Kali Linux Commands

Task I

Created By:

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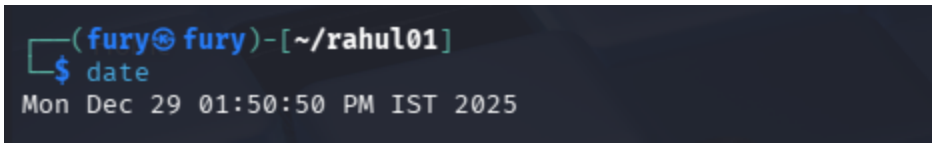
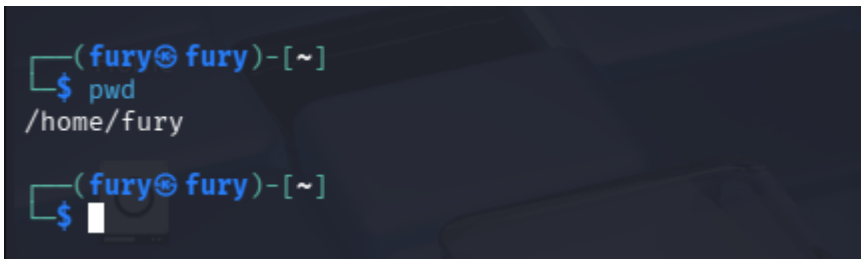
1. date:
   Displays the current system date and time and can also be used to format or set date and time values.

Output:



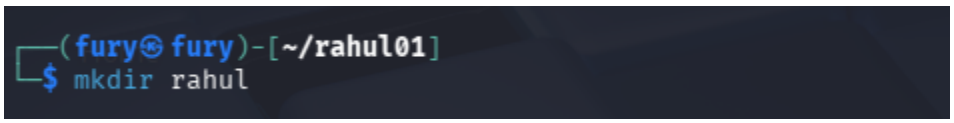
2. pwd:
   Displays the complete path of the present working directory which helps users know their exact location in the file system.

Output:



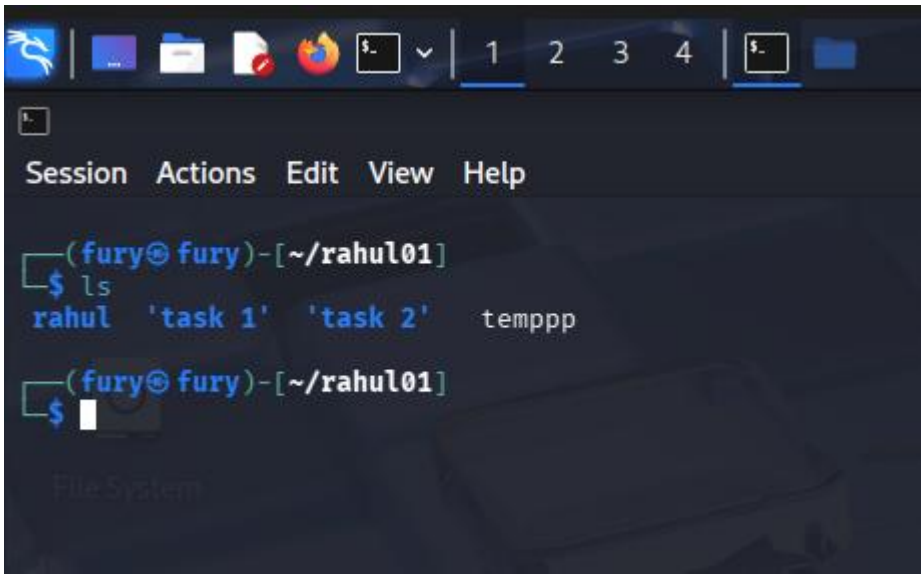
3. mkdir:
   Creates a new directory with the given name and helps in organizing files and projects in a structured manner.

Output:



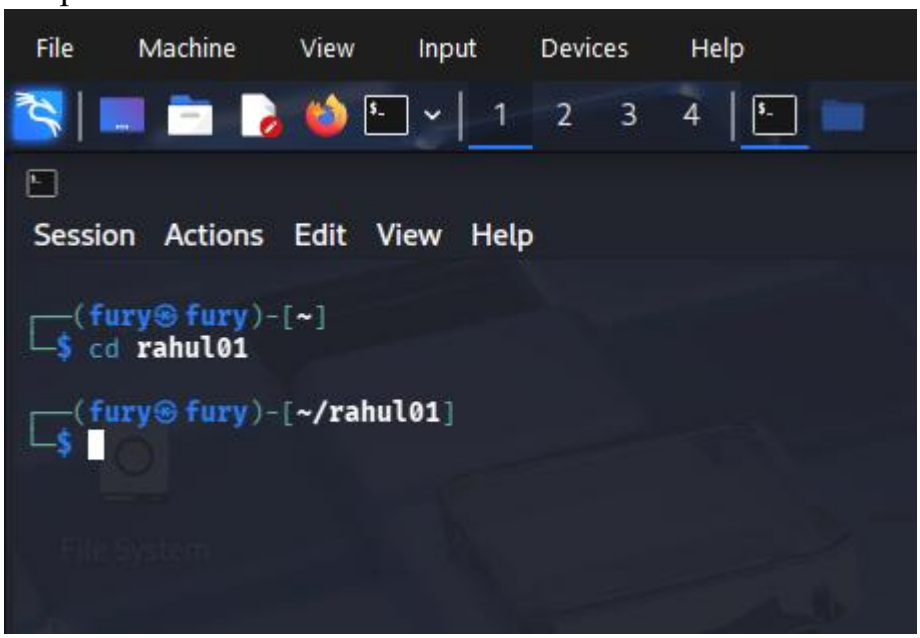
4. ls:
   Lists all files and directories in the current folder and shows their names clearly so users can understand the directory structure.

