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Assignment No 1

Top Linux Commands

AIM

→ To study top 55 linux commands

Commands & One Liner Descriptions

- 1) ls (command → ls)
 - a) The most frequently used command in Linux to list directories

The screenshot shows a Linux desktop environment with a terminal window and a code editor window.

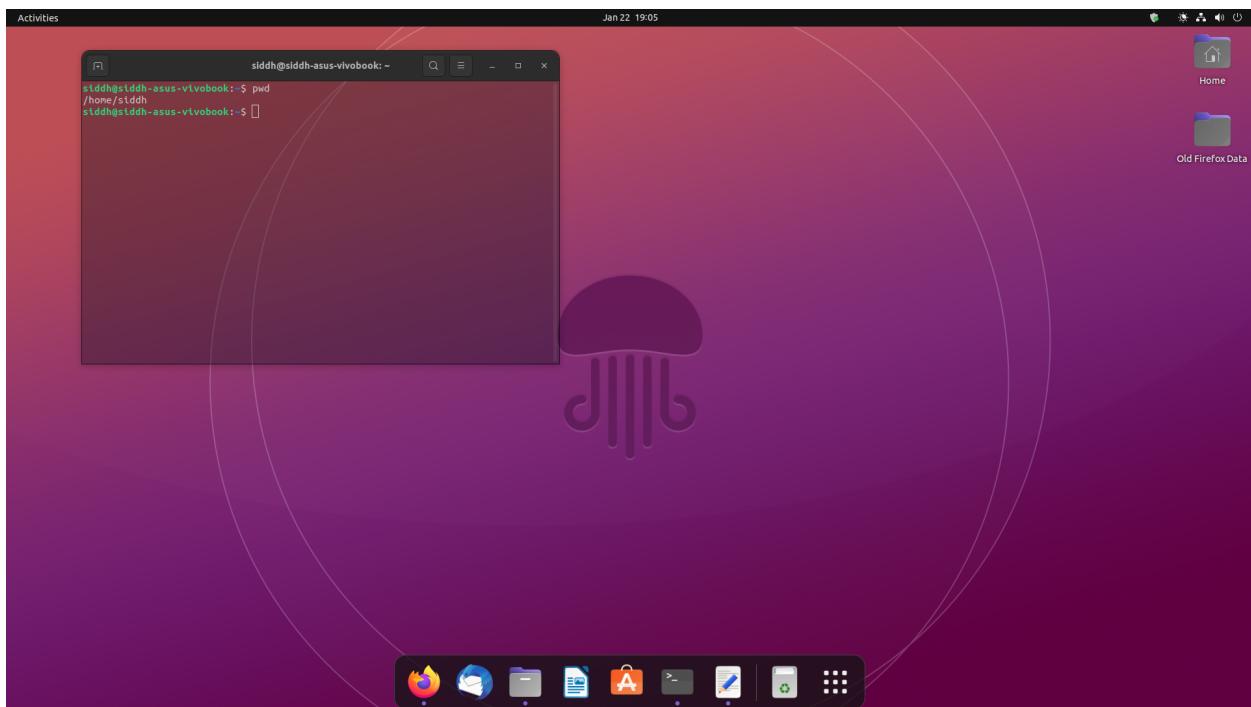
In the terminal window (Activities Terminal), the command `ls` is run, displaying the contents of the current directory:

```
siddh@siddh-asus-vivobook:~$ ls
a.out    Desktop   file    lex.yy.c    Public    'Third Year'
archive.tar.gz  Documents  file.tar  ls        sample.l  Videos
Cloud      Downloads  forkdemo.cpp  Music     snap      VTT
'db assign 5'  exp       help.txt  Pictures  Templates
```

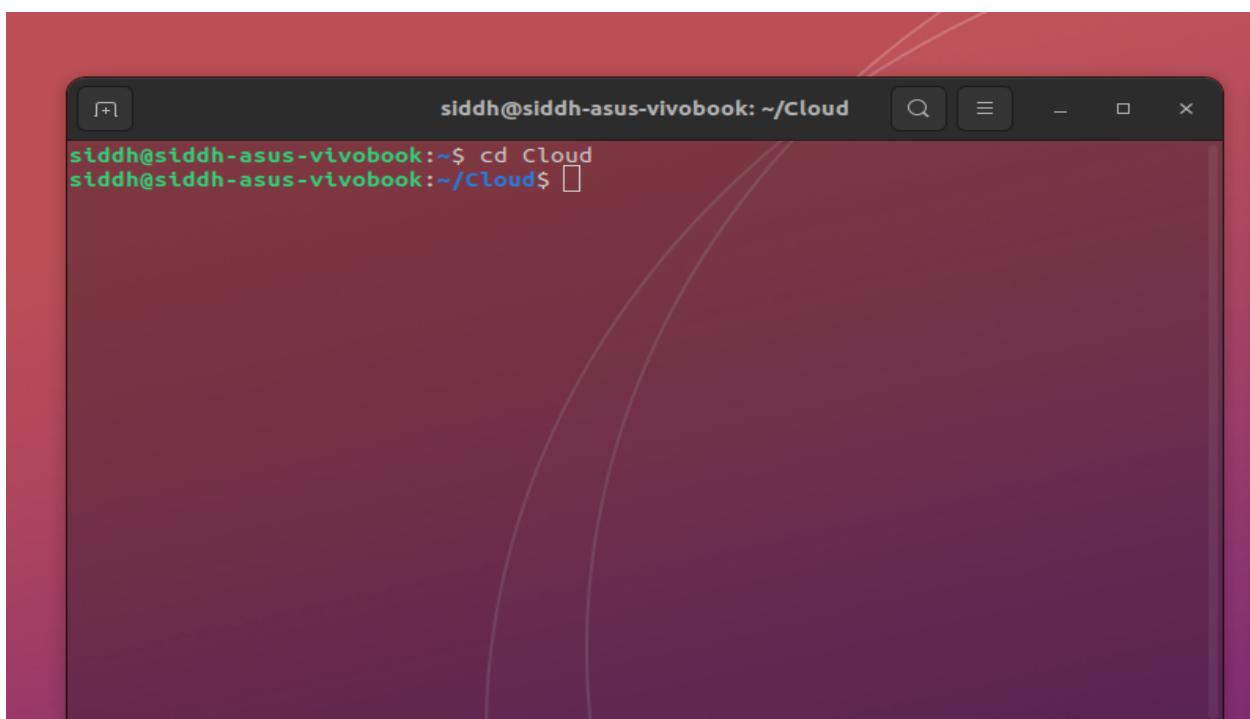
In the code editor window (Linux Commands for DevOps Engineer), it contains a list of 55 Linux commands with their descriptions:

```
1 There are the top 55 Linux Commands You Must Know as a cloud&devops engineer:
2
3 01. ls - The most frequently used command in Linux to list directories
4 02. pwd - Print working directory command in Linux
5 03. cd - Linux command to navigate through directories
6 04. mkdir - Command used to create directories in Linux
7 05. mv - Move or rename files in Linux
8 06. cp - Similar usage as mv but for copying files in Linux
9 07. rm - Delete files or directories
10. touch - Create blank/empty files
11. ln - Create symbolic links (shortcuts) to other files
12. cat - Display file contents on the terminal
13. clear - Clear the terminal display
14. echo - Print any text that follows the command
15. less - Linux command to display paged outputs in the terminal
16. man - Access manual pages for all Linux commands
17. uname - Linux command to get basic information about the OS
18. vi - Text editor
19. tar - Command to extract and compress files in Linux
20. grep - Search for a string within an output
21. head - Return the specified number of lines from the top
22. tail - Return the specified number of lines from the bottom
23. diff - Find the difference between two files
24. cmp - Allows you to check if two files are identical
25. comm - Command to extract common lines between two files
26. sort - Linux command to sort the contents of a file while outputting
27. export - Export environment variables in Linux
28. zip - Zip files in Linux
29. unzip - Unzip files in Linux
30. ssh - Secure Shell command in Linux
31. service - Linux command to start and stop services
32. ps - Display active processes
33. kill - Kill or terminate active processes by process ID or name
34. df - Display disk free space information
35. mount - Mount file systems in Linux
36. chmod - Command to change file permissions
37. chown - Command for granting ownership of files or folders
38. ifconfig - Display network interfaces and IP addresses
39. traceroute - Trace all the network hops to reach the destination
40. wget - Direct download files from the internet
41. ufw - Firewall command
42. iptables - Rule firewall for all other firewall utilities to interface with
```

- 2) pwd (command → pwd)
a) Print the working directory!

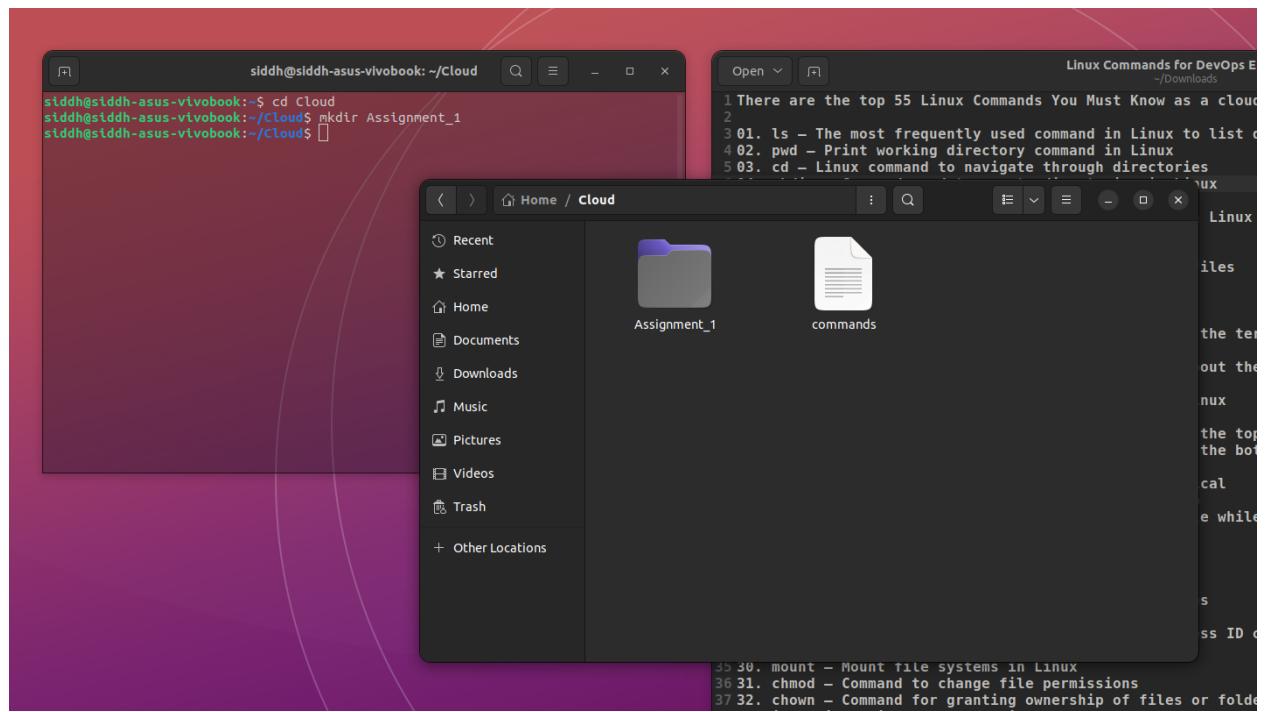


- 3) cd (command → cd folderName)
a) Change directory from one directory to another



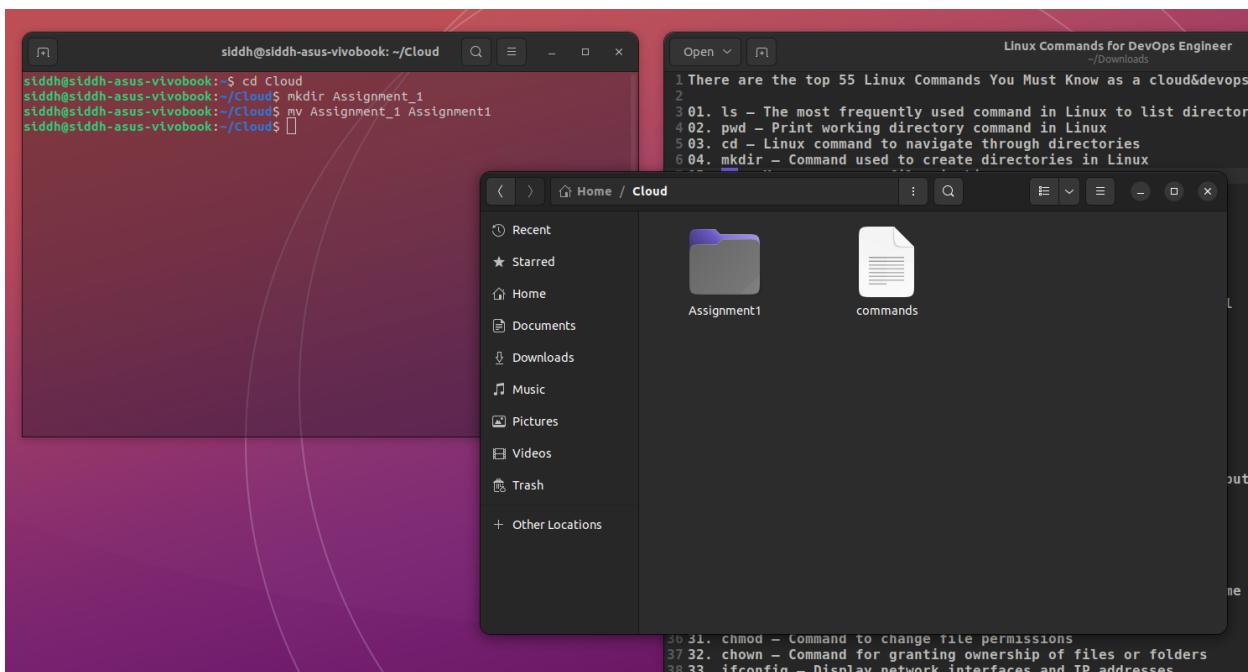
4) mkdir (command → mkdir myNewFile)

a) Makes a directory

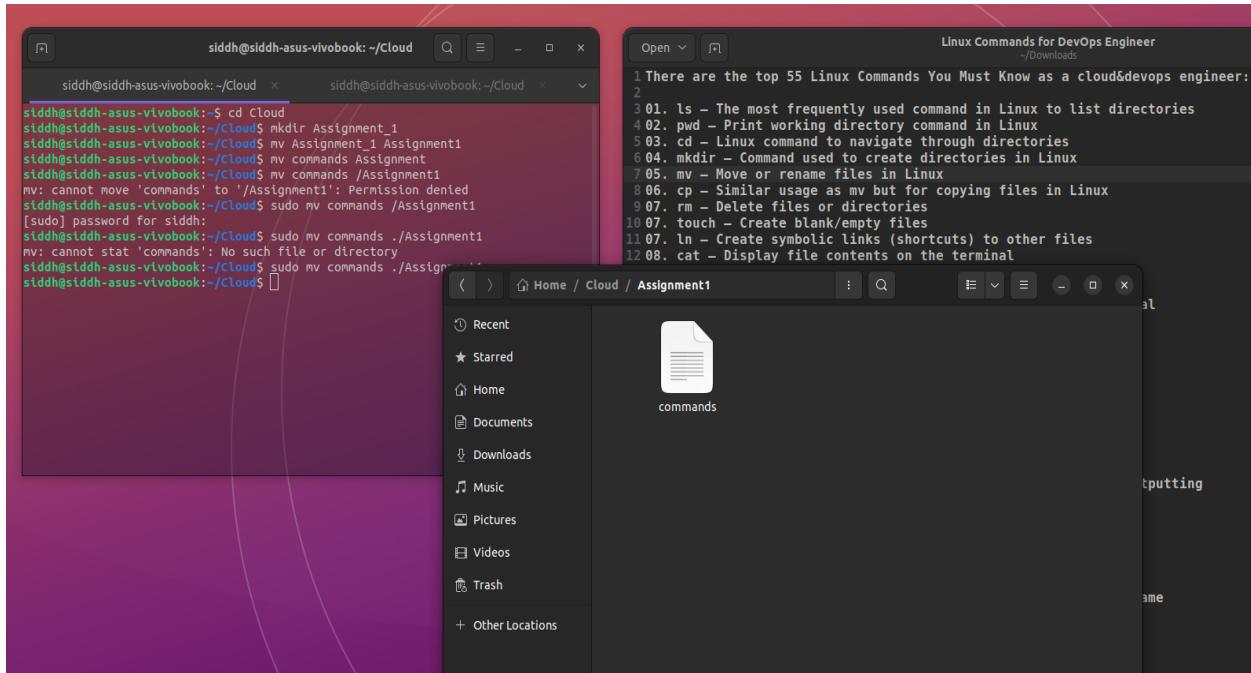


5) mv

a) Used for moving and renaming files
b) Rename example (command → mv file.txt file1.txt)

