default if omitted), 'auto', or 'never'; more info below

  -d, --directory
      list directories themselves, not their contents

Manual page ls(1) line 1 (press h for help or q to quit)

```

Output for man apt

```

vagrant@ubuntu-focal: ~
APT(8)                                APT                                APT(8)

NAME
  apt - command-line interface

SYNOPSIS
  apt [-h] [-o=config_string] [-c=config_file] [-t=target_release] [-a=architecture] {list | search | show | update |
  install pkg [{=pkg_version_number} | /target_release]}... | remove pkg... | upgrade | full-upgrade | edit-sources | {-v | --version} | {-h | --help}}

DESCRIPTION
  apt provides a high-level commandline interface for the package management system. It is intended as an end user interface and enables some options better
  suited for interactive usage by default compared to more specialized APT tools like apt-get(8) and apt-cache(8).

  Much like apt itself, its manpage is intended as an end user interface and as such only mentions the most used commands and options partly to not duplicate
  information in multiple places and partly to avoid overwhelming readers with a cornucopia of options and details.

  update (apt-get(8))
      update is used to download package information from all configured sources. Other commands operate on this data to e.g. perform package upgrades or
      search in and display details about all packages available for installation.

  upgrade (apt-get(8))
      upgrade is used to install available upgrades of all packages currently installed on the system from the sources configured via sources.list(5). New
      packages will be installed if required to satisfy dependencies, but existing packages will never be removed. If an upgrade for a package requires the
      removal of an installed package the upgrade for this package isn't performed.

  full-upgrade (apt-get(8))
      full-upgrade performs the function of upgrade but will remove currently installed packages if this is needed to upgrade the system as a whole.

  install, reinstall, remove, purge (apt-get(8))
      Performs the requested action on one or more packages specified via regex(7), glob(7) or exact match. The requested action can be overridden for
      specific packages by appending a plus (+) to the package name to install this package or a minus (-) to remove it.

  A specific version of a package can be selected for installation by following the package name with an equals (=) and the version of the package to
  select. Alternatively the version from a specific release can be selected by following the package name with a forward slash (/) and codename (buster,
  bullseye, sid ...) or suite name (stable, testing, unstable). This will also select versions from this release for dependencies of this package if
  needed to satisfy the request.

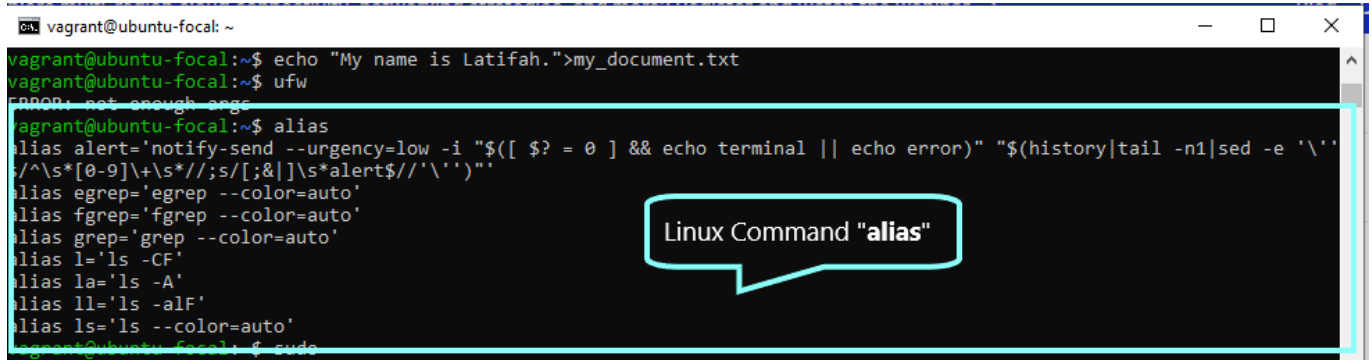
  Removing a package removes all packaged data, but leaves usually small (modified) user configuration files behind, in case the remove was an accident.
  Just issuing an installation request for the accidentally removed package will restore its function as before in that case. On the other hand you can
  get rid of these leftovers by calling purge even on already removed packages. Note that this does not affect any data or configuration stored in your
  home directory.

  autoremove (apt-get(8))

Manual page apt(8) line 1 (press h for help or q to quit)

```

Linux Command 2 - Alias