Output:



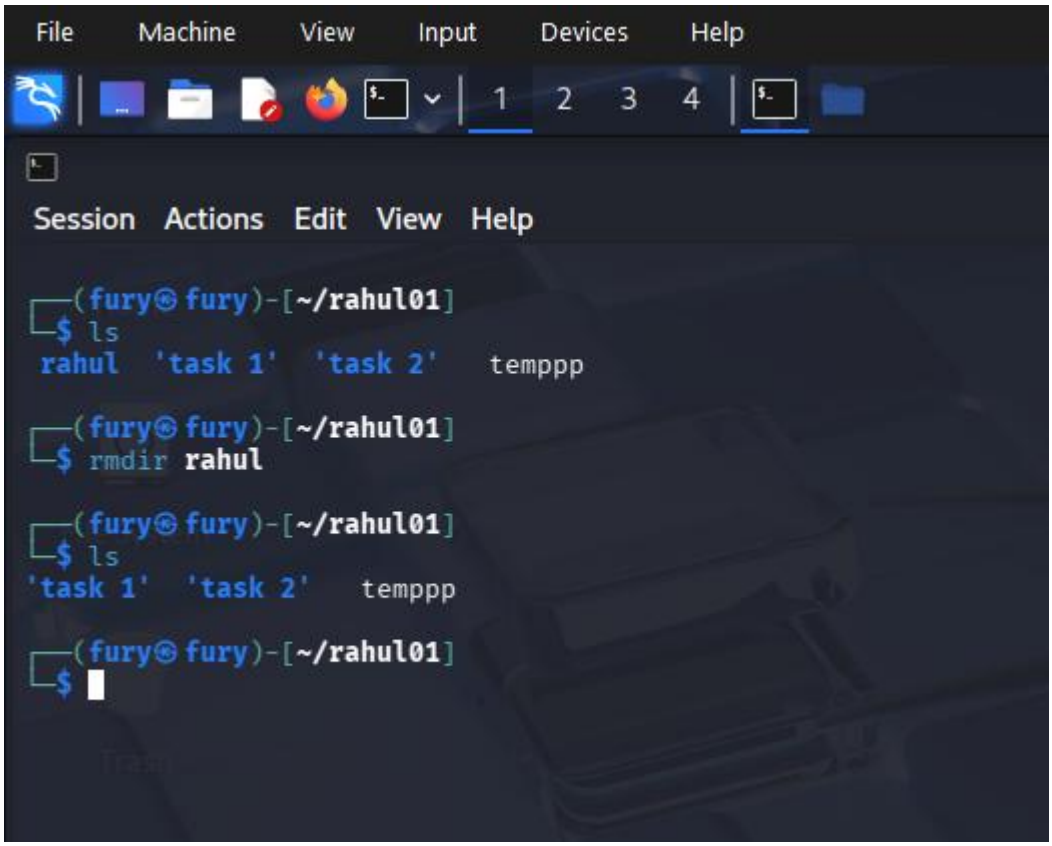
5. cd:
   This command will change the directory tou are currently working on.

Output:



6. rmdir:
   Removes an empty directory safely from the system and is mainly used for cleaning unnecessary folders.

Output:



7. mv:
   Moves files or directories from one location to another and is also used to rename files or folders.

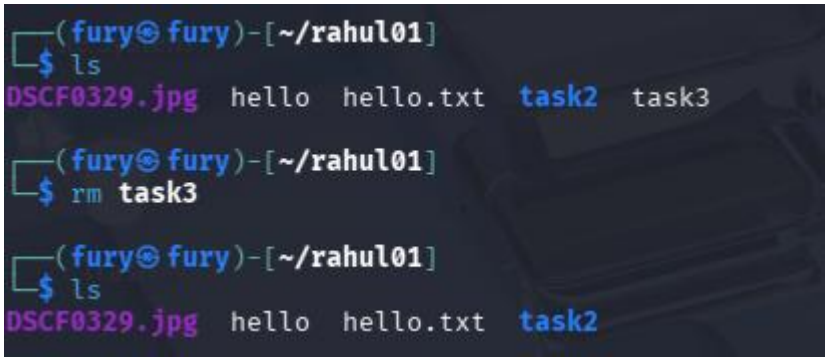
Output:

8. cp:
   Copies files or directories from one location to another while keeping the original file unchanged.

Output:

9. rm:
   Deletes files or directories permanently from the system and should be used carefully as removed data cannot be recovered easily.

Output:



10. touch:

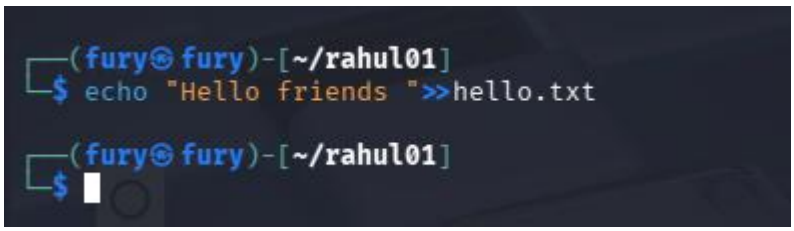
    Creates a new empty file instantly and is commonly used for creating configuration or test files.

Output:

11. echo:

    Displays text or variable values on the terminal and is commonly used in shell scripts for output and debugging.

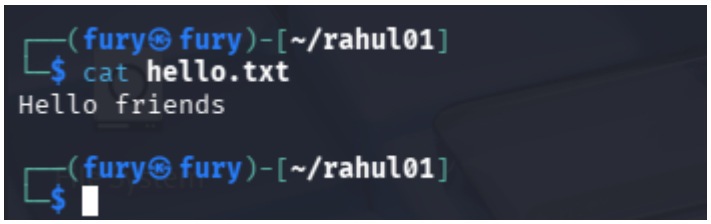
Output:



12. cat:

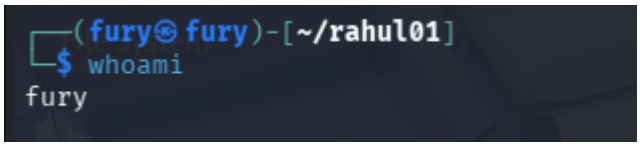
    Displays the full content of a file directly on the terminal which is useful for reading small text files quickly.