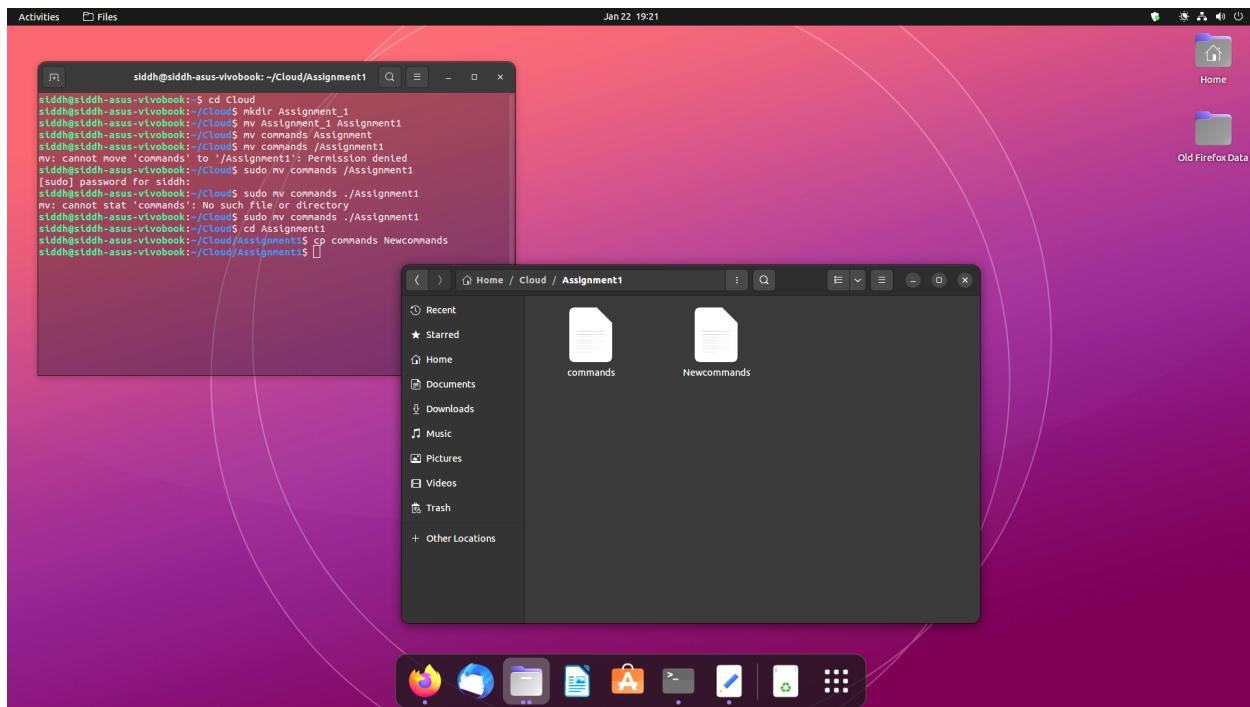


c) Move example (command → mv file.txt ./file1.txt)



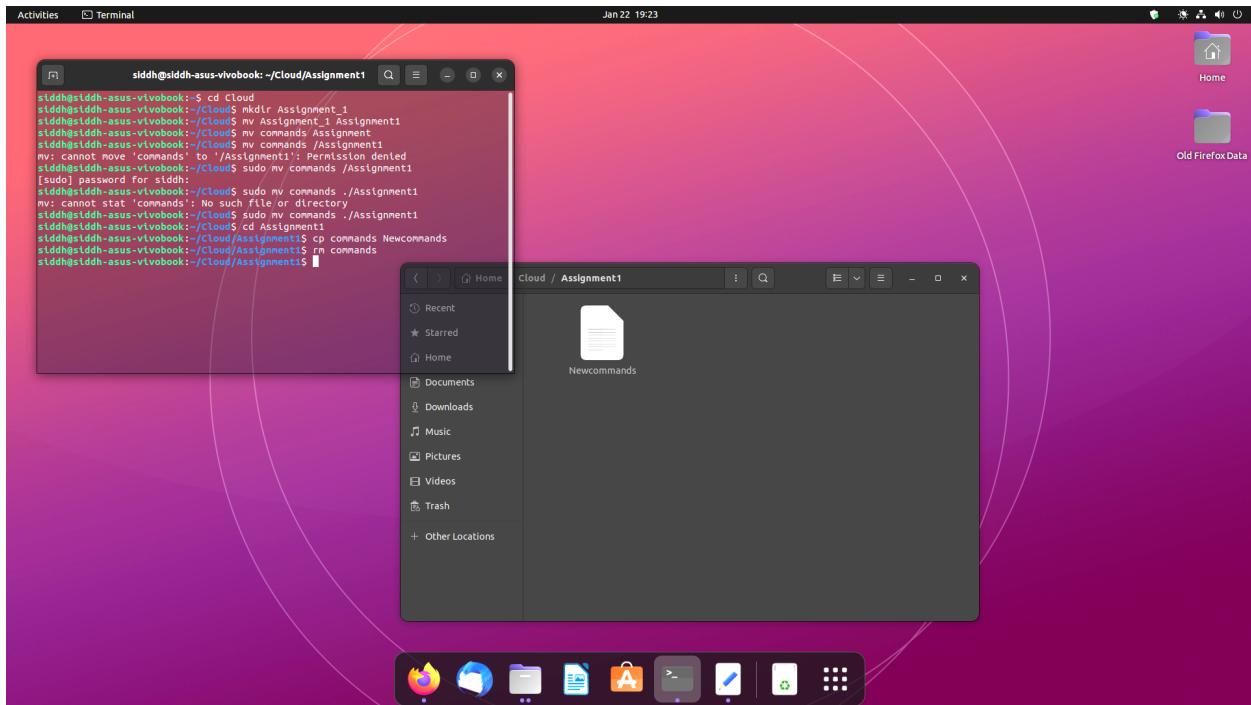
6) cp (command → cp file.txt file1.txt)

a) Used for copying



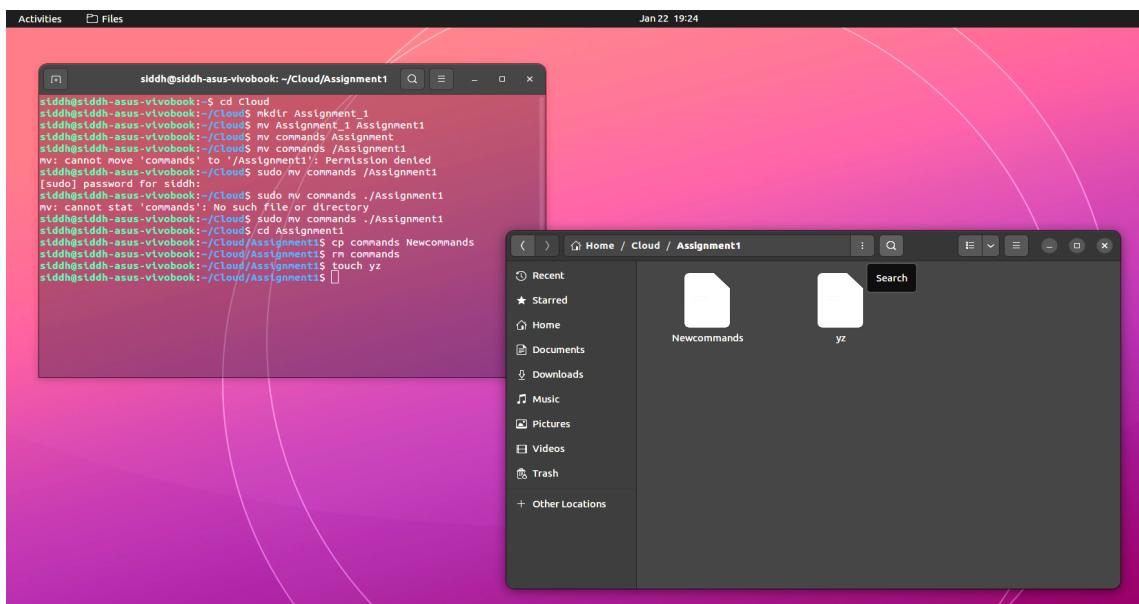
7) rm (rm file.txt)

- a) Used for removing files



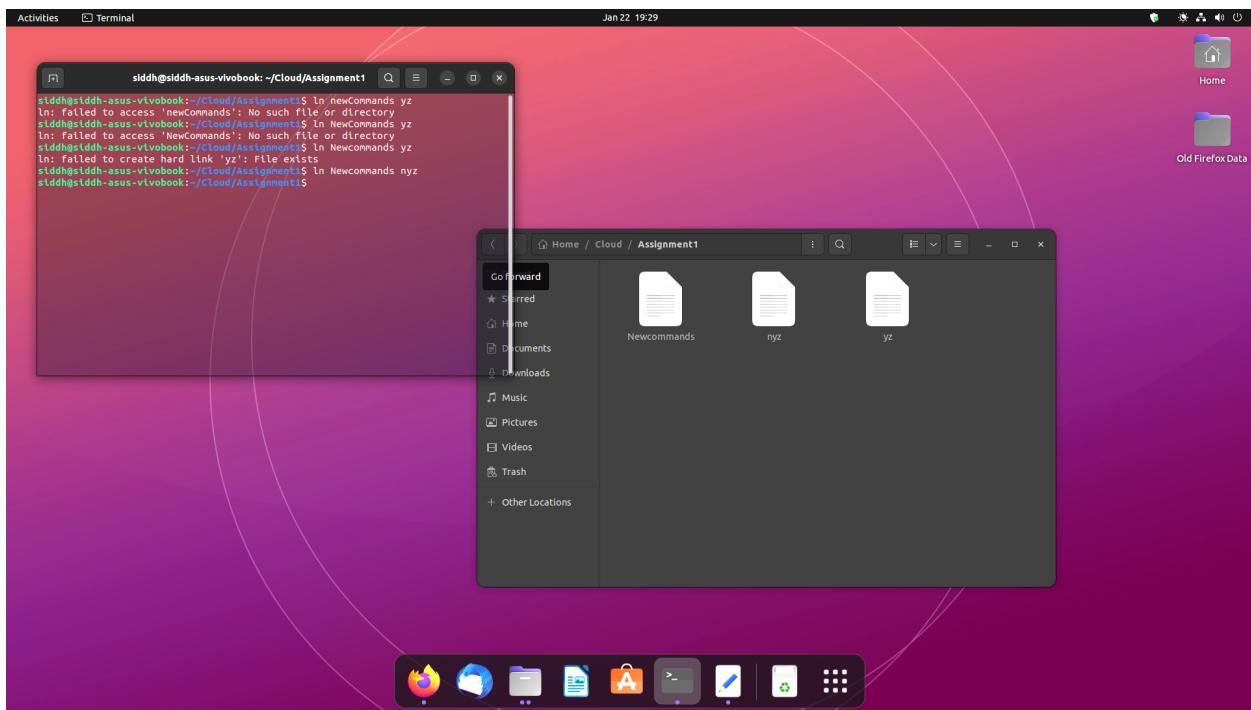
8) touch (command → touch xyz)

- a) Create files



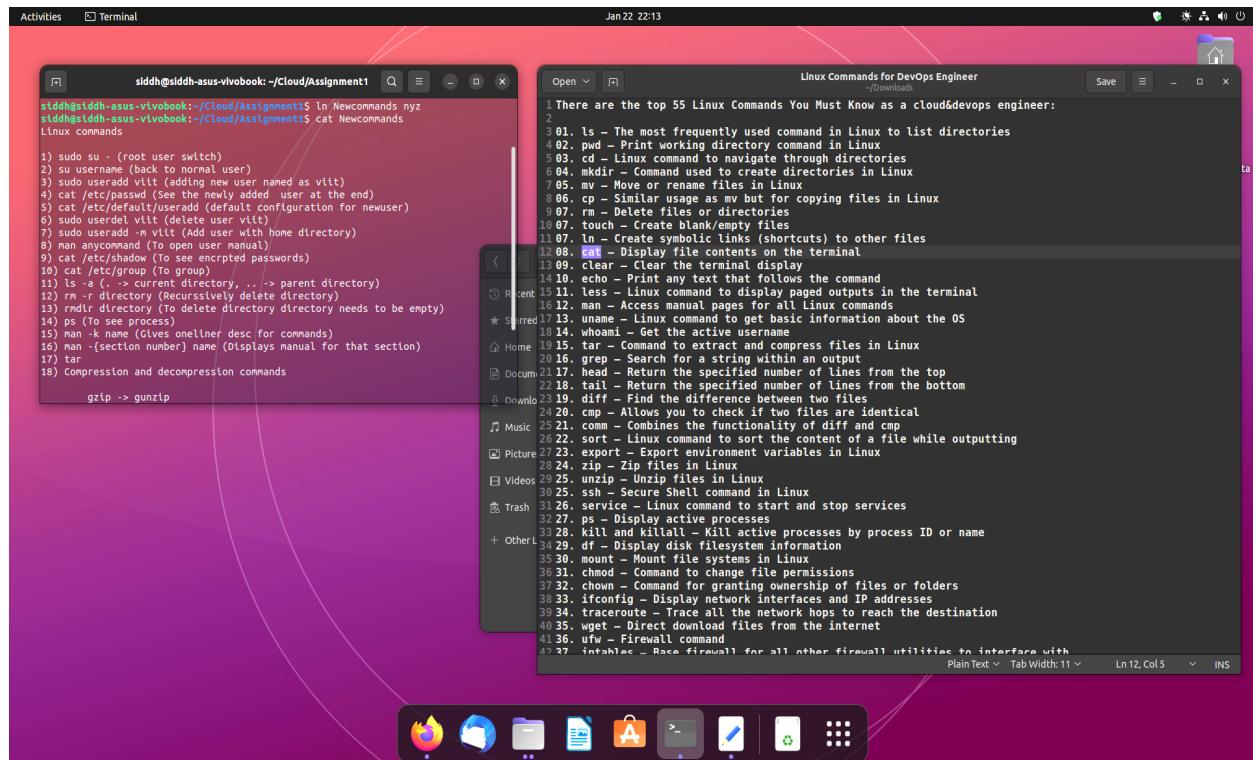
9) ln (command → ln file.txt xyz)