```

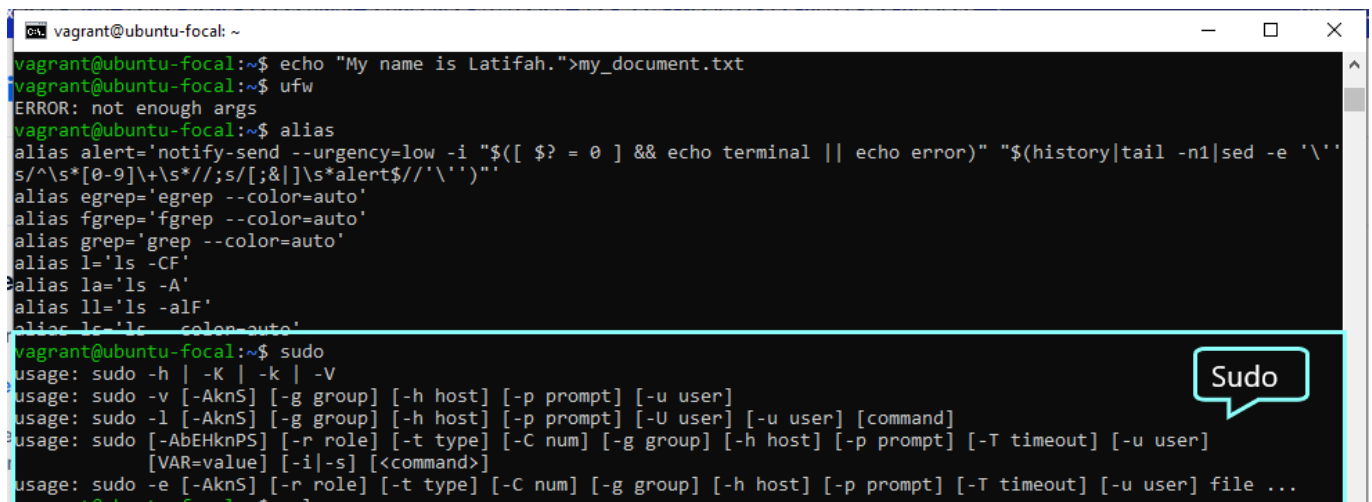
vagrant@ubuntu-focal: ~
vagrant@ubuntu-focal:~$ echo "My name is Latifah.">my_document.txt
vagrant@ubuntu-focal:~$ ufw
ufw: not enough args
vagrant@ubuntu-focal:~$ alias
alias alert='notify-send --urgency=low -i "${[ $? = 0 ] && echo terminal || echo error}" "$(history|tail -n1|sed -e '\''
s/^s*[0-9]+\s*//;s/[:&|]\s*alert$//'\''")'
alias egrep='egrep --color=auto'
alias fgrep='fgrep --color=auto'
alias grep='grep --color=auto'
alias l='ls -CF'
alias la='ls -A'
alias ll='ls -alF'
alias ls='ls --color=auto'
vagrant@ubuntu-focal:~$ sudo

```

Linux Command "alias"

Alias is a simple way to create shortcuts or custom commands for longer commands or sequences of commands.

Linux Command 3 - Sudo



```

vagrant@ubuntu-focal: ~
vagrant@ubuntu-focal:~$ echo "My name is Latifah.">my_document.txt
vagrant@ubuntu-focal:~$ ufw
ufw: not enough args
vagrant@ubuntu-focal:~$ alias
alias alert='notify-send --urgency=low -i "${[ $? = 0 ] && echo terminal || echo error}" "$(history|tail -n1|sed -e '\''
s/^s*[0-9]+\s*//;s/[:&|]\s*alert$//'\''")'
alias egrep='egrep --color=auto'
alias fgrep='fgrep --color=auto'
alias grep='grep --color=auto'
alias l='ls -CF'
alias la='ls -A'
alias ll='ls -alF'
alias ls='ls --color=auto'
vagrant@ubuntu-focal:~$ sudo
usage: sudo -h | -K | -k | -V
usage: sudo -v [-AknS] [-g group] [-h host] [-p prompt] [-u user]
usage: sudo -l [-AknS] [-g group] [-h host] [-p prompt] [-U user] [-u user] [command]
usage: sudo [-AbEHknPS] [-r role] [-t type] [-C num] [-g group] [-h host] [-p prompt] [-T timeout] [-u user]
[VAR=value] [-i|-s] [<command>]
usage: sudo -e [-AknS] [-r role] [-t type] [-C num] [-g group] [-h host] [-p prompt] [-T timeout] [-u user] file ...
vagrant@ubuntu-focal:~$

```

Sudo

Sudo is a way of asking for permission to carry out commands with elevated privileges

Linux Command 4 - Cal