Output:



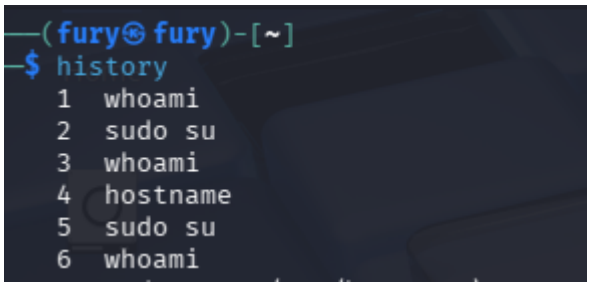
13. whoami:
    Shows the name of the currently logged-in user and helps verify user permissions.

Output:



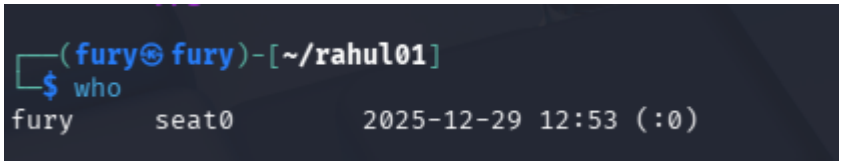
14. history:
    Displays a list of previously executed commands in the terminal and helps users quickly reuse or review past commands.

Output:



15. who:
    Displays a list of users currently logged into the system along with their login time and terminal information.

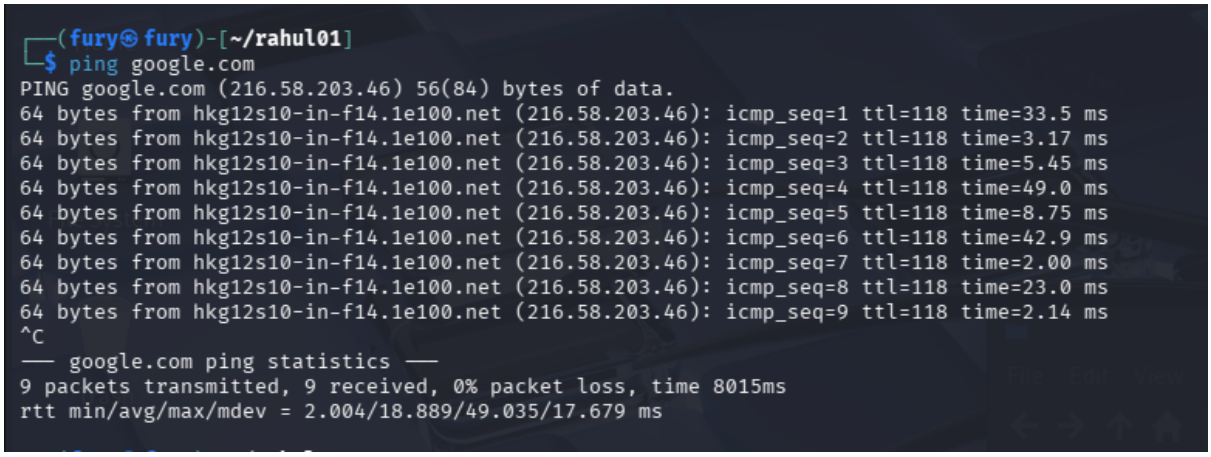
Output:



16. ping:

This command will send some packets to the mentioned host and will give us output about the details of what is the status of the packet. This command could be used to check the internet connection.

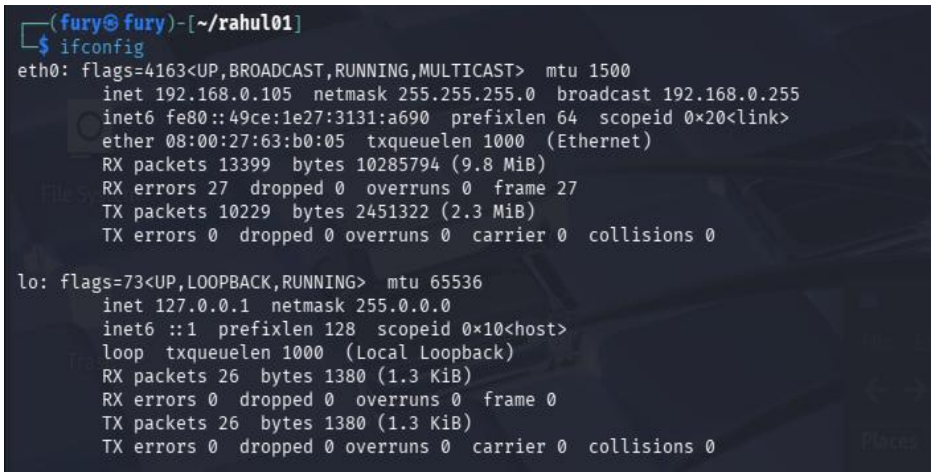
Output:



17. ifconfig:

Displays network interface information including IP addresses, MAC addresses, and interface status. It is used to configure or troubleshoot network settings on the system.

