11] cmp command :

**cmp** command in Linux/UNIX is used to compare the two files byte by byte and helps you to find out whether the two files are identical or not.

* When cmp is used for comparison between two files, it reports the location of the first mismatch to the screen if difference is found and if no difference is found *i.e* the files compared are identical.
* cmp displays no message and simply returns the prompt if the the files compared are identical.

Various options available under cmp are :

-b, --print-bytes , -I, --ignore-initial=SKIP , -I , -n , -s , --help.

12] cp command (copy command) :

**cp** stands for **copy**. This command is used to copy files or group of files or directory. It creates an exact image of a file on a disk with different file name. cp command require at least two filenames in its arguments.

Various options available under cp command are :

-I , -b , -f , -r , -p.

13] stat command :

In UNIX basex operating systems stat command gives information regarding storage, file permissions,etc for a file or file system.

Various options available under stat command are :

-f , -c , -L , -Z , -t

14] fdisk command :

**fdisk** also known as format disk is a dialog-driven command in Linux used for creating and manipulating disk partition table. It is used for the view, create, delete, change, resize, copy and move partitions on a hard drive using the dialog-driven interface.  
fdisk allows you to create a maximum of four primary partitions and the number of logical partition depends on the size of the hard disk you are using. It allows the user:

* To Create space for new partitions.
* Organizing space for new drives.
* Re-organizing old drives.
* Copying or Moving data to new disks(partitions).

Eg. $sudo fdisk -l

Shows all the partitions on the system.

Various options available under fdisk command are :

-b , -c , -H , -S , -l , -u , -v

15] ps command :

ps command is used to list the currently running processes and their PIDs along with some other information depends on different options. It reads the process information from the virtual files in **/proc** file-system. /proc contains virtual files, this is the reason it’s referred as a virtual file system.

ps provides numerous options for manipulating the output according to our need.

Various command available under ps command are :

-a , -A , -e , -d , -r , -x , -g , etc.

16] ls command :

**ls** is a Linux shell command that lists directory contents of files and directories.

Various options available under ls command are :

-l , -t , -lh , -ld , -lt , -ltr , -a , -A , -I , -R , -q , -n , -F.