- a) Used for linking



10) cat (command → cat file.txt)

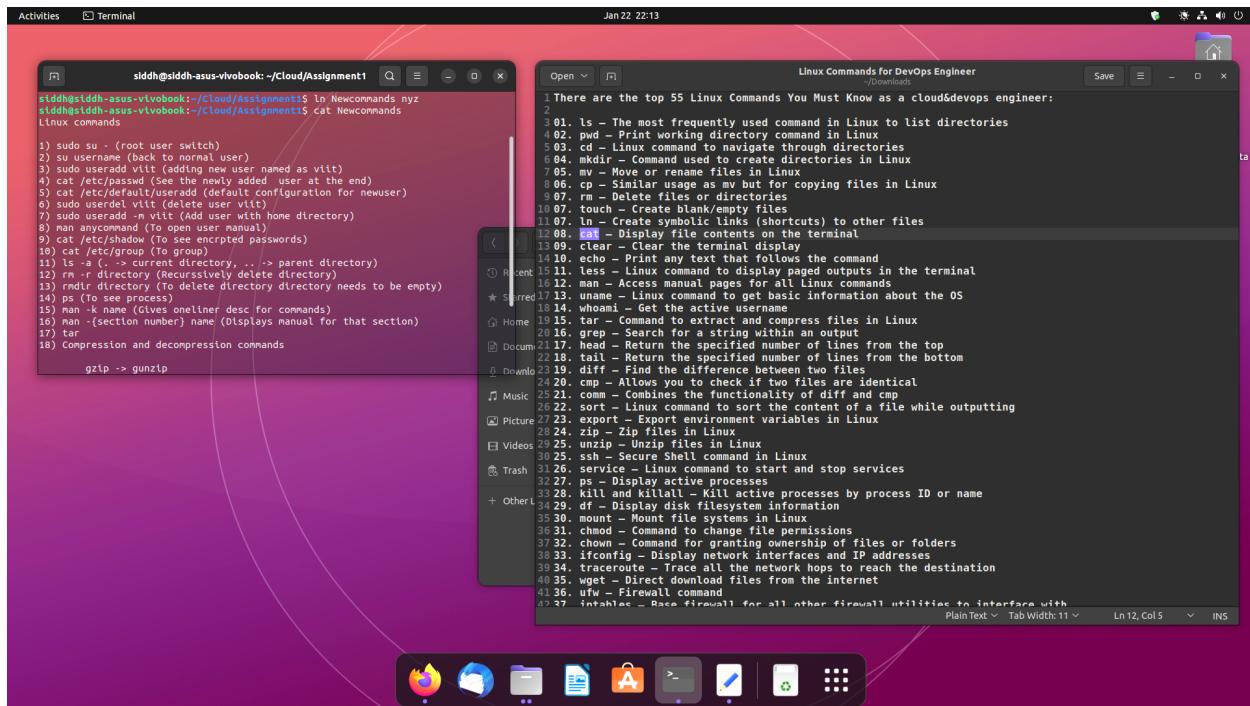
a) Used to display commands



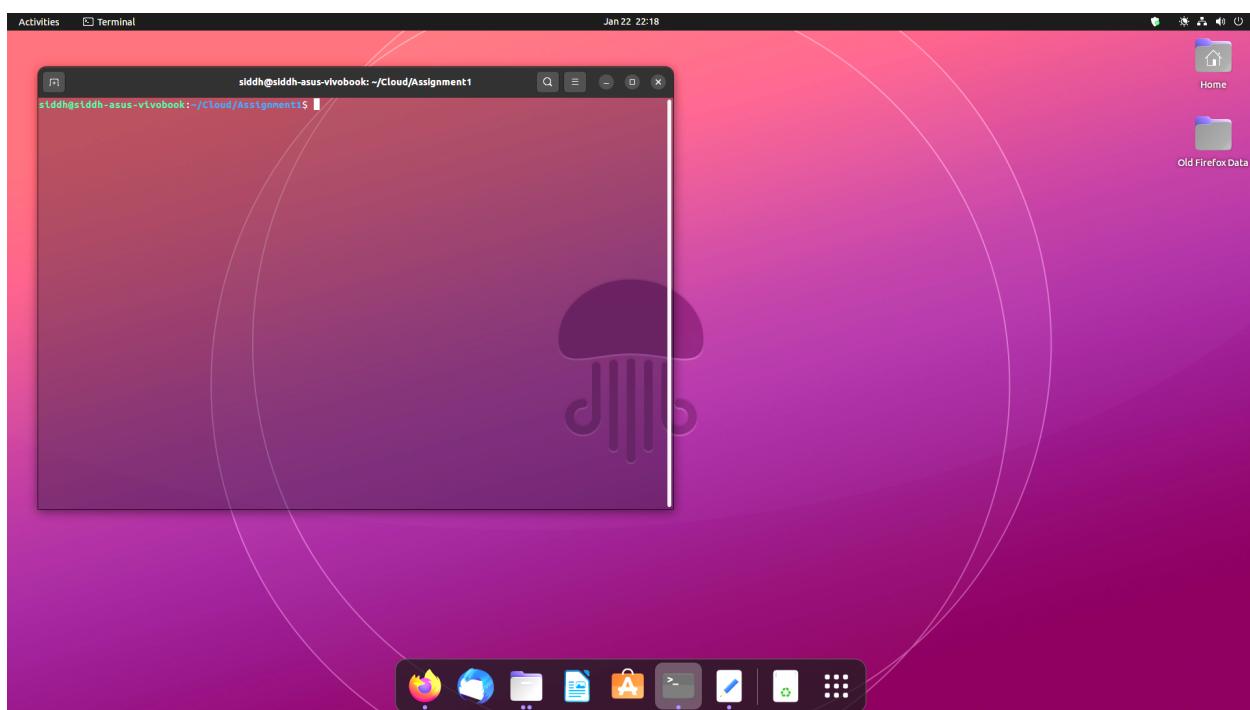
11) Clear (command → clear)

a) Clears the terminal

i) Before

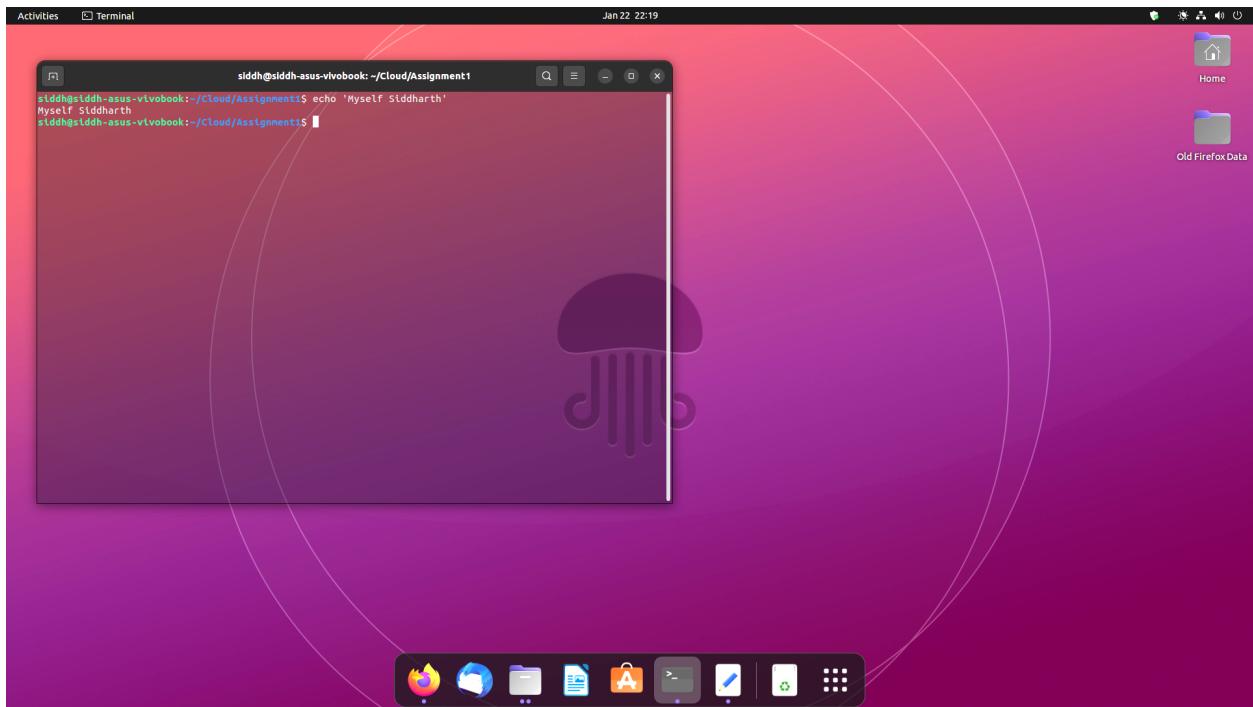


ii) After



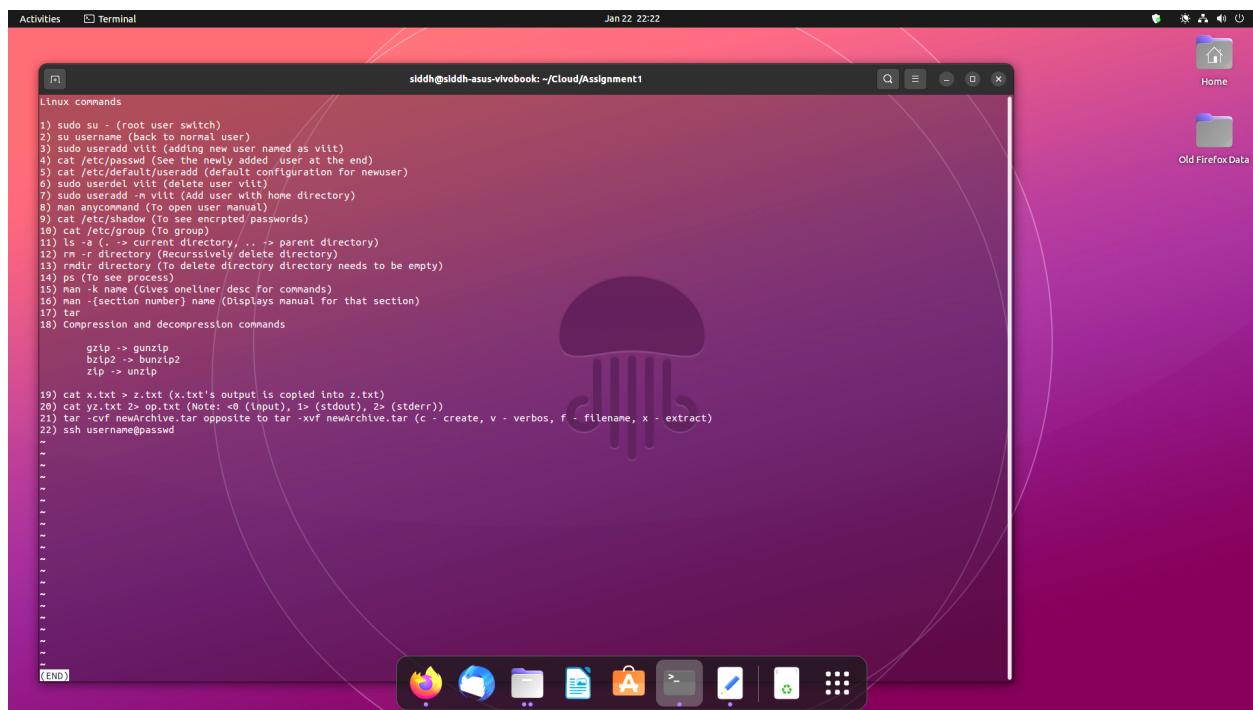
12) echo (command → echo 'hello world!')