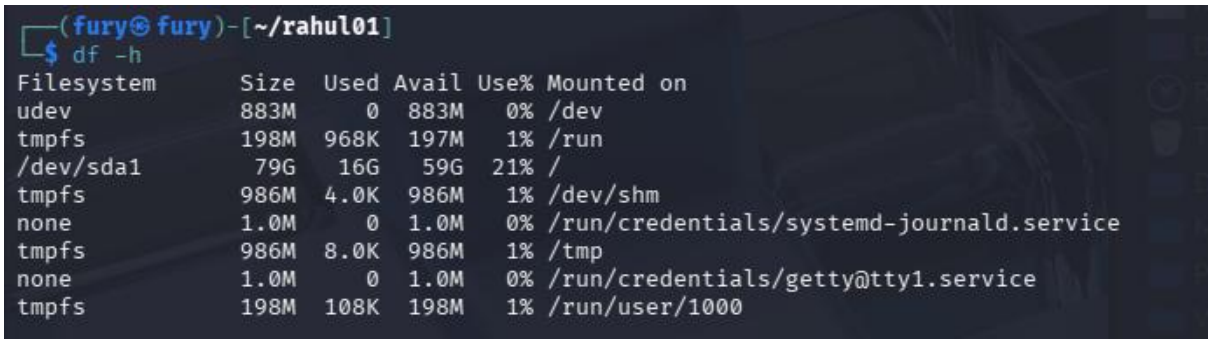
Output:



18. df -h:

Displays disk space usage in a human-readable format with sizes in KB, MB, or GB for easier understanding.

Output:



19. du -h:

Shows the size of files and directories in a human-readable format, making it easier to identify space usage.

Output:

20. wc -w:

Counts the number of words in a file or input, helping users quickly analyze text content.

Output:

21. wget:

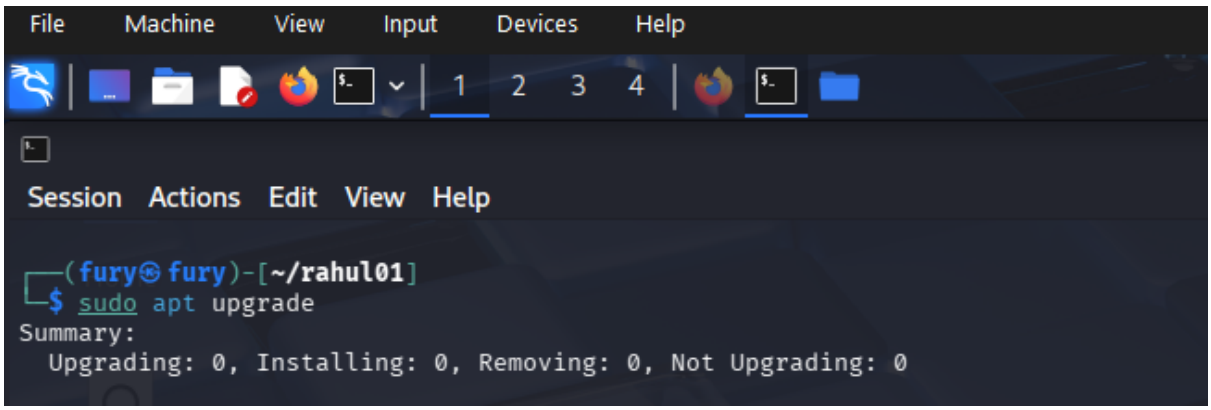
This command will download the file from the link entered in the command.

Output:

22.upgrade:

This command will upgrade all the packages in the system.

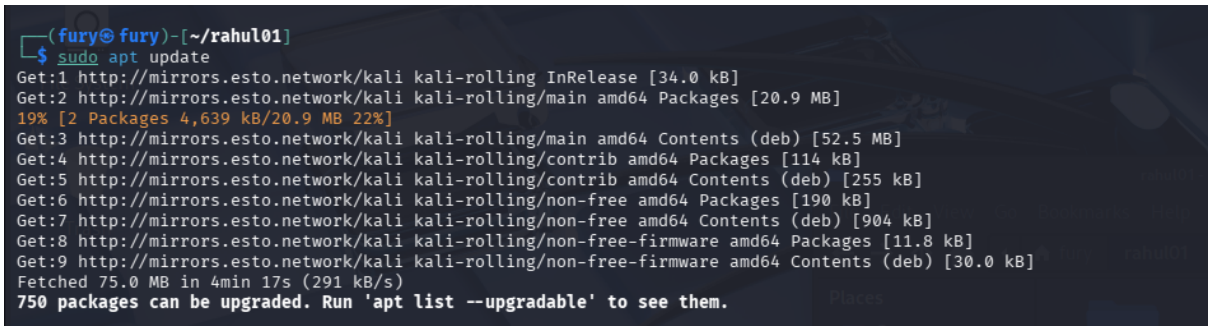
Output:



23.update:

This command will check for updates of all the packages and will add the updates in the list to upgrade.

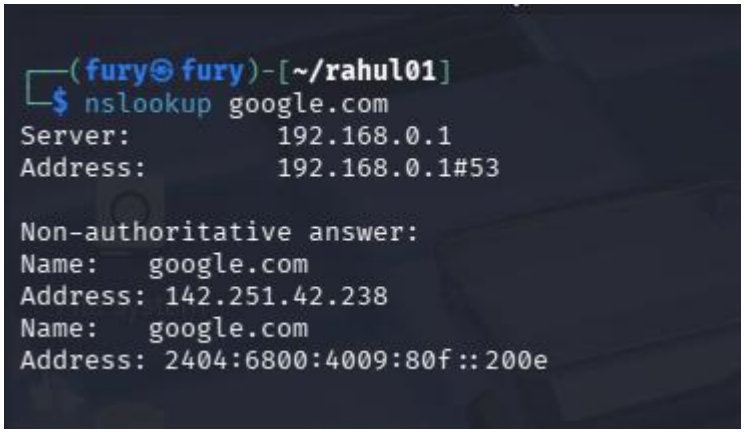
Output:



24. nslookup:

    Queries DNS servers to find the IP address associated with a domain name or vice versa. It is used for troubleshooting and verifying DNS configurations.

