PS - The ps command, short for Process Status, is a command line utility that is used to display or view information related to the processes running in a Linux system.

The output consists of four columns PID - This is the unique process ID TTY - This is the typeof terminal that the user is logged in to TIME - This is the time in minutes and seconds that the process has been running CMD - The command that launched the process

PS -A Display All the Currently Running Processes
PS -a View Processes not associated with a terminal
PS – r View all the running processes :
PS -X View all processes owned by you

kill **command** in Linux (located in /bin/kill), is a built-in command which is used to terminate processes manually. *kill* command sends a signal to a process which terminates the process. If the user doesn't specify any signal which is to be sent along with kill command then default *TERM* signal is sent that terminates the process.

mount command is used to mount the filesystem found on a device to big tree structure

l : Lists all the file systems mounted yet.

- h : Displays options for command.
- V : Displays the version information.
- a : Mounts all devices described at /etc/fstab.
- t : Type of filesystem device uses.
- T : Describes an alternative fstab file.
- r : Read-only mode mounted.

bg - put suspended process into background
fg - bring process into foreground
jobs - list processes

JOB   Job name or number.
-l   Lists process IDs in addition to the normal information.
-n   List only processes that have changed status since the last notification.
-p   Lists process IDs only.
-r   Restrict output to running jobs.
-s   Restrict output to stopped jobs.

Hostname -*hostname* command in Linux is used to obtain the DNS(Domain Name System) name and set the system's hostname or NIS(Network Information System) domain name. A hostname is a name which is given to a computer and it attached to the network. Its main purpose is to uniquely identify over a network.

-a : This option is used to get alias name of the host system(if any). It will return an empty line if no alias name is set. This option enumerates all configured addresses on all network interfaces.

-A : This option is used to get all FQDNs(Fully Qualified Domain Name) of the host system. It enumerates all configured addresses on all network interfaces. An output may display same entries repetitively.

-b : Used to always set a hostname. Default name is used if none specified.

-d : This option is used to get the Domain if local domains are set. It will not return anything(not even a blank line) if no local domain is set.

-f : This option is used to get the Fully Qualified Domain Name(FQDN). It contains short hostname and DNS domain name.

-F : This option is used to set the hostname specified in a file. Can be performed by the superuser(root) only.

-i option: This option is used to get the IP(network) addresses. This option works only if the hostname is resolvable.

-I : This option is used to get all IP(network) addresses. The option doesn't depend on resolvability of hostname.

-s : This option is used to get the hostname in short. The short hostname is the section of hostname before the first *period/dot(.)*. If the hostname has no period, the full hostname is displayed.

-V : Gives version number as output.