a) Echo command is used to prints string on terminal



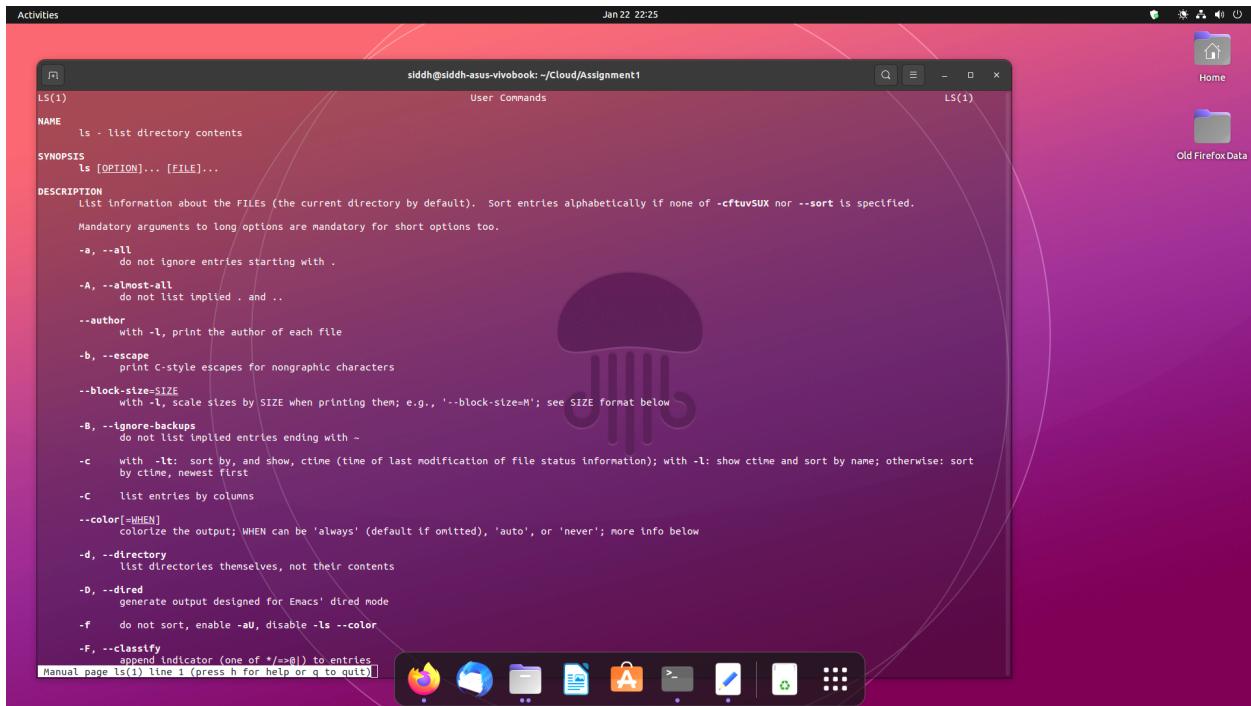
13) less (command → less file.txt)

a) Linux command to display paged outputs in the terminal



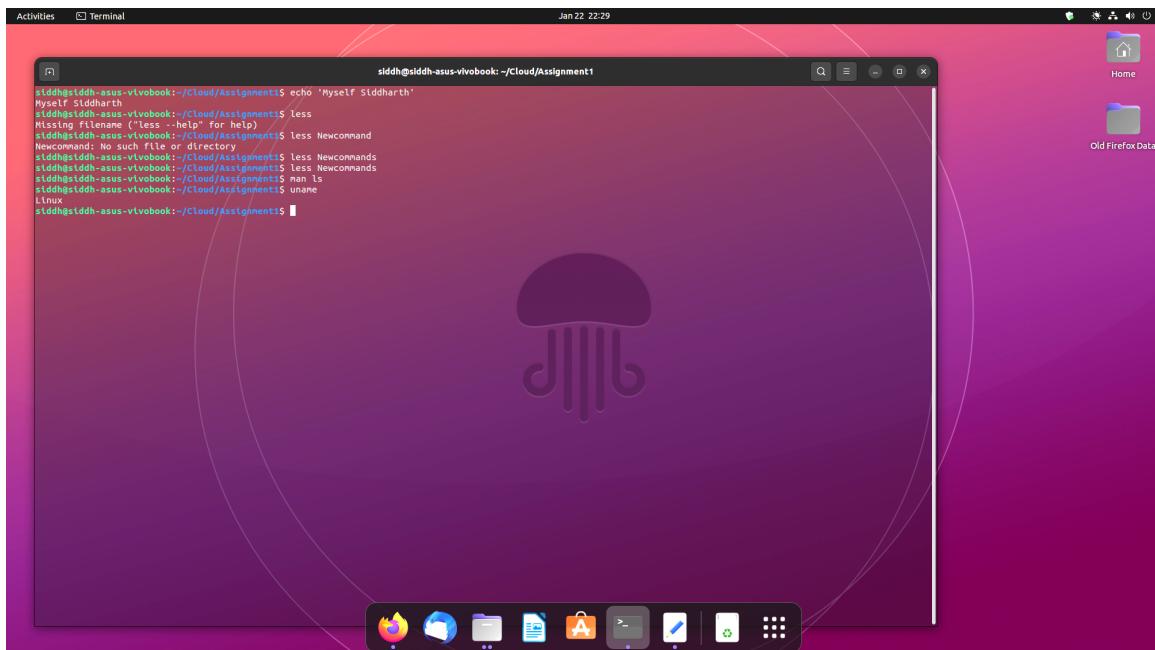
14) man (command → man anyCommand)

a) Access manual pages for all Linux commands



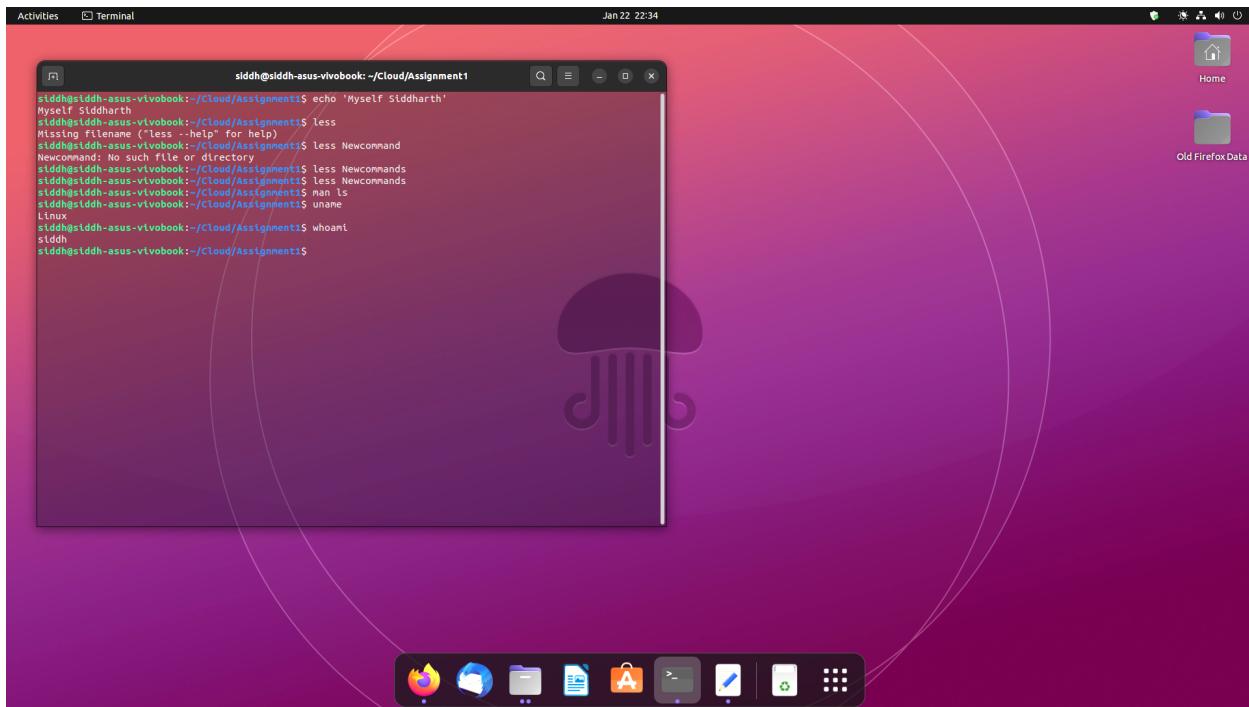
15) uname (command → uname)

a) Linux command to get basic information about the OS



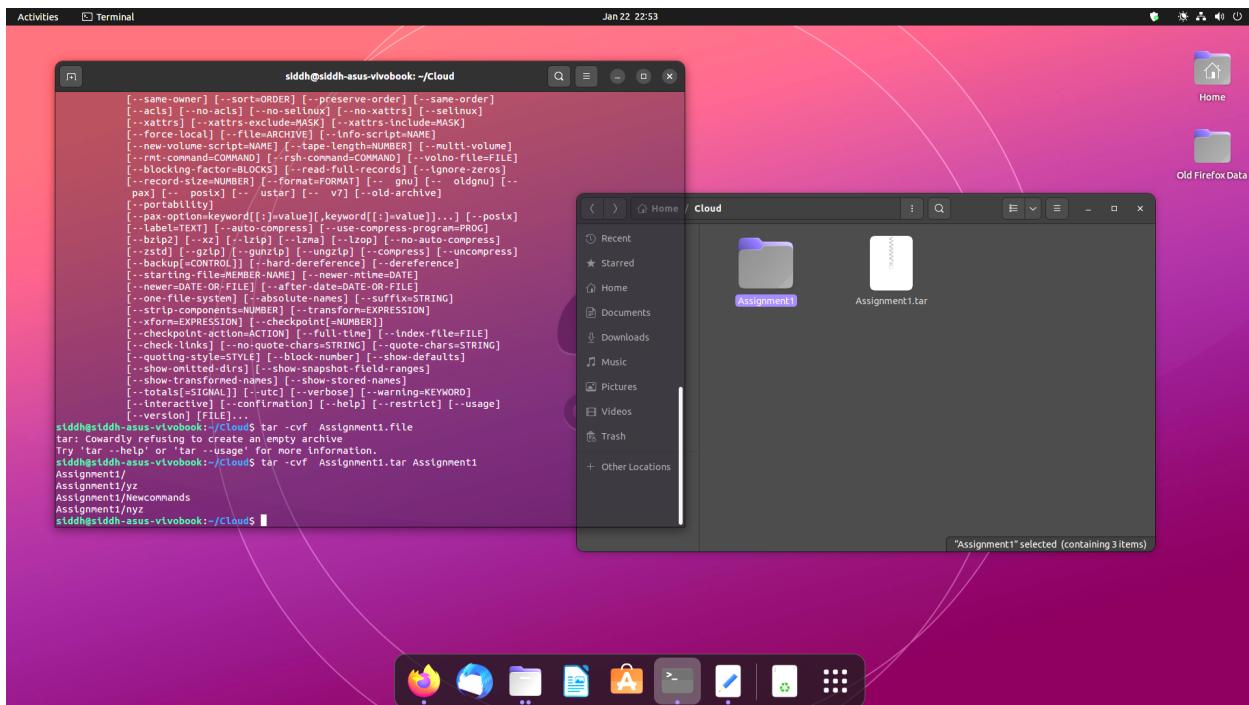
16) whoami (command → whoami)

- a) Get the active username

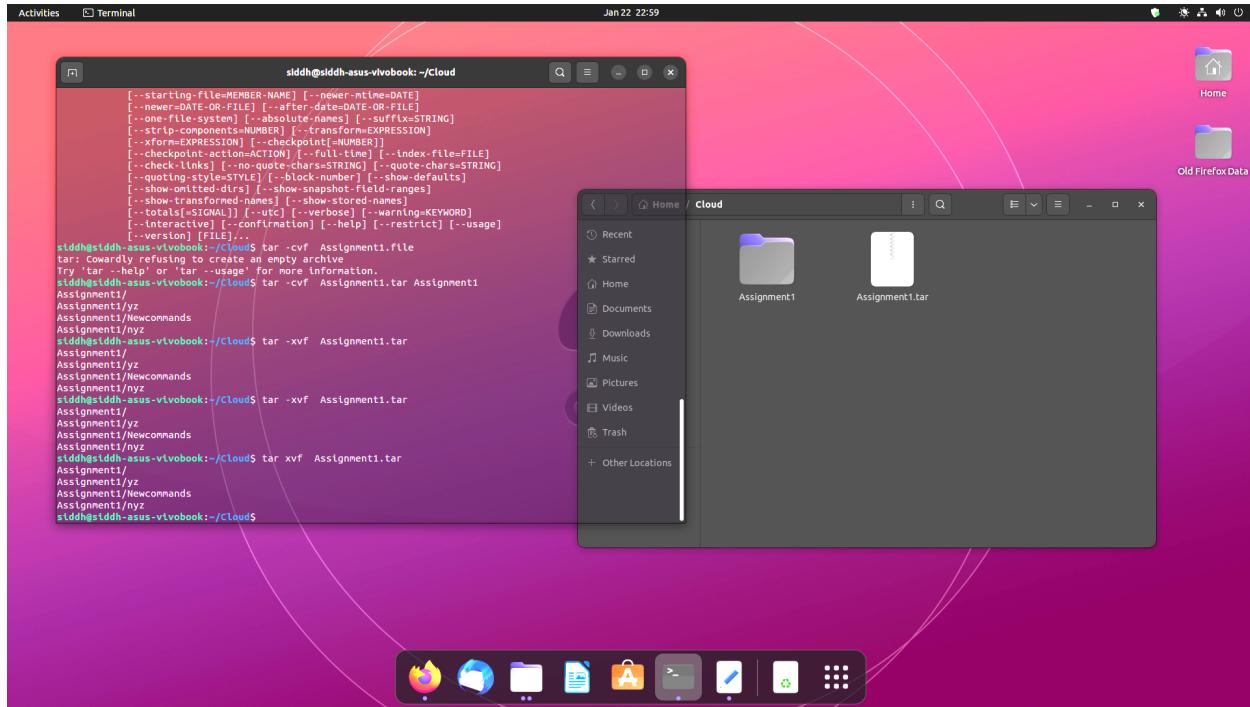


17) tar (command → tar -cvf file.tar file.txt)

- a) This command creates a tar file called file.tar which is the Archive of all files in current directory

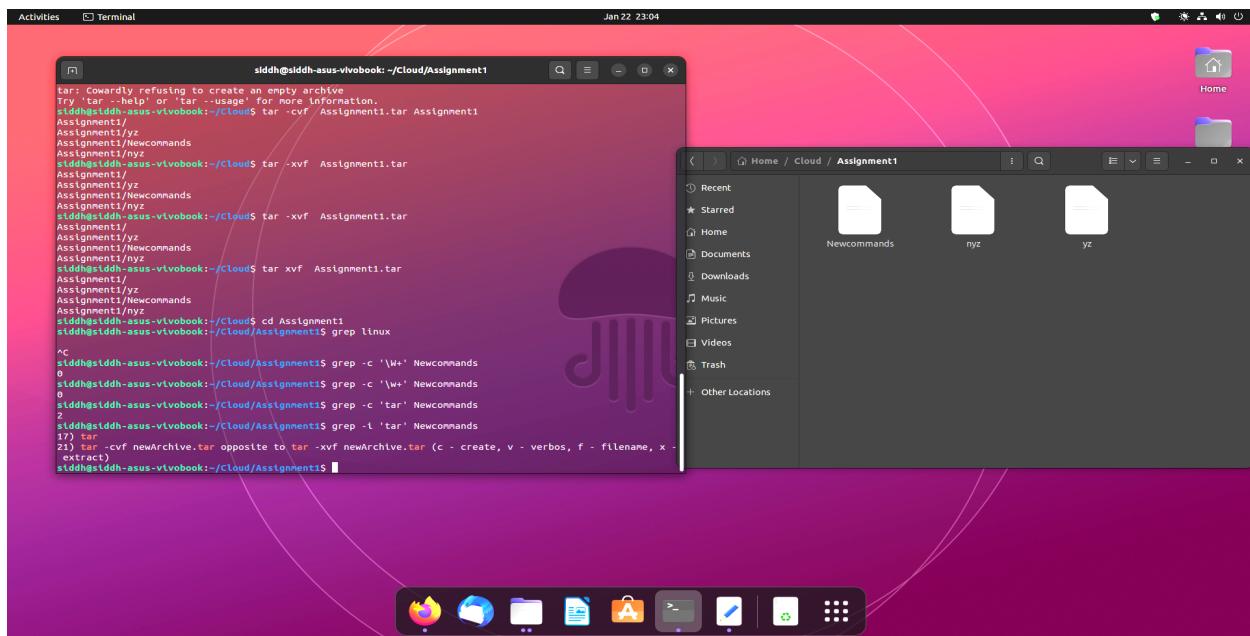


b) Extracting (command → tar -xvf file.tar)