Output:



25. tree:

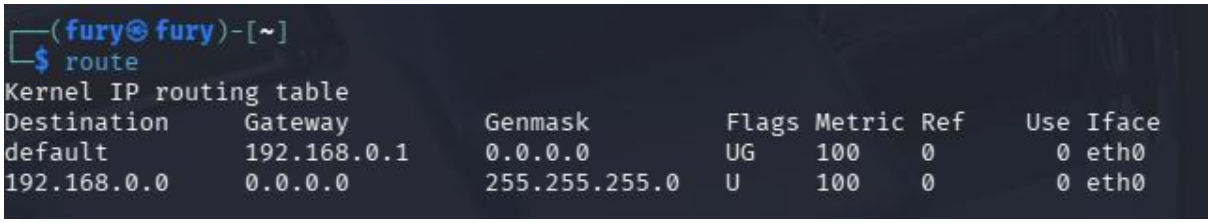
    Displays the directory structure in a hierarchical tree format, showing all files and subdirectories clearly. It helps users quickly understand the organization and layout of folders on the system.

Output:

26.route:

Displays the system's routing table, showing network destinations, gateways, and interface information. It is used to view or troubleshoot how network traffic is directed on the system.

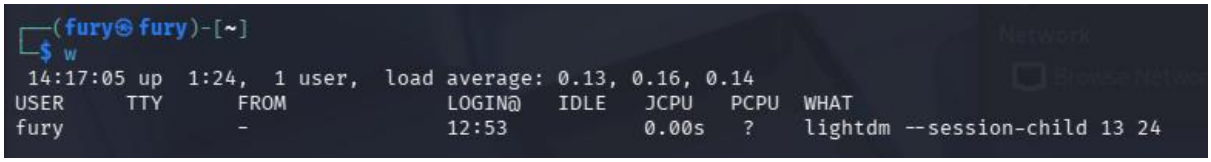
Output:



27.w:

Displays a list of users currently logged in along with their activity, login time, and the processes they are running. It helps monitor user activity and system usage in real time.

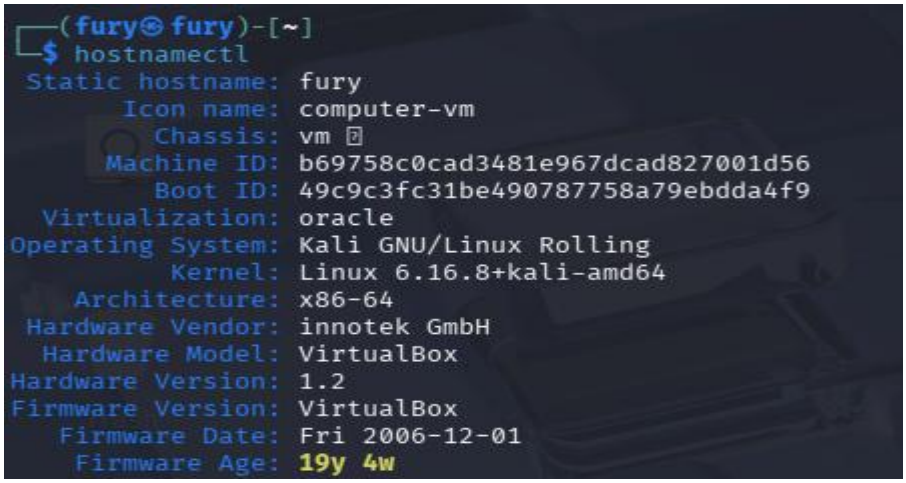
Output:



28. hostnamectl:

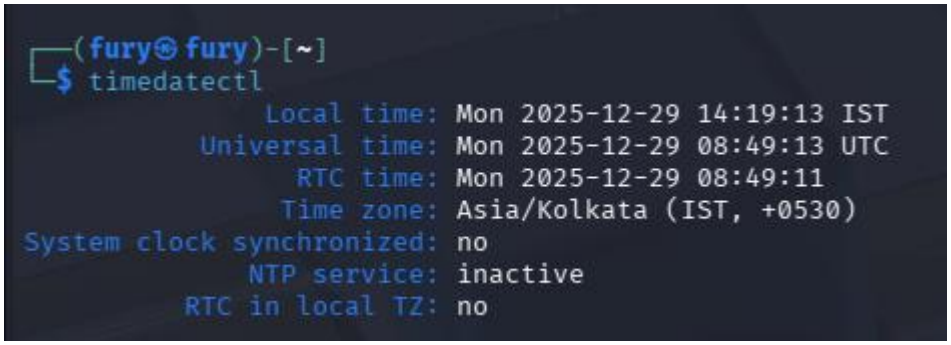
Displays system hostname and related settings such as static, transient, and pretty hostnames. It is used to view or change the system's hostname and manage basic system information.

Output:



