

| Command   | Description   |
|-----------|---|
| whoami    | Displays current username.  |
| id        | Returns users identity  |
| hostname  | Sets or prints the name of current host system.   |
| uname     | Prints basic information about the operating system name and system hardware.   |
| pwd       | Returns working directory name.   |
| ifconfig  | The ifconfig utility is used to assign or to view an address to a network interface and/or configure network interface parameters.  |
| ip        | Ip is a utility to show or manipulate routing, network devices, interfaces and tunnels.   |
| netstat   | Shows network status.   |
| ss        | Another utility to investigate sockets.   |
| ps        | Shows process status.   |
| who       | Displays who is logged in.  |
| env       | Prints environment or sets and executes command.  |
| lsblk     | Lists block devices.  |
| lsusb     | Lists USB devices   |
| lsof      | Lists opened files.   |
| lspci     | Lists PCI devices.  |
| ssh login | ssh [username]@[IP address]   |
| sudo      | Execute command as a different user.  |
| su        | The su utility requests appropriate user credentials via PAM and switches to that user ID (the default user is the superuser). A shell is then executed.  |
| useradd   | Creates a new user or update default new user information.  |
| userdel   | Deletes a user account and related files.   |
| usermod   | Modifies a user account.  |
| addgroup  | Adds a group to the system.   |
| delgroup  | Removes a group from the system.  |
| passwd    | Changes user password.  |
| dpkg      | The dpkg is a tool to install, build, remove, and manage Debian packages. The primary and more user-friendly front-end for dpkg is aptitude.  |
| apt       | Apt provides a high-level command-line interface for the package management system.   |
| aptitude  | Aptitude is an alternative to apt and is a high-level interface to the package manager.   |
| snap      | Install, configure, refresh, and remove snap packages. Snaps enable the secure distribution of the latest apps and utilities for the cloud, servers, desktops, and the internet of things.  |
| gem       | Gem is the front-end to RubyGems, the standard package manager for Ruby.  |
| pip       | Pip is a Python package installer recommended for installing Python packages that are not available in the Debian archive. It can work with version control repositories (currently only Git, Mercurial, and Bazaar repositories), logs output extensively, and prevents partial installs by downloading all requirements before starting installation. |
| git       | Git is a fast, scalable, distributed revision control system with an unusually rich command set that provides both high-level operations and full access to internals.  |

Semicolon (;)

Double ampersand characters (&&)

Pipes (|)

find cmdnd

-type f      Hereby, we define the type of the searched object. In this case, 'f' stands for 'file'.

-name \*.conf      With '-name', we indicate the name of the file we are looking for. The asterisk (\*) stands for 'all' files with the '.conf' extension.

-user root      This option filters all files whose owner is the root user.

-size +20k We can then filter all the located files and specify that we only want to see the files that are larger than 20 KiB.

-newermt 2020-03-03 With this option, we set the date. Only files newer than the specified date will be presented.

-exec ls -al {} \; This option executes the specified command, using the curly brackets as placeholders for each result. The backslash escapes the next character from being interpreted by the shell because otherwise, the semicolon would terminate the command and not reach the redirection.

2>/dev/null This is a STDERR redirection to the 'null device', which we will come back to in the next section. This redirection ensures that no errors are displayed in the terminal. This redirection must not be an option of the 'find' command.