18) grep (command → grep -i 'string' file.txt)

- a) It searches for the string in a certain file
- b) We can also give it options like -i and -c to get what we desire



19) head (command → head file.txt)

- a) Sees the first 5 lines in the text file

A screenshot of a Linux desktop environment. On the left, there is a terminal window titled "Activities Text Editor" showing command-line history related to file operations like tar and grep. On the right, there is another terminal window titled "Linux Commands for DevOps Engineer" which is a help documentation for various Linux commands. Below the terminals is a dock with several icons, including a browser, file manager, and system tools. A help window titled "Linux Commands for DevOps Engineer" is open, displaying a list of commands from 0 to 45, each with a brief description.

```
siddh@siddh-asus-vivobook:~/Cloud/Assignment1
Assignment1/nyz
siddh@siddh-asus-vivobook:~/Cloud$ tar -xvf Assignment1.tar
Assignment1/
Assignment1/yz
Assignment1/Newcommands
Assignment1/nyz
siddh@siddh-asus-vivobook:~/Cloud$ tar xvf Assignment1.tar
Assignment1/
Assignment1/yz
Assignment1/Newcommands
Assignment1/nyz
siddh@siddh-asus-vivobook:~/Cloud$ cd Assignment1
siddh@siddh-asus-vivobook:~/Cloud/Assignment1$ grep linux
^C
siddh@siddh-asus-vivobook:~/Cloud/Assignment1$ grep -c '\W+' Newcommands
0
siddh@siddh-asus-vivobook:~/Cloud/Assignment1$ grep -c '\w+' Newcommands
0
siddh@siddh-asus-vivobook:~/Cloud/Assignment1$ grep -c 'tar' Newcommands
2
siddh@siddh-asus-vivobook:~/Cloud/Assignment1$ grep -i 'tar' Newcommands
17) tar
21) tar -cvf newArchive.tar opposite to tar -xvf newArchive.tar (c - create, v - verbose, f - filename, x - extract)
siddh@siddh-asus-vivobook:~/Cloud/Assignment1$ head Newcommands
Linux commands
1) sudo su - (root user switch)
2) su username (back to normal user)
3) sudo useradd vltt (adding new user named as vltt)
4) cat /etc/passwd (See the newly added user at the end)
5) cat /etc/default/useradd (default configuration for newuser)
6) man useradd (To open user manual)
7) sudo useradd -m vltt (Add user with home directory)
8) man anycommand (To open user manual)
siddh@siddh-asus-vivobook:~/Cloud/Assignment1$ Plain Text Tab Width: 11 Ln 21, Col 9 INS
```

Linux Commands for DevOps Engineer

- 0 01. cd – Linux command to navigate through directories
- 0 02. mkdir – Command used to create directories in Linux
- 0 03. mv – Move or rename files in Linux
- 0 04. cp – Similar usage as mv but for copying files in Linux
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- 0 20. cmp – Allows you to check if two files are identical
- 0 21. sort – Linux command to sort the content of a file while outputting
- 0 22. export – Export environment variables in Linux
- 0 23. zip – Zip files in Linux
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- 0 25. ssh – Secure Shell command to start and stop services
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- 0 38. apt, pacman, yum, rpm – Package managers depending on the distro
- 0 39. sudo – Command to escalate privileges in Linux
- 0 40. cal – View a command-line calendar
- 0 41. alias – Create custom shortcuts for your regularly used commands

20) tail (command → tail file.txt)

- a) Returns the last file lines

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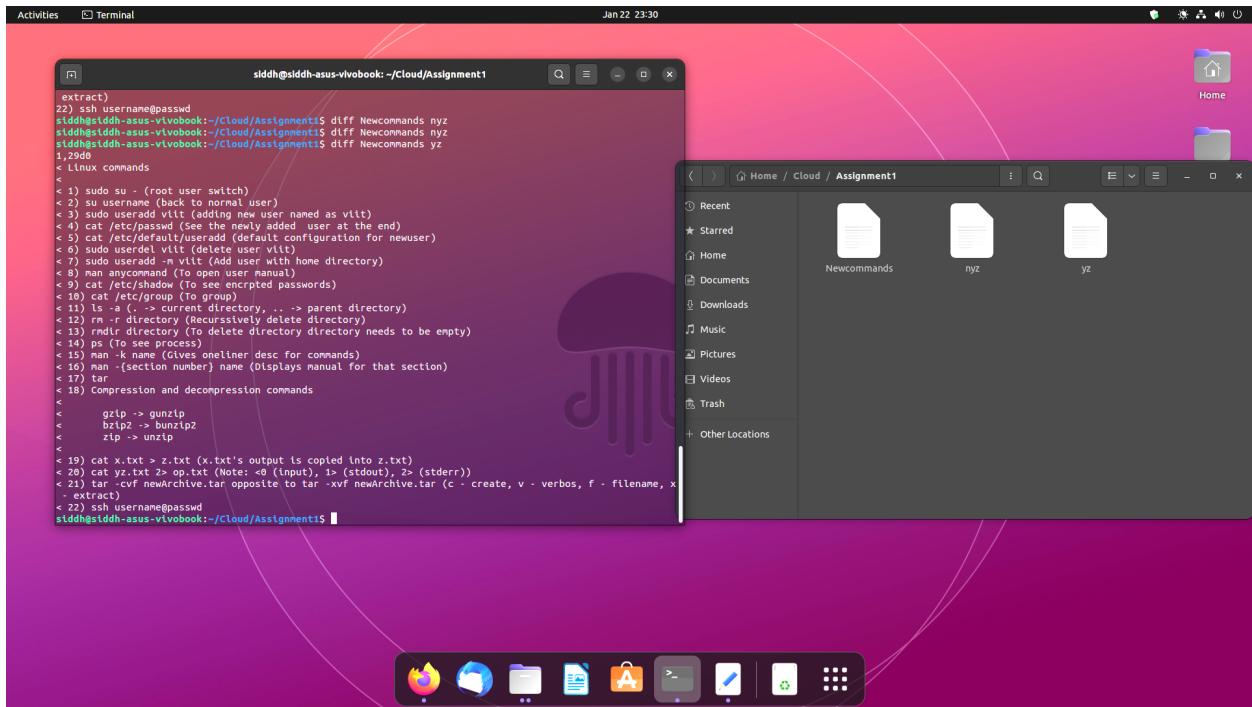
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7) sudo useradd -m vltt (Add user with home directory)
8) man anycommand (To open user manual)
siddh@siddh-asus-vivobook:~/Cloud/Assignment1$ tail Newcommands
18) Compression and decompression commands
      gzip -> gunzip
      bzip2 -> bunzip2
      zip -> unzip
19) cat x.txt > z.txt (x.txt's output is copied into z.txt)
20) cat yz.txt >> op.txt (Note: <0 (input), >1 (stdout), >2 (stderr))
21) tar -cvf newArchive.tar opposite to tar -xvf newArchive.tar (c - create, v - verbose, f - filename, x - extract)
22) ssh username@passwd
siddh@siddh-asus-vivobook:~/Cloud/Assignment1$ Plain Text Tab Width: 11 Ln 21, Col 9 INS
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Linux Commands for DevOps Engineer

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- 0 21. sort – Linux command to sort the content of a file while outputting
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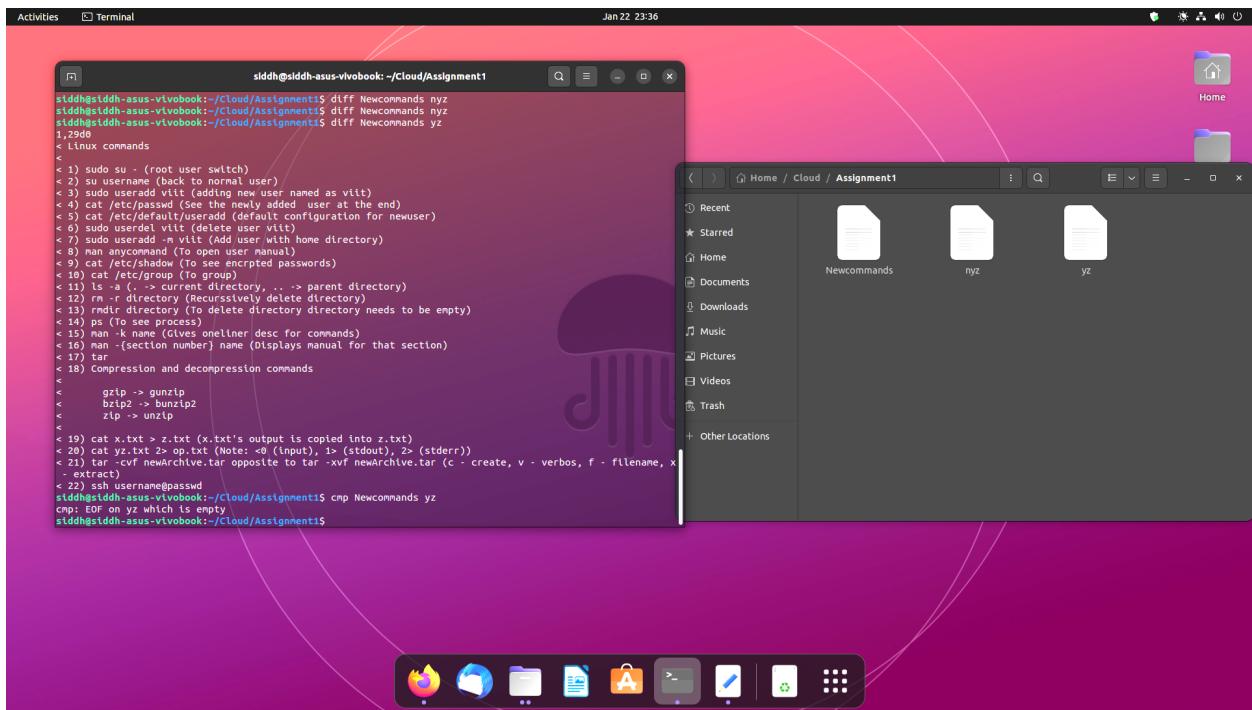
21) diff (command → diff file1.txt file2.txt)

a) Find difference between two files



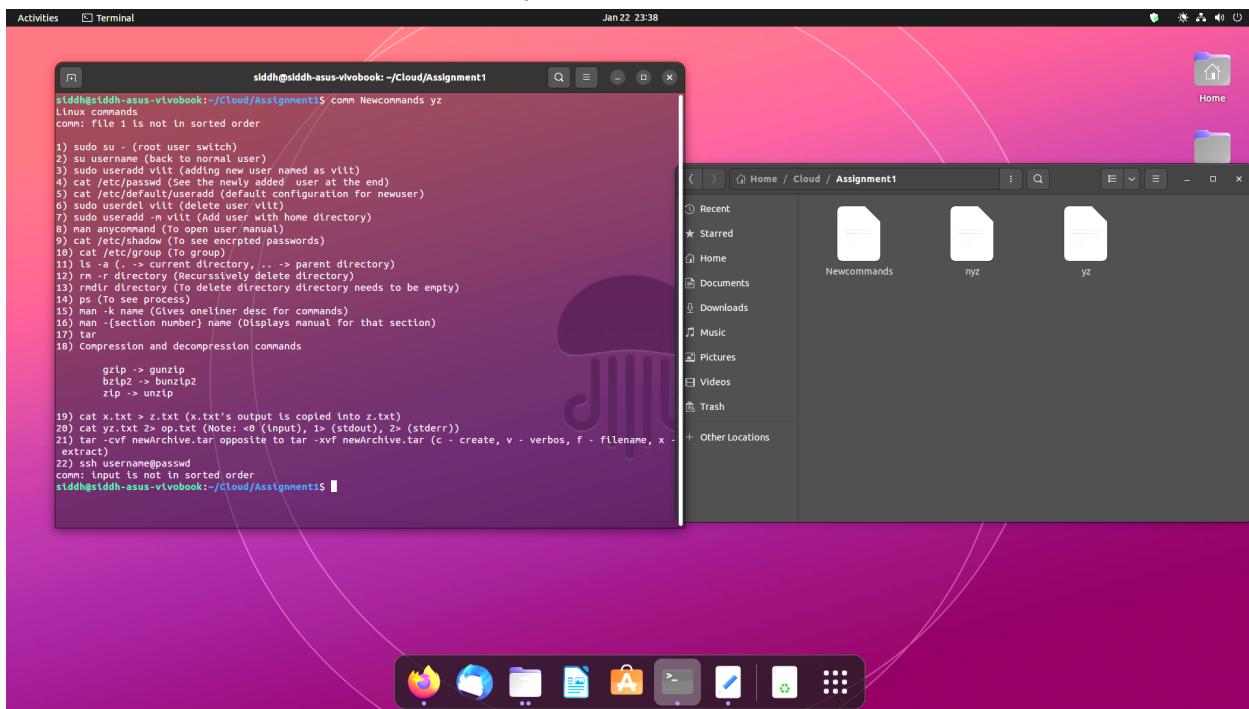
22) cmp (command → cmp file1.txt file2.txt)