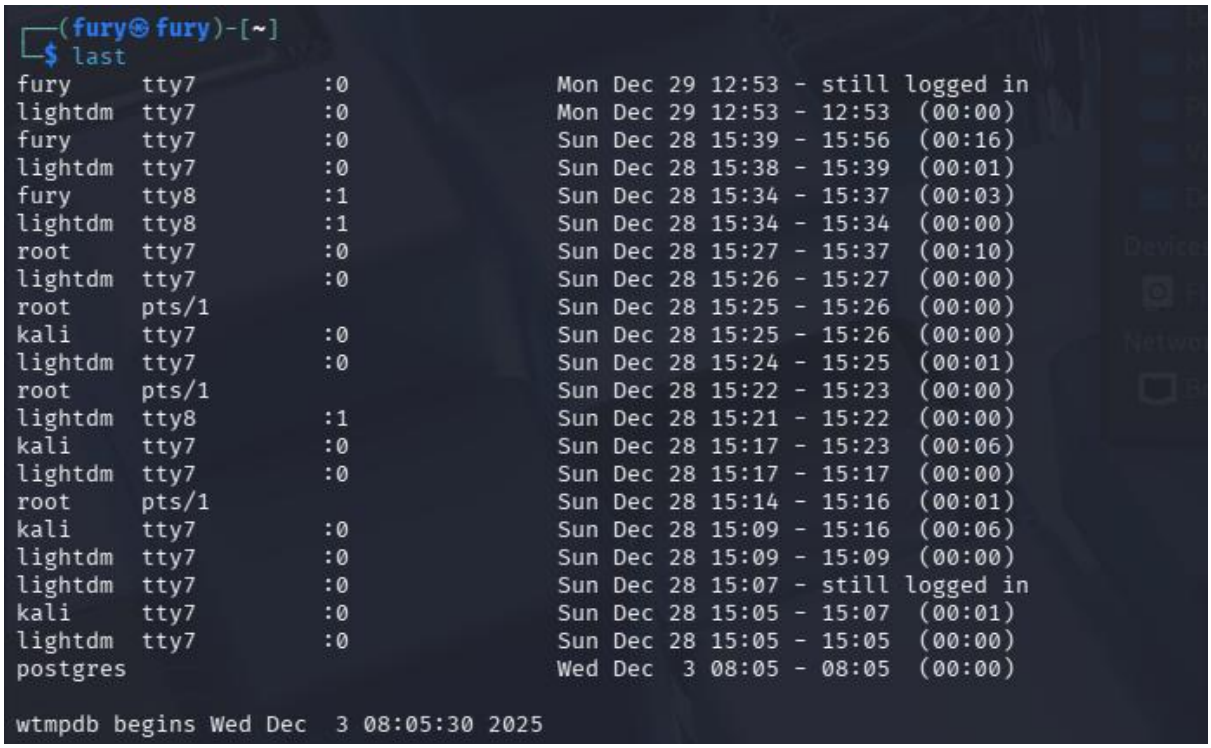
29. timedatectl:
    Displays and allows management of the system's date, time, and time zone settings. It is used to view current time settings or change the system clock and time zone configuration.

Output:



30. last:
    Shows a list of the most recent user logins on the system along with login time, duration, and terminal used. It is useful for tracking user activity and auditing system access.

Output:



31.ip route:

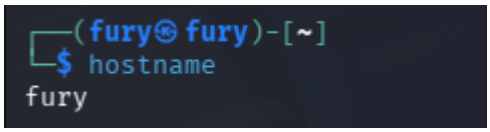
Shows the system's routing table, including network destinations, gateways, and interface details. It is used to view and troubleshoot how network traffic is directed on the system.

Output:

32. hostname:

Displays the current system hostname, which identifies the machine on a network. It can also be used to set or change the system's hostname.

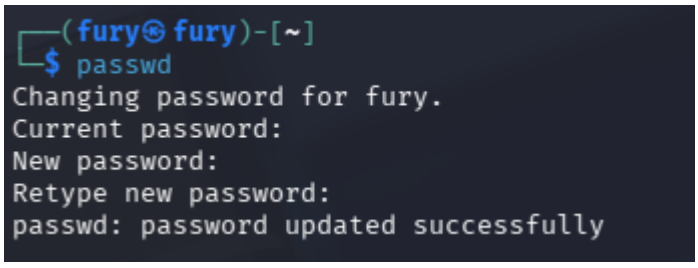
Output:



33. passwd:

Changes the password of the current or specified user account to enhance security. It prompts for the old password and then allows setting a new password.

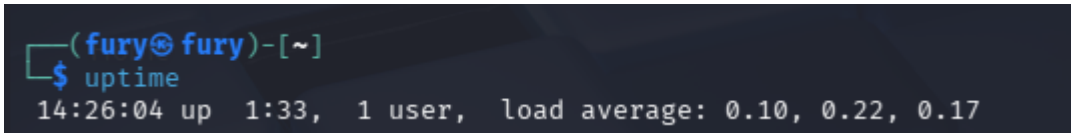
Output:



34. uptime:

Shows how long the system has been running along with the current time, number of users, and load averages. It helps monitor system stability and performance over time.

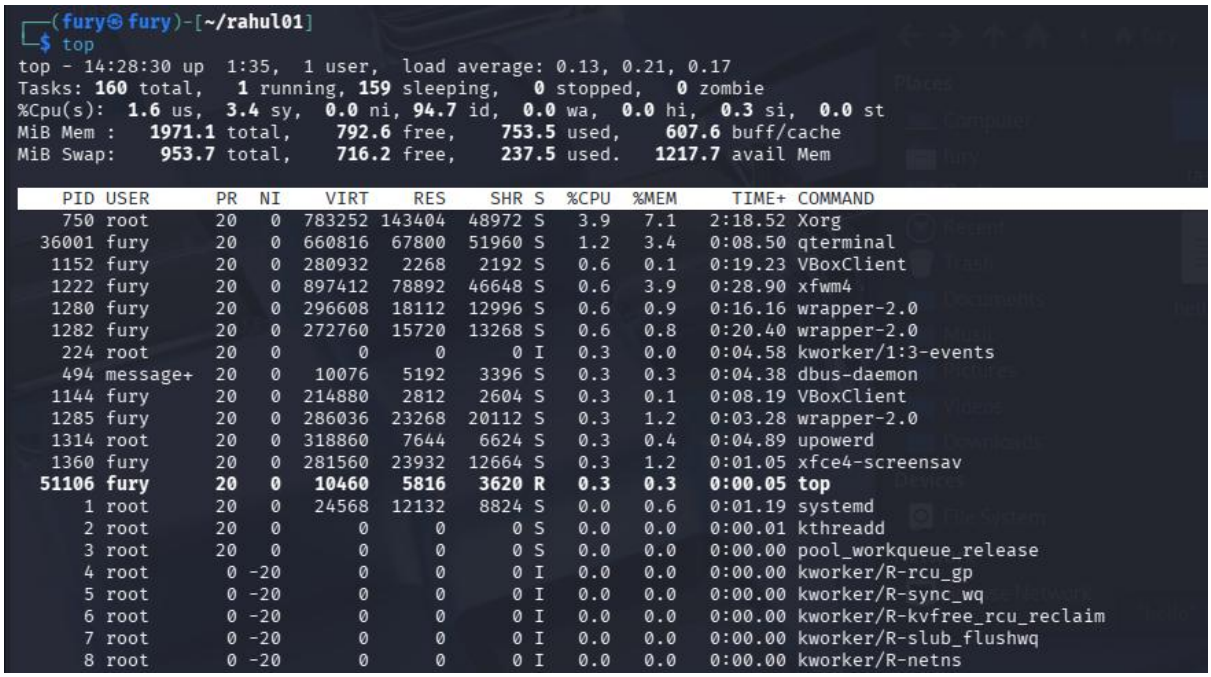
Output:



