1. The first slash in linux represents the root directory of the file system hierarchy
2. The difference between mv and cp command are:

* Mv: is used to move file or directory from one location to another
* Cp: is used to create a copy of a file or directory

1. In linux all the configuration are located are: /etc, /usr/local/etc, /home/<username>/.config, /etc/opt, /etc/sysconfig, /var
2. To know the linux distribution, I can check: cat /etc/os-release, cat /etc/issue, cat /etc/issue.net, lsb\_release -a, cat /proc/version, hostnamectl
3. The command to view files and director located in my current directory is ‘ls’
4. To create a fille called “devops” I tape touch devops. To create a directory called “learning”, I tape mkdir learning
5. The command that takes users to their home directory is: cd, cd ¬
6. To move to a previous directory I tape cd ..
7. Recursively refers to the action of performing an operation on a given directory and all of its subdirectories in a hierarchical manner. Example: rm -r directory\_name to delete a directory and all its subdirectories and files. Cp -r source\_directory destination\_drectory to copy directories and their contents recursively
8. To create directory if none exist is mkdir -p /devops/linux/learning/100k.
9. Home directory is where users can store and organize their personal files and directories.
10. To find the ip address in linux I tape: ifconfig
11. To create a new directory in linux I tape: mkdir directory\_name or mkdir /path/directory\_name
12. Cd command is used to change the current working directory. Cd directory\_path
13. The mv command is used to move or rename files and directories. Mv file.txt directory/ to move file to the directory,
14. To rename a file I use mv command. Mv myfile.txt newfile.txt to rename myfile.txt to newfile.txt or mv myfile.txt destination/newfile.txt, move the file myfile.txt to the destination directory and rename it to newfile.txt
15. To delete a file I tape rm file-name
16. To find a size of the file I tape: ls -l file-name
17. The touch command is used to create new empty files or update the timestamp of existing files.. touch newfile.txt
18. In linux, wildcards represent one or multiple characters in file operations: \* represents any number of characters in a filename example \*.txt; ? represents a single character in a filename example file?.txt; [] matches any single character within a specified range.
19. To copy recursively a directory and its contents to another location: cp -r initial\_directory/ destination\_directory/
20. The rm command is used to remove or delete files and directories, example rm -r directory\_name
21. The wc command is used to cout the number of lines, words, and characters in a file or input provided trough standard input: wc -l file.txt to count lines, wc -w file.txt to count the words, wc -c file.txt to count characters
22. The head command is to allowing you to quickly preview or examine the content at the beginning of a file example head -n number file.txt to display the first number lines of the file. The tail command is to show the end of a file, example: tail -n number file.txt to display the last number lines of the file, to follow the file I add -f
23. The du command is to provide information about the amount of disk space occupied by files and directories, example du -sh directory-name to display the disk usage in a format that is easier to read
24. The less command is to allow users to navigate through large amounts of text easily, search for specific patterns, and perform various operations on the displayed content: less file.txt to view the content of a file.
25. To count the number of files and directories: ls -l ! wc -l
26. To view the content of the file I can use: cat command, less command or more command
27. The difference between cat and less command

* Displaying file contents
  + Cat: is used to concatenate and display the content of one or more files
  + Less: is a pager program that allows you to view file contents interactively
* Interactivity and navigation
  + Cat: provides no interactive features or navigation options
  + Less: offers interactive features for navigating and searching within the file content
* Handling large file
  + Cat: reads the entire file content and outputs it all at once
  + Less: loads and displays content on-demand, allowing you to view and navigate through the file without overwhelming the system’s memory.