a) Check if two files are identical



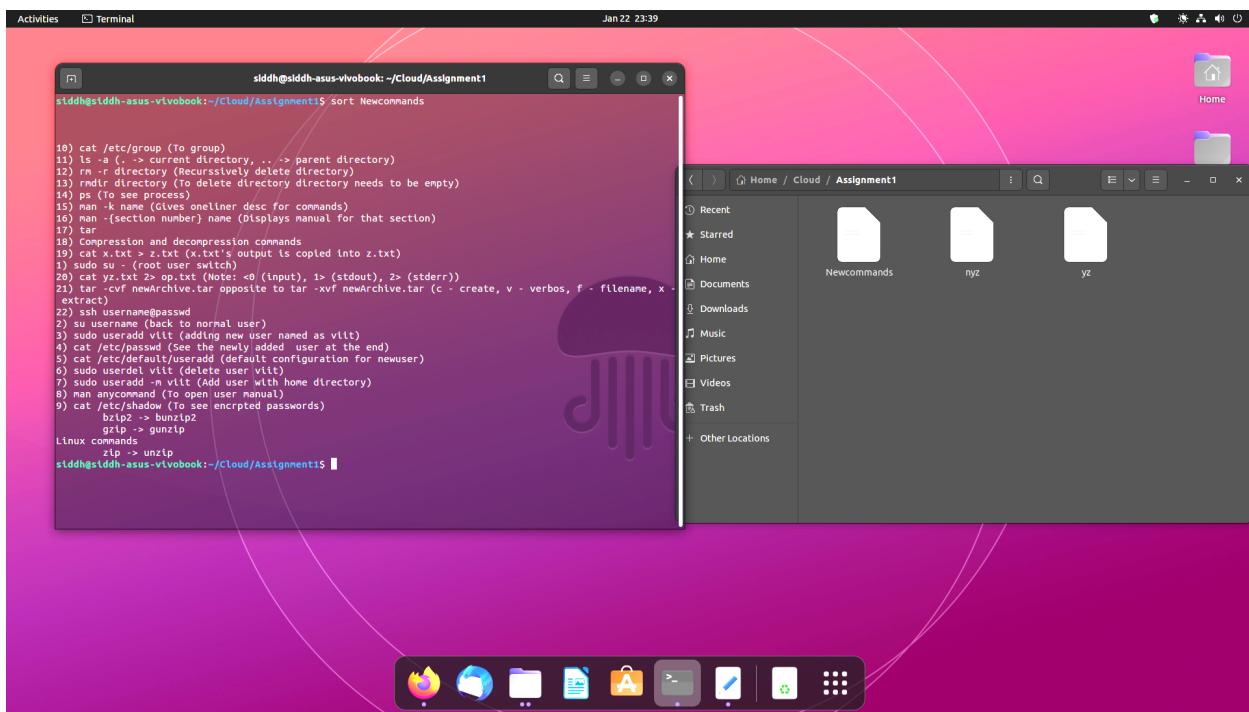
23) comm (command → comm file1.txt file2.txt)

a) Combines the functionality of diff and cmp



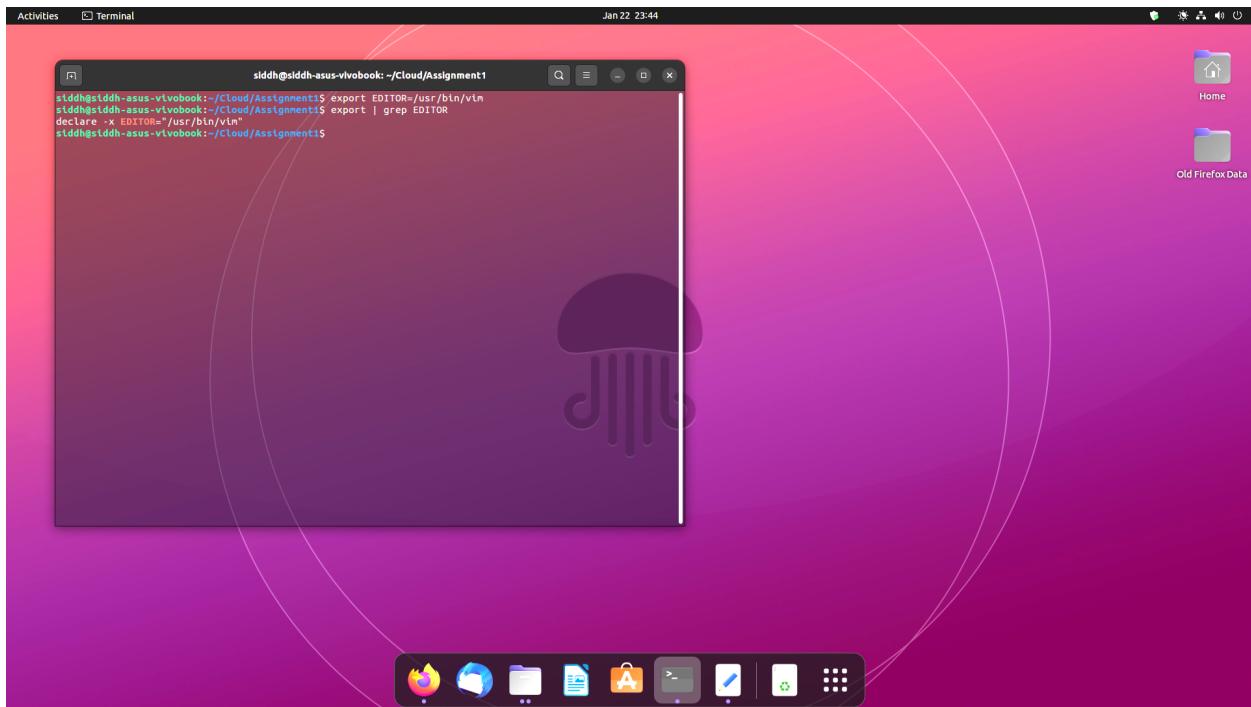
24) sort (command → sort file1.txt)

a) Sorts the file while outputting it



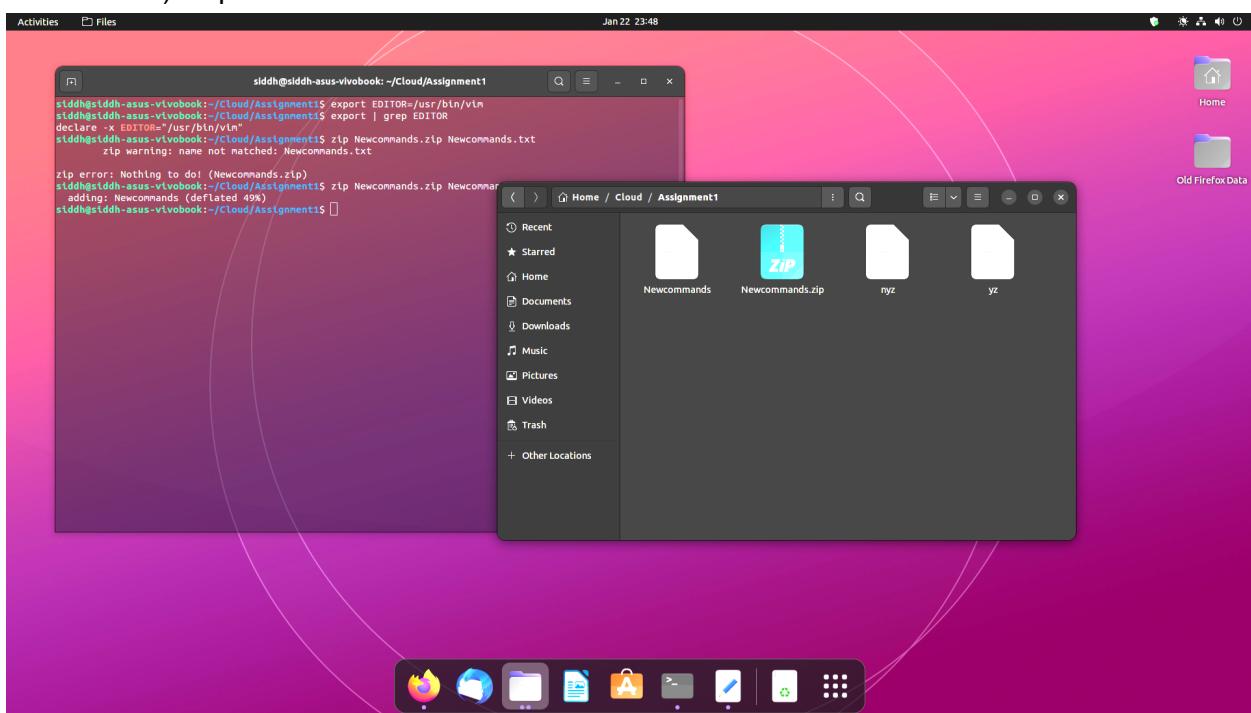
25) export

- To export environment variables (Example setting vim as default editor)



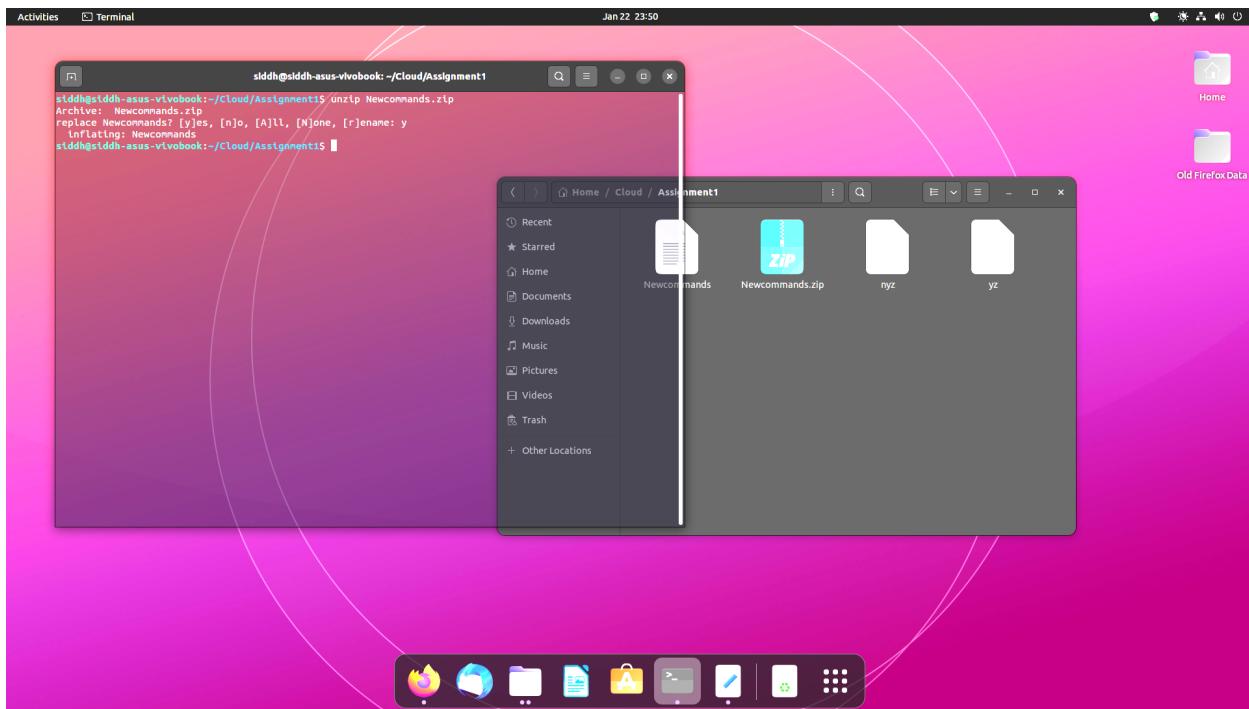
26) zip (command → zip file.zip file.txt)

- Zip files in linux



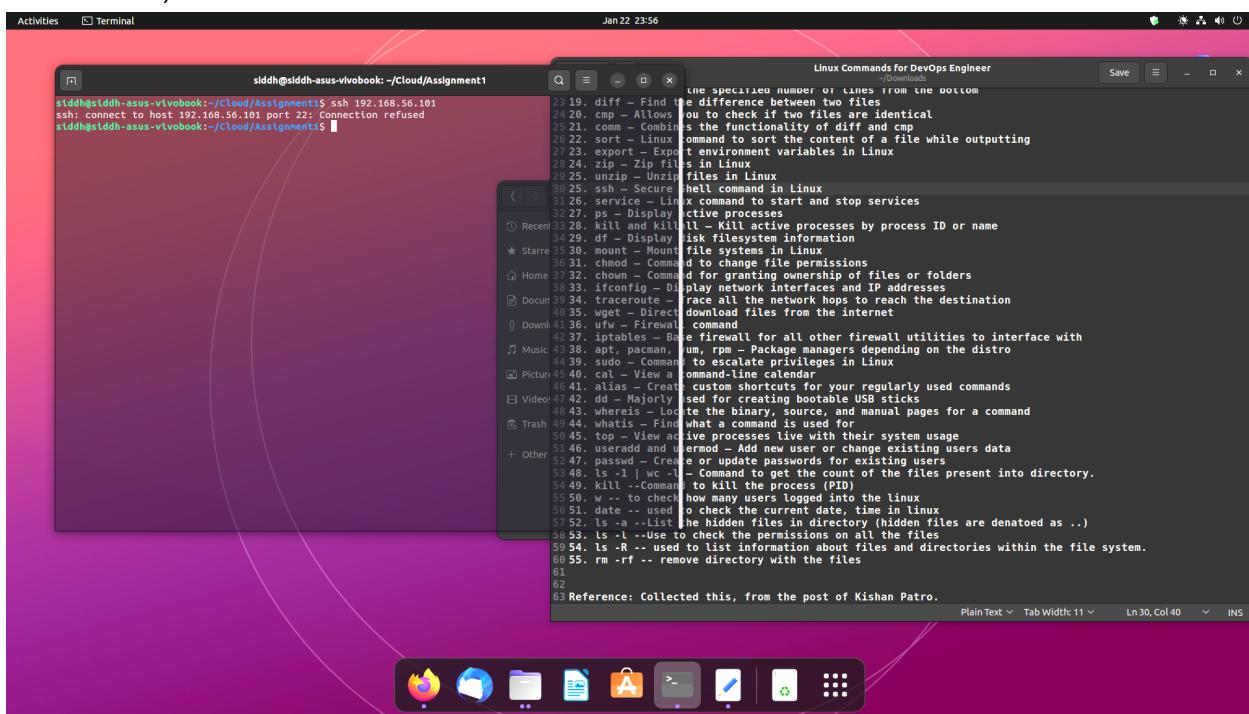
27) unzip (unzip file.zip)

a) Unzip files in Linux



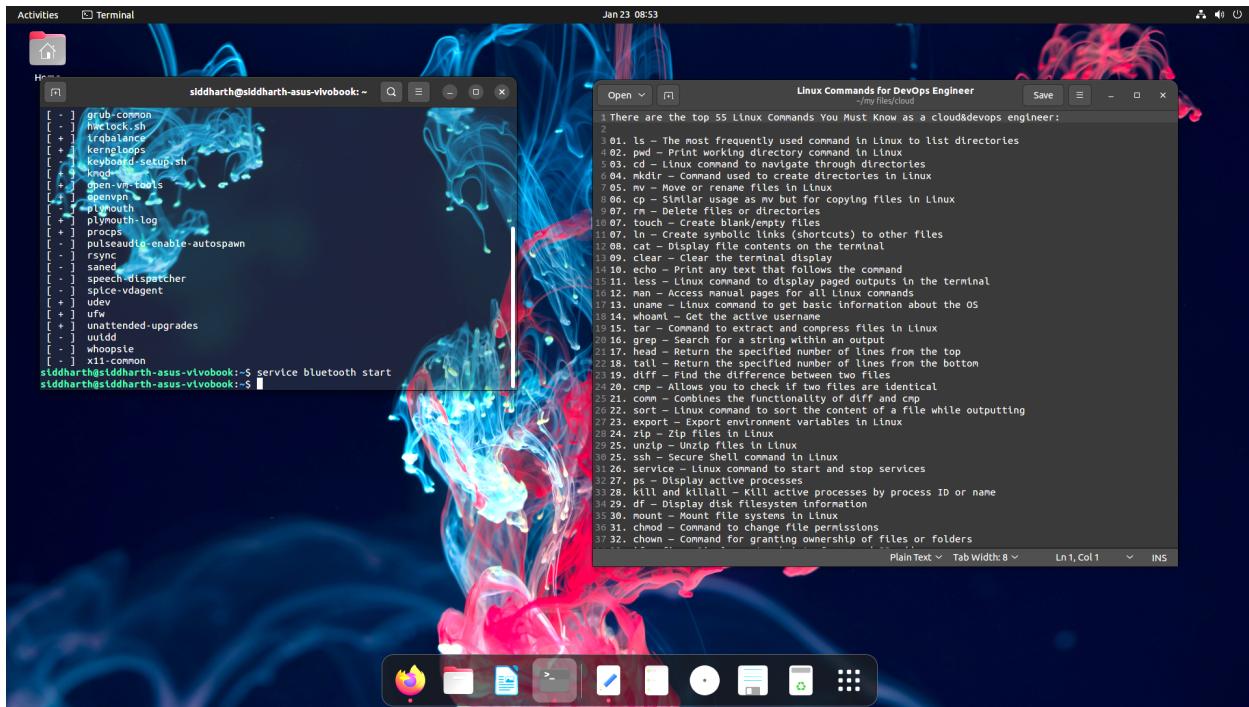
28) ssh (ssh address)

a) Secure Shell command in Linux



29) service (command → service actualService start)