35. top:

Shows real-time information about running processes, CPU, and memory usage, allowing users to monitor system performance.

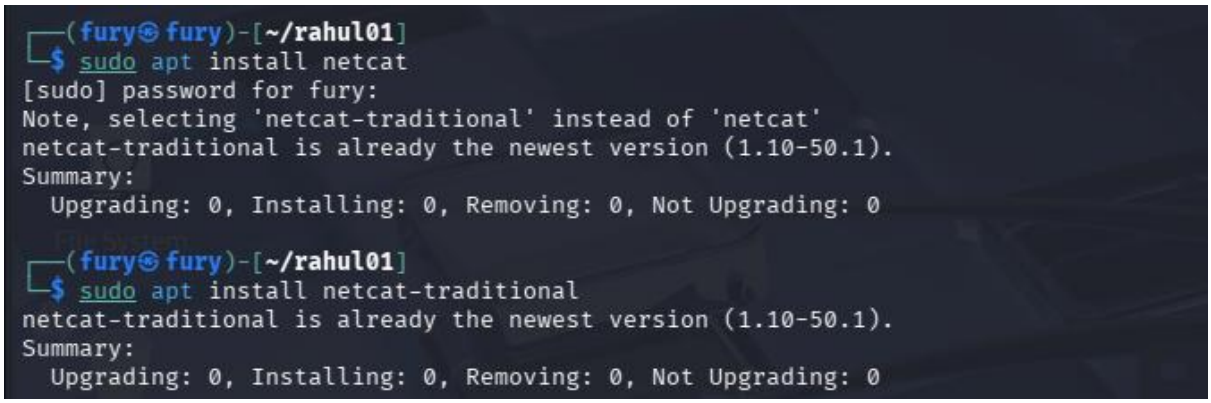
Output:



36. sudo apt install:

This command is used to install the mentioned package in the system.

Output:



37. sudo apt remove:

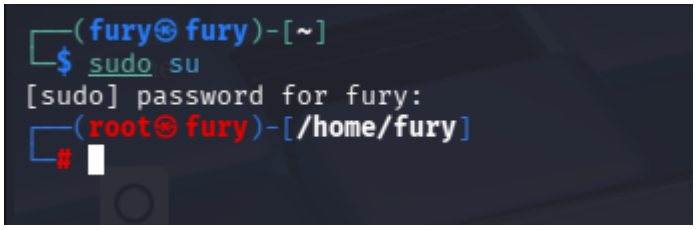
This command will remove the mentioned package from the system.

Output:

38. sudo su:

This command will ask for password and will change the current user to root.

Output:

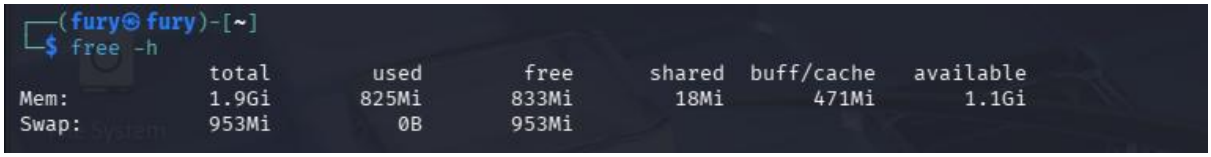


39. uname -a:
    Displays complete system information including kernel name, version, architecture, and operating system details.

Output:

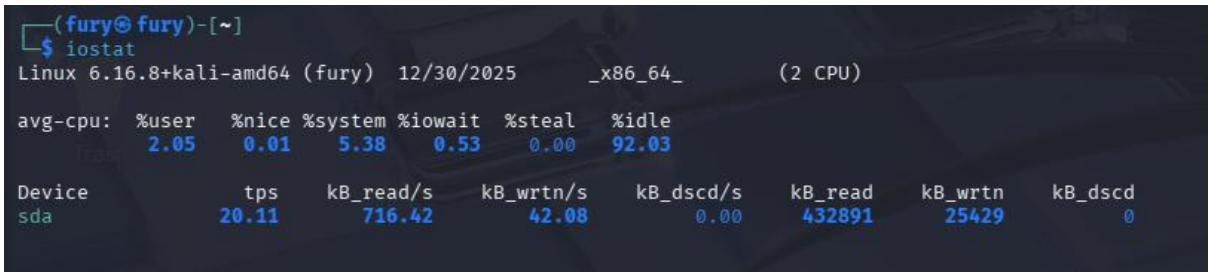
40. free -h:
    Shows memory and swap usage in a human-readable format with sizes in KB, MB, or GB for easier interpretation.