```
vagrant@ubuntu-focal: ~  
vagrant@ubuntu-focal:~$ echo "My name is Latifah.">my_document.txt  
vagrant@ubuntu-focal:~$ ufw  
ERROR: not enough args  
vagrant@ubuntu-focal:~$ alias  
alias alert='notify-send --urgency=low -i "${?} = 0" && echo terminal || echo error)' "${history|tail -n1|sed -e '\'  
s/^s*[0-9]\+\s*//;s/[:&]\s*alert$//'\'}"  
alias egrep='egrep --color=auto'  
alias fgrep='fgrep --color=auto'  
alias grep='grep --color=auto'  
alias l='ls -CF'  
alias la='ls -A'  
alias ll='ls -alF'  
alias ls='ls --color=auto'  
vagrant@ubuntu-focal:~$ sudo  
usage: sudo -h | -K | -k | -V  
usage: sudo -v [-AknS] [-g group] [-h host] [-p prompt] [-u user]  
usage: sudo -l [-AknS] [-g group] [-h host] [-p prompt] [-U user] [-u user] [command]  
usage: sudo [-AbEHknPS] [-r role] [-t type] [-C num] [-g group] [-h host] [-p prompt] [-T timeout] [-u user]  
[VAR=value] [-i|-s] [<command>]  
usage: sudo -e [-AknS] [-r role] [-t type] [-C num] [-g group] [-h host] [-p prompt] [-T timeout] [-u user] file ...  
vagrant@ubuntu-focal:~$ cal  
      July 2025  
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 30 31
```

Linux Command "Cal"

Cal is used to display a calendar on the terminal

Linux Command 5 - Where Is

```
^C0+0 records in  
0+0 records out  
0 bytes copied, 36.6819 s, 0.0 kB/s  
vagrant@ubuntu-focal:~$ whereis ls  
ls: /usr/bin/ls /usr/share/man/man1/ls.1.gz  
vagrant@ubuntu-focal:~$
```

Linux Command "Where Is"

Where is is used to locate the binary, source, and manual page files for a command.

Linux Command 6 - Useradd

```
vagrant@ubuntu-focal:~$ sudo useradd newuser
vagrant@ubuntu-focal:~$ useradd newuser
useradd: user 'newuser' already exists
```

Linux Command "useradd"

Useradd is simply used to create new user accounts on a system

Linux Command 7 - Passwd

```
vagrant@ubuntu-focal:~$ sudo passwd newuser
New password:
Retype new password:
passwd: password updated successfully
vagrant@ubuntu-focal:~$
```

Linux Command "passwd"

Passwd is used to set a password for user accounts created.

Linux Command 8 - Usermod

```
vagrant@ubuntu-focal:~$ sudo usermod -l teephah newuser
vagrant@ubuntu-focal:~$ ls
my_document.txt
vagrant@ubuntu-focal:~$ useradd teephah
useradd: user 'teephah' already exists
vagrant@ubuntu-focal:~$
```

Linux Command "Usermod"

Usermod is used to modify an existing user account. This was tested in the screenshot above by modifying the earlier created user from "newuser" to "teephah".

Linux Command 9 - What Is

```
ls: /usr/bin/ls /usr/share/man/man1/ls.1.gz
vagrant@ubuntu-focal:~$ whatis dd
dd (1)
- convert and copy a file
vagrant@ubuntu-focal:~$ whatis top
top (1)
- display Linux processes
```

Linux Command "What Is" with examples

What is...is used to quickly find a brief description of a command.

Linux Command 10 - Which

```
vagrant@ubuntu-focal: ~
Welcome to Ubuntu 20.04.6 LTS (GNU/Linux 5.4.0-216-generic x86_64)

 * Documentation:  https://help.ubuntu.com
 * Management:    https://landscape.canonical.com
 * Support:       https://ubuntu.com/pro

System information as of Thu Jul 10 06:24:58 UTC 2025

System load:          0.0
Usage of /:            3.8% of 38.70GB
Memory usage:         22%
Swap usage:           0%
Processes:            114
Users logged in:      0
IPv4 address for enp0s3: 10.0.2.15
IPv6 address for enp0s3: fd17:625c:f037:2:1a:a2ff:fe1e:9db7

Expanded Security Maintenance for Infrastructure is not enabled.
0 updates can be applied immediately.

Enable ESM Infra to receive additional future security updates.
See https://ubuntu.com/esm or run: sudo pro status

Last login: Tue Jul  8 11:37:29 2025 from 10.0.2.2
vagrant@ubuntu-focal:~$ which ls
/usr/bin/ls
vagrant@ubuntu-focal:~$
```

Linux Command "Which"

Which ... searches shell's path environment variable and tells the exact executable that would be run if you typed the command. It's about resolving command execution.