- a) Start or stop a service. It even helps to list the service



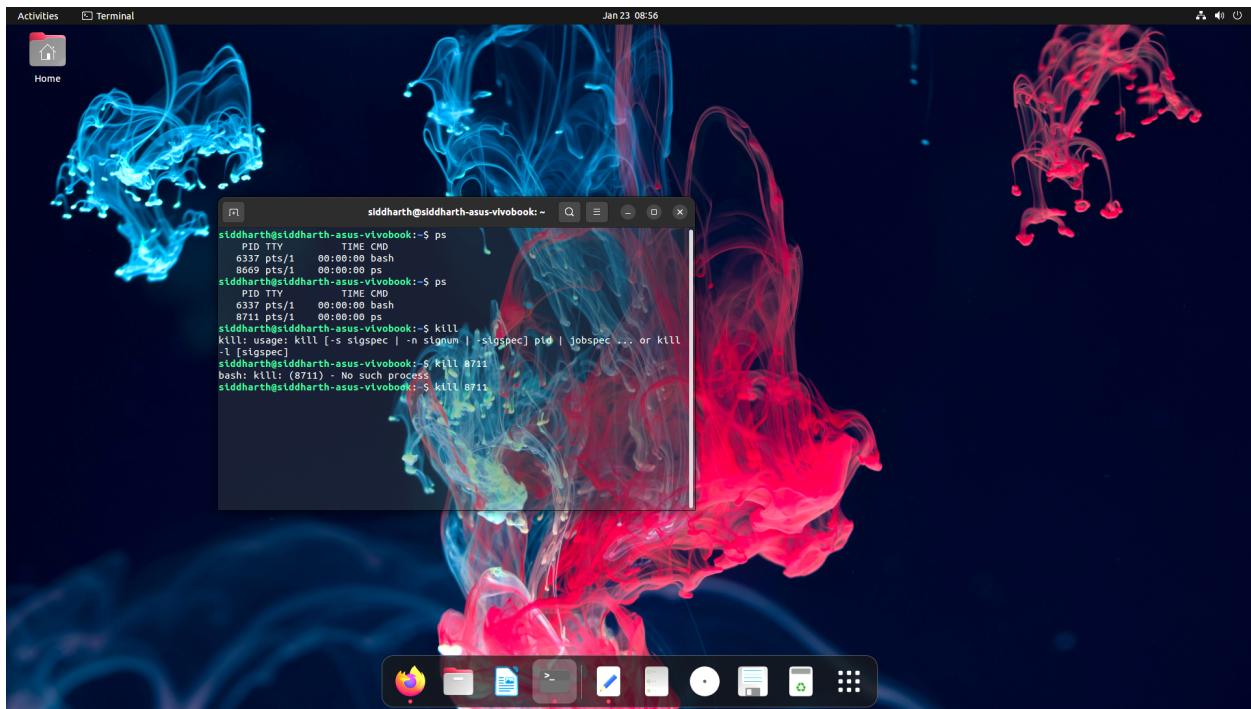
30) ps (command → ps)

- a) List all the process



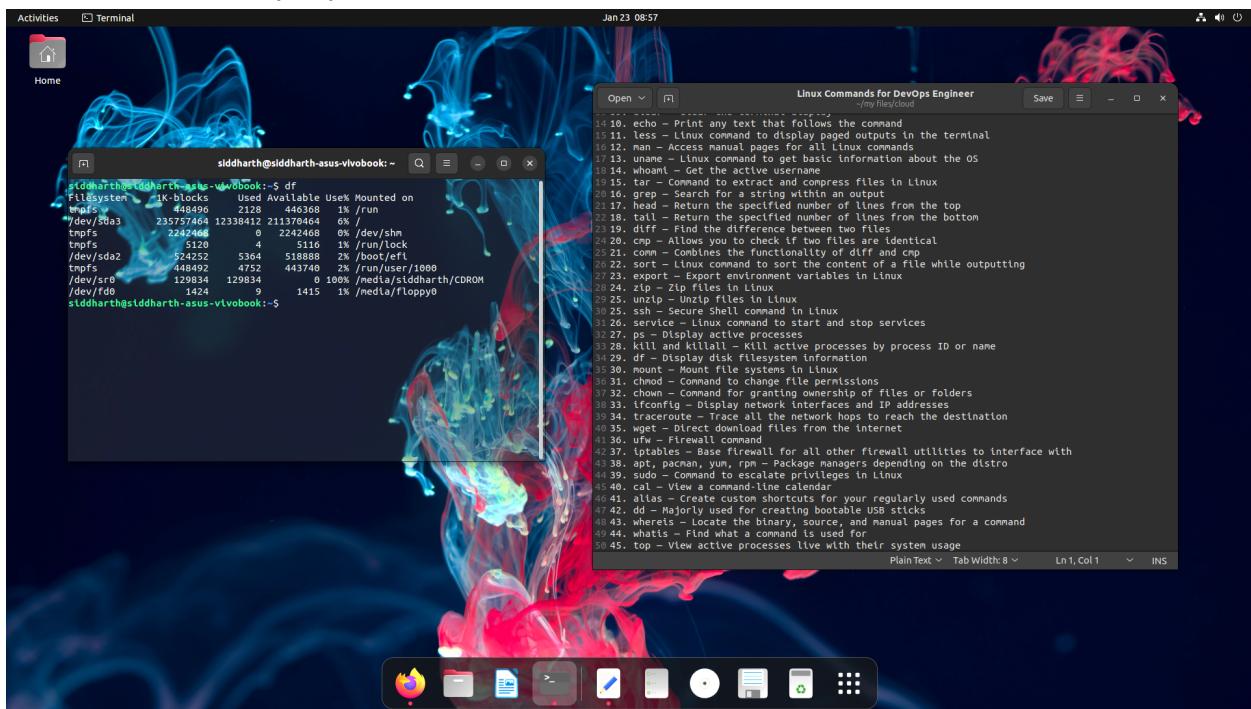
31) kill (command → kill pid)

a) kill a process



32) df (command → df)

a) Displays system information



33) sudo

- Grants root privileges (Example using sudo to install apps)

A screenshot of a Linux desktop environment. In the top left, there's an 'Activities' button and a 'Terminal' icon. The main area shows a desktop background with a blue and red abstract design. A terminal window is open with the command `sudo apt-get install tree` being run. The output shows the package is already installed and no upgrade is needed. To the right of the terminal is a help viewer window titled 'Linux Commands For DevOps Engineer'. It lists various Linux commands with their descriptions, such as `echo`, `less`, `tar`, `grep`, etc. The help viewer has a dark theme and includes a search bar at the top.

```
siddharth@siddharth-asus-vivoobook:~$ sudo apt-get install tree
[sudo] password for siddharth:
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
The following packages were automatically installed and are no longer required:
libflashrom1 libfdt1.2
Use 'sudo apt autoremove' to remove them.
The following NEW packages will be installed:
tree
0 upgraded, 1 newly installed, 0 to remove and 3 not upgraded.
Need to get 47.9 kB of archives.
After this operation, 116 kB of additional disk space will be used.
Get:1 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/universe amd64 tree amd64 2.0.2-1 [47.9 kB]
Fetched 47.9 kB in 0s (91.5 kB/s)
Selecting previously unselected package tree.
(Reading database ... 195972 files and directories currently installed.)
Preparing to unpack .../tree_2.0.2-1_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking tree (2.0.2-1) ...
Setting up tree (2.0.2-1) ...
Processing triggers for man-db (2.18.2-1) ...
siddharth@siddharth-asus-vivoobook:~$
```

Linux Commands For DevOps Engineer
-my free cloud

```
1 echo - Print any text that follows the command
2 less - Command to display paginated outputs in the terminal
3 more - Command to display paginated outputs for all linux commands
4 uname - Linux command to get basic information about the OS
5 whoami - Get the active username
6 tar - Command to extract and compress files in Linux
7 grep - Search for a string within all output
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10 diff - Find the difference between two files
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13 sort - Linux command to sort the content of a file while outputting
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19 kill and killall - Kill active processes by process ID or name
20 df - Display disk filesystem information
21 mount - Mount file systems in Linux
22 chroot - Command to change file permissions
23 chown - Command for granting ownership of files or folders
24 ifconfig - Display network interfaces and IP addresses
25 traceroute - Determine the network hops to reach the destination
26 wget - Direct download files from the internet
27 ufw - Firewall command
28 iptables - Base firewall for all other firewall utilities to interface with
29 apt, pacman, yum, rpm - Package managers depending on the distro
30 sudo - Command to escalate privileges in Linux
31 alias - Create custom shortcuts for your regularly used commands
32 dd - Majorly used for creating bootable USB sticks
33 whereis - Locate the binary, source, and manual pages for a command
34 whatis - Find what a command is used for
35 top - View active processes live with their system usage
36 rm - Remove files or directories
37 export - Export environment variables in Linux
38 zip - Zip files in Linux
39 unzip - Unzip files in Linux
40 sshd - Secure Shell command in Linux
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51 ufw - Firewall command
52 iptables - Base firewall for all other firewall utilities to interface with
53 apt, pacman, yum, rpm - Package managers depending on the distro
54 sudo - Command to escalate privileges in Linux
55 cal - View a command-line calendar
56 alias - Create custom shortcuts for your regularly used commands
57 dd - Majorly used for creating bootable USB sticks
58 whereis - Locate the binary, source, and manual pages for a command
59 whatis - Find what a command is used for
60 top - View active processes live with their system usage
61 rm - Remove files or directories
62 export - Export environment variables in Linux
63 Reference: Collected this, from the post of Kishan Patro.
```

34) mount (command → sudo mount ./directory)

- mount command is used to mount the filesystem found on a device to a big tree structure(Linux filesystem) rooted at '/'. Conversely, another command umount can be used to detach these devices from the Tree

A screenshot of a Linux desktop environment. In the top left, there's an 'Activities' button and a 'Terminal' icon. The main area shows a desktop background with a blue and red abstract design. A terminal window is open with the command `sudo mount /dev/sda`. The output shows the device is mounted. To the right of the terminal is a help viewer window titled 'Linux Commands For DevOps Engineer'. It lists various Linux commands with their descriptions, such as `echo`, `less`, `tar`, `grep`, etc. The help viewer has a dark theme and includes a search bar at the top.

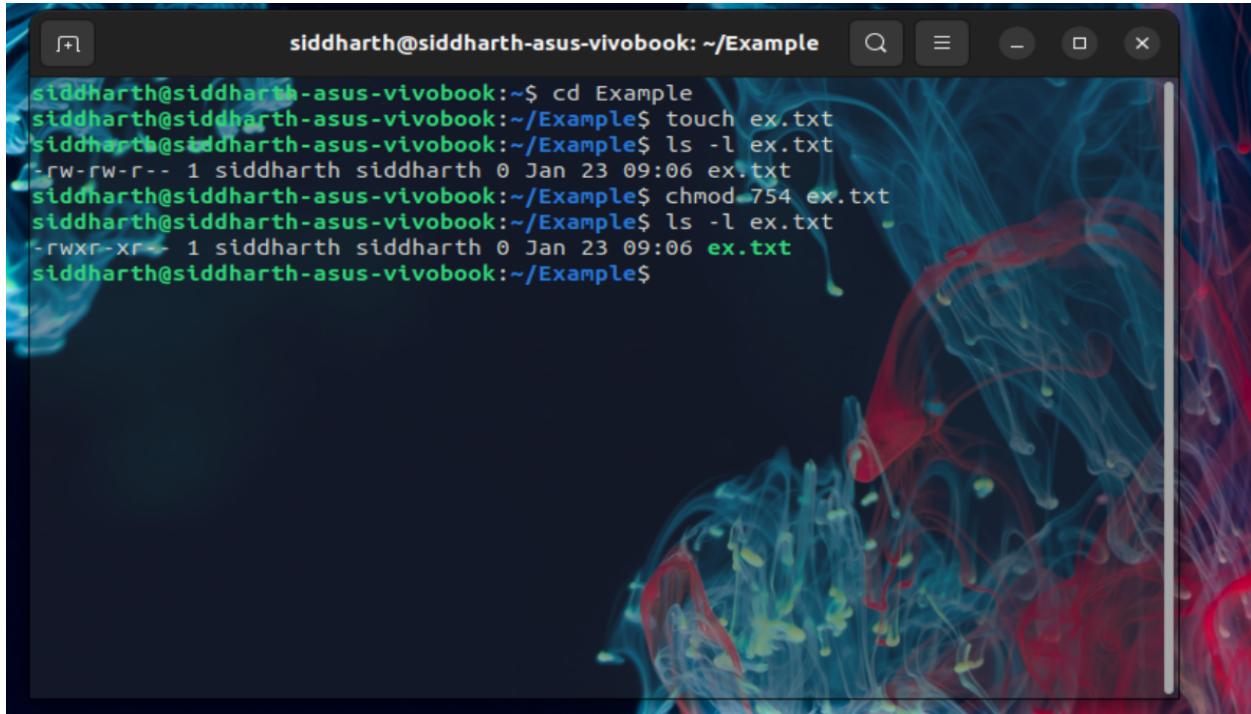
```
siddharth@siddharth-asus-vivoobook:~$ sudo mount /dev/sda
sda  sda1 sda2 sda3
siddharth@siddharth-asus-vivoobook:~$
```