Output:



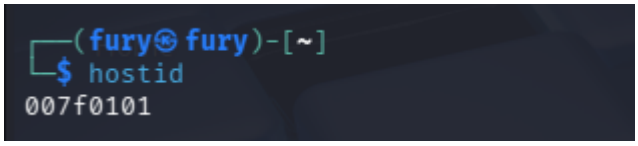
41. iostat:
    Displays CPU and input/output statistics for devices and partitions, helping monitor system performance.

Output:



42. hostid:
    This command is used to displays the Host's ID in hexadecimal format.

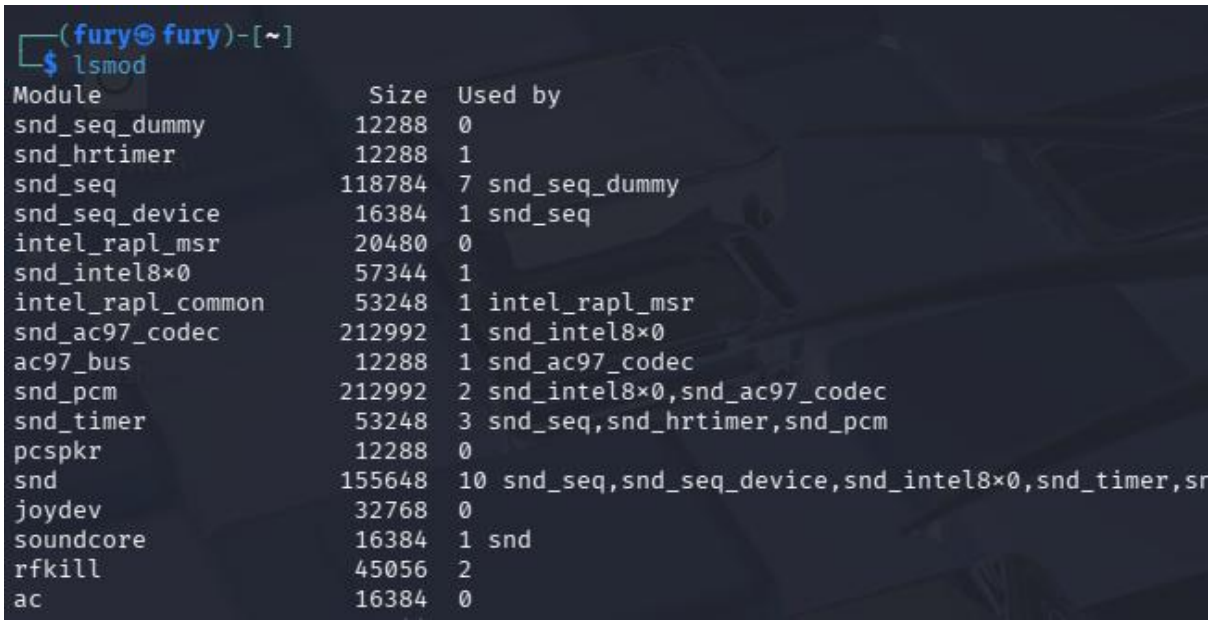
Output:



43.lsmod:

This command is used to display the status of modules in the Linux kernel. It results in a list of loaded modules.

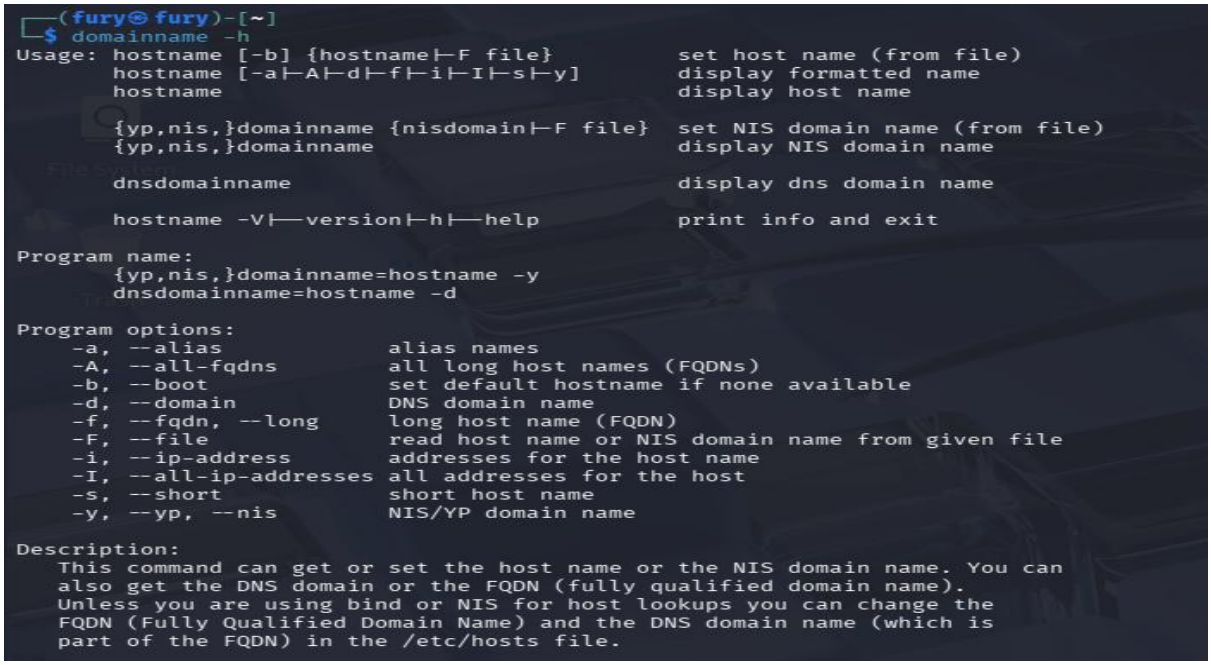
Output:



44. domainname -h:

Displays the help menu with all available options and syntax for the command.

Output:



45. shutdown:

This command will use to shutdown the linux system from the terminal.

Output: