**Development  
  
1)** **The table was made by Богдан Раєв**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| du -sh | Gives back a file or directory's size in gigabytes (GB). | | |
| df -h | Lists every file system on the system along with its dimensions, available space, and amount of use. | | |
| lsblk | Displays a list of all block devices on the system. | | |
| cat /etc/fstab | Includes every file system that is accessible upon system boot. | | |
| umount | Unmounts the file system. | | |
| mount | Mounts the file system. | | |
| ifconfig | Outputs similar data as ip a. | | |
| ip a | Shows a list of all the system's network interfaces. | | |
| route -n | | Displays the routing table. |
| traceroute [адреса або ім'я хоста] | | Traces an ICMP packet's journey to a host address. |
| ping [адреса або ім'я хоста] | | ICMP packets are sent to the host, and response times are shown. |

**Control questions:**

**Богдан Раєв provided the answers to control questions.**1) Linking the commands cat and tac: - cat (concatenate) outputs file contents to standard output.

- tac (cat backwards) produces the strings in the opposite sequence but does the same thing.

2) Group ss:

- The ss command shows details on the system's sockets, or network connections.

3) Pstree and PS --forest differ from one another:

Parent and child processes are architecturally displayed in a hierarchical (tree-like) style in the -ps --forest presentation of process information.

Similar to pstree, pstree outputs a tree structure of processes, but it does so automatically and doesn't require the ps command.   
  
4) Filesystem configuration directories:

- The /etc directories are often where system settings are kept.

5) User-specific programs in catalogs:

Programs that are accessible to the user are typically found in the directories /bin, /usr/bin, /sbin, and /usr/sbin.

6) Catalogs that include administrative and system programs:

- The /sbin and /usr/sbin directories contain system and administration programs.

7) The objective of the commands traceroute, ifconfig, and ping is:

Ping: used to determine whether a host or network device is available on the network.

- Ifconfig: provides network interface configuration options and information display.

- traceroute: tracks intermediary nodes to find a path to a certain host.

8) Linux network interface names: - In Linux, network interface names are typically assigned based on their specific attributes. For instance, an Ethernet interface might be named eth0.

9) Use ifconfig to view the parameters of a single network interface:

- Type ifconfig eth1 to see the configuration details of a single network interface, such as eth1.

**Conclusion:**

I gained knowledge of new commands and their meanings during the LB's execution, but sadly, because to terminal issues, it did not function as intended.