1. The difference between env, export and unset command: env command is used to set or modify environment variables for a specific command without permanently changing the environment; the export command is used to define environment variables that will be inherited by subsequent commands or child processes started within the same shell session and the unset command remove the variable from the environment, and subsequent commands or child processes will no longer have access to that variable
2. To set an environment variable using the export command: export var\_name=value
3. The env command run without options displays a list of environment variables and their values for the current shell session
4. To remove an environment variable, I tape unset var\_name
5. The head command displays the first few lines of the files, the tail command displays the last few lines of a file
6. To display the first few line: head myfile.txt
7. To display the last few line: tail myfile.txt
8. Yes, it is possible to specific the number of lines to display with the head command: head -n number file.txt
9. The -f option in the tail command is to follow the file
10. To monitor the content of a file in real0time with tail command: tail -f file.txt
11. The who command is used to provide a list of logged-in users, their terminal or sessions information, login time, and other related details
12. The nproc command is to retrieve and display the number of processing units available on a system. To use it only type nproc
13. The uname command is to retrieve and display specific system information (OS name, version, hardware architecture, and other. Uname with -s (to system name), -n (the network node hostname), -r (OS release), -m (the machine hardware name), -p (processor type), -v (OS version), -o (OS vendor)
14. The redirect > operator is used to redirect the output of a command to a file instead of displaying it on the screen
15. Command > file.txt to redirect the output of the command to the file
16. If the file already exists, it will be overwritten, if the file doesn’t exist it will be created
17. To append the output of a command to an existing file use >>
18. Command >> file.txt this command appends the output of the command to the end of the file
19. The tar command is used for creating, manipulating, and extracting archive files
20. Tar -cf archive.tar f1 f2 directory/ this command create a new archive file archive.tar containing f1, f2 and directory; tar -xf archive.tar this command extracts all the files and directories from the archive.tar file; tar -tf archive.tar this command lists the files and directories contained in the archive.tar file; tar -rf archive.tar newfile.txt this command appends the newfile.txt to the archive.tar file; tar -czf archive.tar.gz directory/ this command creates a compressed archive namedarchive.tar.gz
21. The zip command is widely used for compressing files and folders to reduce their size and facilitate easier storage, transfer, and sharing.
22. Zip archive.zip f1 f2 directory/ this command create a new zip archive file archive.zip containing f1, f2, and directory; unzip archive.zip this command extracts all the files and directories; unzip -l archive.zip this command lists the files and directories containing in archive.zip file; zip -r archive.zip newfile.txt this command append newfile.txt to archive.zip; zip -u archive.zip f1 this command update the archive.zip by adding or updating f1 within the archive.
23. The scp command is used for securely transferring files between remote hosts over a network ensuring data integrity and confidentiality during the transfer
24. Copy file from a local system to a remote system: scp localfile.txt remoteuser@remotehost:/path/destination/
25. Copy file from remote system to a local system: scp remoteuser@remotehost:/path/file /local/destination/
26. Copy directory, scp can copying of entire directories and their contents using -r option
27. The vimdiff command opens vim in a special mode to allow to viually compare the contents of multiple and perform various operation on them
28. To compare files side by side : vimdiff file1.txt file2.txt
29. The difference between diff and vimdiff commands:

* Diff command: operates in a command-line interface, is generates a textual representation of the differences between files
* Vimdiff command: providesa visual representationof the differences within the vim editor

1. The alias command is used to create and manage custom command shortcuts, known as aliases and allow to create shorter, more convenient, or personalized versions of commands or to add additional functionality to existing commands
2. To create a alias: alias alias-name=`command` example: alias misejour=`sudo apt update && sudo apt upgrade`
3. By default aliases are only available in the current shell session. To make an alias available every time you open a new terminal session, you can add the alias command to your shell’s configuration file, such as ~/.bashrc for bash.