1. perform all the Linux admin commands

Ans:

1. File and Directory Commands:

- ls: List directory contents.

- pwd: Print working directory.

- cd: Change directory.

- mkdir: Make directory.

- cp: Copy files/directories.

- mv: Move (rename) files/directories.

- rm: Remove/delete files or directories.

- touch: Create an empty file.

2. File Viewing and Editing:

- cat: Concatenate and display the content of files.

- nano or vim/vi: Text editors for creating or editing files.

3. File Permissions:

- chmod: Change file permissions.

- chown: Change file owner.

- chgrp: Change file group.

4. User Management:

- whoami: Display the current username.

- who: Display who is logged in.

- passwd: Change user password.

- useradd: Add a new user.

- userdel: Delete a user.

6. Process Management:

- ps: Display information about running processes.

- kill: Terminate a process.

- killall: Kill processes by name.

- pkill: Send signals to processes based on name.

8. Network Commands:

- ifconfig or ip: Display and configure network interfaces.

- ping: Check network connectivity.

- netstat: Display network connections, routing tables, interface statistics, masquerade connections, and multicast memberships.

9. Compression and Archiving:

- tar: Create and extract tar archives.

- gzip: Compress or decompress files.

- zip,unzip: Create and extract zip archives.

10. Miscellaneous:

- echo: Display a message.

- date: Display or set the system date and time.

- grep: Search for patterns in files.

- find: Search for files and directories.

- wget or curl: Download files from the internet.\



