

```
20:28:31
tem, 0.0% interrupt, 100% idle
tem, 0.0% interrupt, 100% idle
wap: 0K/2055M used/tot

WAIT      TIME      CPU COMMAND
poll      0:06      0.00% mpd
poll      1:34      0.00% mpd
poll      0:00      0.00% mpd
poll      0:00      0.00% smpc
kqread    0:00      0.00% apmd
select    0:00      0.00% httpd
select    0:00      0.00% sendmail
poll      0:01      0.00% logfmon
select    0:02      0.00% sshd
nfsd      0:02      0.00% nfsd
nfsd      0:01      0.00% nfsd
poll      0:00      0.00% tmux
select    0:00      0.00% cron
ttyin     0:00      0.00% ksh
poll      0:00      0.00% syslogd
poll      0:00      0.00% ncmpc
select    0:00      0.00% emacs

client_ctx *cctx)
t client_ctx *cctx)

NULL, 0);

);

NULL, 0);

) Hg-0 (Diff)-----
5:ksh 6:ksh 7:ksh 8:ksh* 9:ksh 10:ksh 11:ksh
```

```
nicholas@yel
tmux-borders
tmux-bsdauth
tmux-cfgcur,
tmux-imsgr-12
tmux-imsgr1.d
tmux-imsgr2.d
tmux-modesea
nicholas@yel
```

Linux Commands: A Beginner's Guide

Welcome to our beginner's guide to Linux commands! Learning these commands will help you navigate the terminal efficiently and perform various tasks. In this guide, we will cover some of the essential commands that are important to know.

 by Guguloth Bharath



Navigation Commands

The Linux file system is organized in a hierarchical structure, and navigating through it requires specific commands. We will cover commands like `cd`, `ls`, `pwd` and learn how to move around the directories on your system.

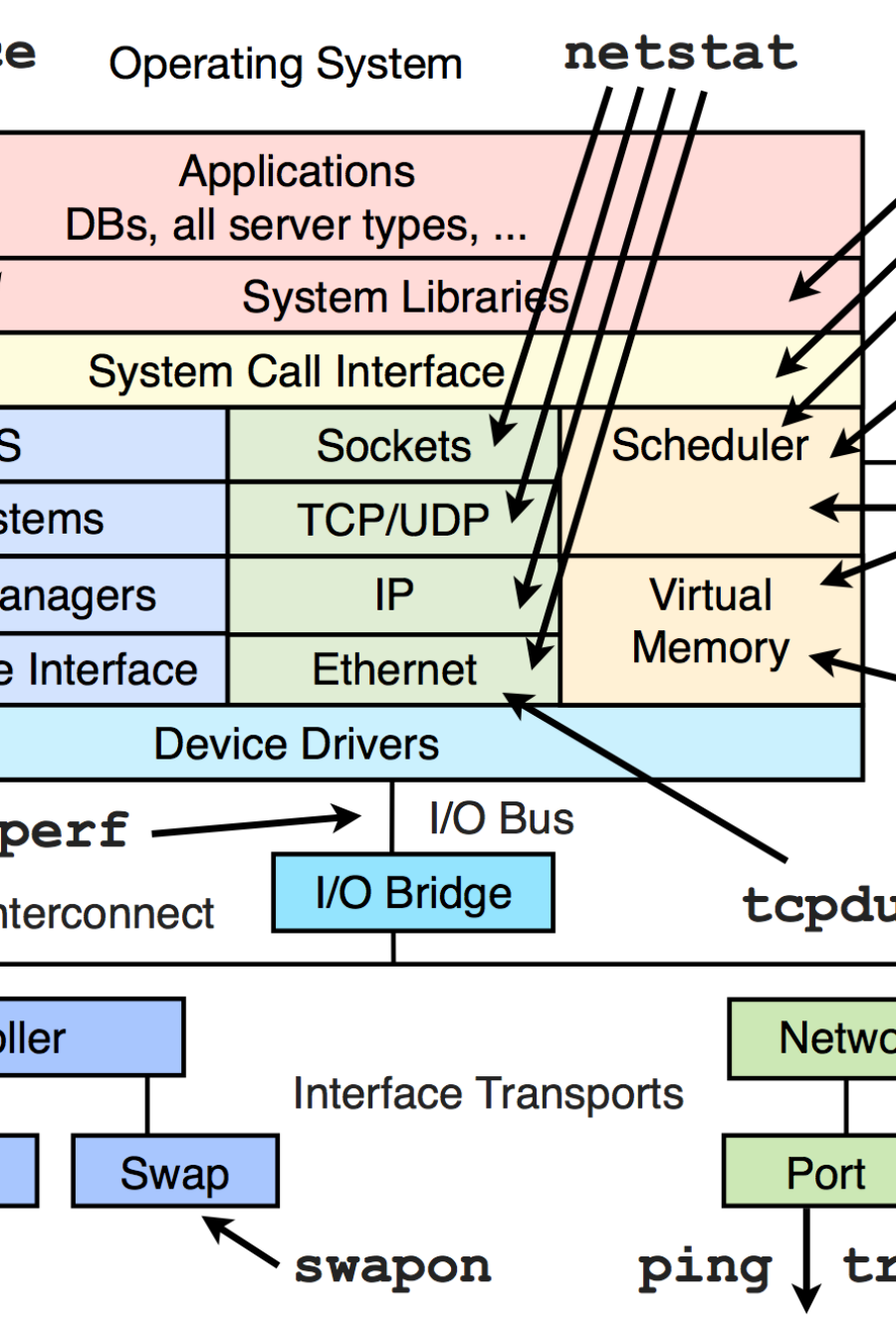
```
3)  SIGQUIT      4)  SIGI
8)  SIGFPE       9)  SIGK
13) SIGPIPE      14) SIGA
18) SIGCONT      19) SIGS
23) SIGURG       24) SIGX
28) SIGWINCH     29) SIGI
35) SIGRTMIN+1   36) SIGR
40) SIGRTMIN+6   41) SIGR
45) SIGRTMIN+11  46) SIGR
50) SIGRTMAX-14  51) SIGR
55) SIGRTMAX-9   56) SIGR
60) SIGRTMAX-4   61) SIGR
```

File System Commands

Linux has a vast array of command-line tools to manage files. In this section, we will cover some essential commands used to create, copy, move, rename or delete files and directories.

Process Management Commands

Managing processes is a crucial aspect of working on Linux. In this section, we will cover some commands used to view and manipulate running and stopped processes, kill commands, process priority management tools and process managers available in Linux.



Networking Commands

Working on a network requires specific commands to manage internet connections, network interface, and monitor network activity. In this section, we will cover some of the most widely used commands like `ifconfig`, `ping`, `traceroute`, and `telnet`.

User and Group Management Commands

Linux provides advanced permissions and a multi-user environment, requiring effective user and group management. In this section, we will cover commands used to manage user and group accounts, key directories, passwords, and access rights.

Virtualization

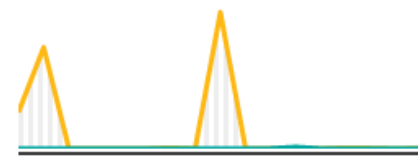
Memory

63 GiB Available
25.87GiB



Disk I/O

123.5 KiB/s **0** B/s
Write Rate Read Rate
Max: 10.17MiB/s



Debug Reports

 Generate  Rename 

<code>[:ascii:]</code>	ASCII characters	<code>[\x00-\x7F]</code>	<code>\p{InBasicLatin}</code>		<code>\p{ASCII}</code>
<code>[:blank:]</code>	Space and tab	<code>[\t]</code>	<code>[\p{Zs}\t]</code>	<code>\h</code>	<code>\p{Blank}</code>
<code>[:cntrl:]</code>	Control characters	<code>[\x00-\x1F\x7F]</code>	<code>\p{Cc}</code>		<code>\p{Cntrl}</code>
<code>[:digit:]</code>	Digits	<code>[0-9]</code>	<code>\p{Nd}</code>	<code>\d</code>	<code>\p{Digit}</code>
<code>[:graph:]</code>	Visible characters (anything except spaces and control characters)	<code>[\x21-\x7E]</code>	<code>[\p{Z}\p{C}]</code>		<code>\p{Graph}</code>
<code>[:lower:]</code>	Lowercase letters	<code>[a-z]</code>	<code>\p{Ll}</code>	<code>\l</code>	<code>\p{Lower}</code>
<code>[:print:]</code>	Visible characters and spaces (anything except control characters)	<code>[\x20-\x7E]</code>	<code>\P{C}</code>		<code>\p{Print}</code>
<code>[:punct:]</code>	Punctuation (and symbols).	<code>[!\"#\$%&'()*+,-./:;<=>?@\[\]\\]^_`{ }~]</code>	<code>\p{P}</code>		<code>\p{Punct}</code>
<code>[:space:]</code>	All whitespace characters, including line breaks	<code>[\t\r\n\v\f]</code>	<code>[\p{Z}\t\r\n\v\f]</code>	<code>\s</code>	<code>\p{Space}</code>
<code>[:upper:]</code>	Uppercase letters	<code>[A-Z]</code>	<code>\p{Lu}</code>	<code>\u</code>	<code>\p{Upper}</code>

Regular Expression Commands

Regular expressions are a powerful tool for string manipulation, and they are widely used on Linux. In this section, we will cover regex commands used to search and replace strings from files, standard input or output.

LINUX

System Administration Commands

Linux provides several commands crucial to system administration tasks. In this section, we will cover system administration commands like alias, chmod, chown, tar, gzip and more.



FILE HANDLING UTILITIES