Linux Commands For DevOps Engineer
-my free cloud

```
27 export - Export environment variables in Linux
28 zip - Zip files in Linux
29 unzip - Unzip files in Linux
30 sshd - Secure Shell command in Linux
31 service - Linux command to start and stop services
32 ps - Displays active processes
33 kill and killall - Kill active processes by process ID or name
34 df - Displays disk filesystem information
35 mount - Mount file systems in Linux
36 chroot - Command to change file permissions
37 chown - Command for granting ownership of files or folders
38 ifconfig - Display network interfaces and IP addresses
39 traceroute - Determine the network hops to reach the destination
40 wget - Direct download files from the internet
41 ufw - Firewall command
42 iptables - Base firewall for all other firewall utilities to interface with
43 apt, pacman, yum, rpm - Package managers depending on the distro
44 sudo - Command to escalate privileges in Linux
45 cal - View a command-line calendar
46 alias - Create custom shortcuts for your regularly used commands
47 dd - Majorly used for creating bootable USB sticks
48 whereis - Locate the binary, source, and manual pages for a command
49 whatis - Find what a command is used for
50 top - View active processes live with their system usage
51 rm - Remove files or directories
52 export - Export environment variables in Linux
53 ls | wc -l - Command to get the count of the files present into directory.
54 kill - Command to kill the process (PID)
55 date - Used to check the current date, time in linux
56 date - Used to check the current date, time in linux
57 ls -a -List the hidden files in directory (hidden files are denoted as ..)
58 ls -l -Used to check the permissions on all the files
59 ls -R -Used to list information about files and directories within the file system.
60 rm -rf -- remove directory with the files
```

35) chmod (command → chmod [-option] file)

- a) chmod is used for changing permissions to the file
- b) In this example **7, 5, and 4** each individually represent the permissions for the user, group, and others, in that order

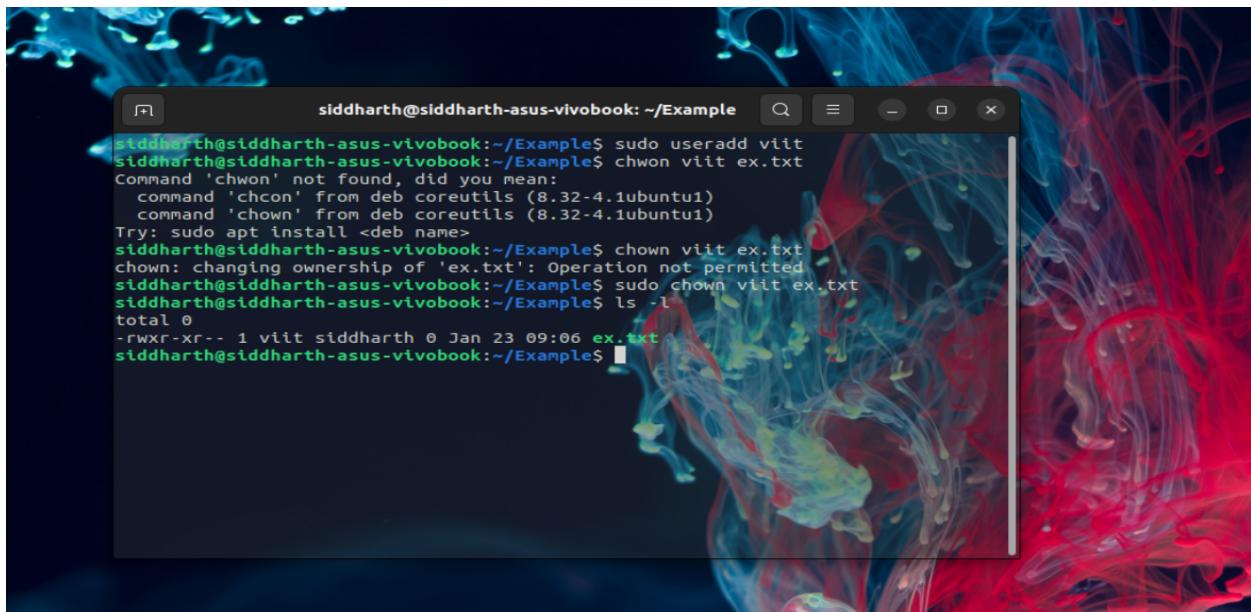


A terminal window titled "siddharth@siddharth-asus-vivobook: ~/Example". The terminal shows the following command sequence:

```
siddharth@siddharth-asus-vivobook:~$ cd Example
siddharth@siddharth-asus-vivobook:~/Example$ touch ex.txt
siddharth@siddharth-asus-vivobook:~/Example$ ls -l ex.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 siddharth siddharth 0 Jan 23 09:06 ex.txt
siddharth@siddharth-asus-vivobook:~/Example$ chmod 754 ex.txt
siddharth@siddharth-asus-vivobook:~/Example$ ls -l ex.txt
-rwxr-xr-- 1 siddharth siddharth 0 Jan 23 09:06 ex.txt
siddharth@siddharth-asus-vivobook:~/Example$
```

36) chown (command → chown userName file)

- a) The chown command helps us to grant ownership and permission to different users



A terminal window titled "siddharth@siddharth-asus-vivobook: ~/Example". The terminal shows the following command sequence:

```
siddharth@siddharth-asus-vivobook:~$ sudo useradd viit
siddharth@siddharth-asus-vivobook:~/Example$ chwon viit ex.txt
Command 'chwon' not found, did you mean:
  command 'chcon' from deb coreutils (8.32-4.1ubuntu1)
  command 'chown' from deb coreutils (8.32-4.1ubuntu1)
Try: sudo apt install <deb name>
siddharth@siddharth-asus-vivobook:~/Example$ chown viit ex.txt
chown: changing ownership of 'ex.txt': Operation not permitted
siddharth@siddharth-asus-vivobook:~/Example$ sudo chown viit ex.txt
siddharth@siddharth-asus-vivobook:~/Example$ ls -l
total 0
-rw-rw-r-- 1 viit siddharth 0 Jan 23 09:06 ex.txt
siddharth@siddharth-asus-vivobook:~/Example$
```

37) Ifconfig (command → ipconfig)

a) Display network interfaces and IP addresses

A screenshot of a Linux desktop environment. In the top right corner, there is a terminal window titled "siddharth@siddharth-asus-vivobook: ~/Example". It displays the output of the "ifconfig" command, which shows network interface statistics for "eth0" and "lo". In the top left corner, there is another terminal window titled "Linux Commands for DevOps Engineer" which is a help file for various Linux commands, with "ifconfig" listed under section 38.

```
siddharth@siddharth-asus-vivobook:~/Example$ ifconfig
Unpacking net-tools (1:60+git20181103.0eebece-1ubuntu5) ...
Processing triggers for man-db (2.10.2-1)
siddharth@siddharth-asus-vivobook:~/Example$ ifconfig
ens33: flags=163UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST  mtu 1500
        inet 192.168.31.122 brd 192.168.31.255 broadcast 192.168.31.255
              inet6 fe80::c0a9:2fffea%ens33 brd fe80::ff:feff%ens33 mtu 1280
                    scopeid 0x0c<link>
                    ether 00:0a:9a:2f:ff:fe brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
                    RX packets 127548 bytes 106764732 (3.9 MB)
                    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
                    TX packets 77753 bytes 35879740 (35.8 MB)
                    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

lo: flags=73

Linux Commands for DevOps Engineer  
Jan 23 09:12



```
27.23. export - Export environment variables in Linux
28.24. zip - Zip files in Linux
29.25. unzip - Unzip files in Linux
30.26. ssh - Secure Shell command in Linux
31.27. service - Linux command to start and stop services
32.28. ps - Display active processes
33.29. kill and killall - Kill active processes by process ID or name
34.30. df - Display disk filesystem information
35.31. mount - Mount file systems in Linux
36.32. chmod - Command to change file permissions
37.33. chown - Command for granting ownership of files or folders
38.34. ifconfig - Linux command to start and stop network interfaces
39.35. traceroute - Trace all the network hops to reach the destination
40.36. wget - Direct download files from the internet
41.37. ufw - Firewall command
42.38. iptables - Base firewall for all other firewall utilities to interface with
43.39. apt, pacman, yum, rpm - Package managers depending on the distro
44.40. sudo - Command to escalate privileges in Linux
45.41. cal - View a command-line calendar
46.42. alias - Create custom shortcuts for your regularly used commands
47.43. dd - Majorly used for creating bootable USB sticks
48.44. whereis - Locate the binary, source, and manual pages for a command
49.45. top - View active processes live with their system usage
50.46. useradd and usermod - Add new user or change existing users data
51.47. passwd - Create or update passwords for existing users
52.48. ls -l | less - Command to get the count of the files present into directory.
53.49. kill - Command to kill the process (PID)
54.50. w - to check how many users logged into the linux
55.51. date -- used to check the current date, time in linux
56.52. ls -a --list the hidden files in directory (hidden files are denoted as ..)
57.53. ls -l --Use to check the permissions on all the files
58.54. ls -R -- used to list information about files and directories within the file system.
59.55. rm -rf -- remove directory with the files
60.
61.
62.
63. Reference: Collected this, from the post of Kishan Patro.
```


```

38) traceroute (command → traceroute google.com)

a) Trace all the network hops to reach the destination

A screenshot of a Linux desktop environment. In the top right corner, there is a terminal window titled "siddharth@siddharth-asus-vivobook: ~/Example". It displays the output of the "traceroute" command, which shows the network path to "example.com". In the top left corner, there is another terminal window titled "Linux Commands for DevOps Engineer" which is a help file for various Linux commands, with "traceroute" listed under section 39.

```
siddharth@siddharth-asus-vivobook:~/Example$ traceroute example.com
traceroute to example.com (93.184.216.34), 30 hops max, 60 byte packets
1 * gateway (192.168.31.2)  0.521 ms  0.452 ms  0.427 ms
2 * * *
3 * * *
4 * * *
5 * * *
6 * * *
7 *
```

Linux Commands for DevOps Engineer
Jan 23 09:17

```
27.23. export - Export environment variables in Linux
28.24. zip - Zip files in Linux
29.25. unzip - Unzip files in Linux
30.26. ssh - Secure Shell command in Linux
31.27. service - Linux command to start and stop services
32.28. ps - Display active processes
33.29. kill and killall - Kill active processes by process ID or name
34.30. df - Display disk filesystem information
35.31. mount - Mount file systems in Linux
36.32. chmod - Command to change file permissions
37.33. chown - Command for granting ownership of files or folders
38.34. ifconfig - Linux command to start and stop network interfaces
39.35. traceroute - Trace all the network hops to reach the destination
40.36. wget - Direct download files from the internet
41.37. ufw - Firewall command
42.38. iptables - Base firewall for all other firewall utilities to interface with
43.39. apt, pacman, yum, rpm - Package managers depending on the distro
44.40. sudo - Command to escalate privileges in Linux
45.41. cal - View a command-line calendar
46.42. alias - Create custom shortcuts for your regularly used commands
47.43. dd - Majorly used for creating bootable USB sticks
48.44. whereis - Locate the binary, source, and manual pages for a command
49.45. top - View active processes live with their system usage
50.46. useradd and usermod - Add new user or change existing users data
51.47. passwd - Create or update passwords for existing users
52.48. ls -l | less - Command to get the count of the files present into directory.
53.49. kill - Command to kill the process (PID)
54.50. w - to check how many users logged into the linux
55.51. date -- used to check the current date, time in linux
56.52. ls -a --list the hidden files in directory (hidden files are denoted as ..)
57.53. ls -l --Use to check the permissions on all the files
58.54. ls -R -- used to list information about files and directories within the file system.
59.55. rm -rf -- remove directory with the files
60.
61.
62.
63. Reference: Collected this, from the post of Kishan Patro.
```

39) wget (command → wget websiteLink)

- a) To download directly from internet

A screenshot of a Linux desktop environment. In the foreground, a terminal window titled "siddharth@siddharth-asus-vivobook: ~/Example" shows the command "wget http://example.com/sample.php" being run. The output indicates a 404 Not Found error. In the background, a help file window titled "Linux Commands For DevOps Engineer" is open, displaying a list of 54 Linux commands with their descriptions. The desktop interface includes a dock with various icons at the bottom.

```
siddharth@siddharth-asus-vivobook:~/Example$ wget http://example.com/sample.php
--2023-01-23 09:19:28--  http://example.com/sample.php
Resolving example.com (example.com)... 93.184.216.34, 2606:2800:220:1:248:1893:2
Sc8:1946
Connecting to example.com (example.com)|93.184.216.34|:80... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 404 Not Found
2023-01-23 09:19:28 ERROR 404: Not Found.

siddharth@siddharth-asus-vivobook:~/Example$
```

```
24 18. tail - Return the specified number of lines from the bottom
23 19. diff - Find the difference between two files
24 20. cmp - Allows you to check if two files are identical
25 21. comm - Combines the functionality of diff and cmp
26 22. sort - Linux command to sort the content of a file while outputting
   export - Export environment variables in Linux
27 23. zip - Zip files in Linux
28 24. unzip - Unzip files in Linux
29 25. ssh - Secure Shell command in Linux
30 26. service - Linux command to start and stop services
31 27. ps - Display active processes
32 28. kill and killall - Kill active processes by process ID or name
33 29. df - Display disk file system information
34 30. mount - Mount file systems in Linux
35 31. chmod - Command to change file permissions
36 32. chown - Command for granting ownership of files or folders
37 33. ifconfig - Display network interfaces and IP addresses
38 34. traceroute - Trace the network hops to reach the destination
39 35. wget - Direct download files from the Internet
40 36. ufw - Firewall command
41 37. iptables - Base firewall for all other firewall utilities to Interface with
42 38. apt, pacman, yum, rpm - Package managers depending on the distro
43 39. sudo - Command to run as root or with privileges in Linux
44 40. cal - View command-line calendar
45 41. alias - Create custom shortcuts for your regularly used commands
46 42. dd - Majorly used for creating bootable USB sticks
47 43. whereis - Locate the binary, source, and manual pages for a command
48 44. whatis - Find what a command is used for
49 45. top - View active processes live with their system usage
50 46. useradd and userdel - Used to manage adding and removing users
51 47. passwd - Create or update passwords for existing users
52 48. ls -l | wc -l - Command to get the count of the files present into directory.
53 49. kill --Command to kill the process (PID)
54 50. w -- to check how many users logged into the linux
55 51. date -- used to check the current date, time in linux
56 52. ls -a --List the files and directories in the current directory. Files are denoted as ..
57 53. ls -l --Use to check the permissions on all the files
58 54. lcp - Used to list information about file and directories within the file custom
PlainText Tab Width:8 Ln 40, Col 5 INS
```

40) ufw (command → sudo ufw enable/disable)

- a) Firewall command

A screenshot of a Linux desktop environment. In the foreground, a terminal window titled "siddharth@siddharth-asus-vivobook: ~/Example" shows the command "ufw" being run, followed by "sudo ufw status", "sudo ufw enable", and "sudo ufw disable". The output indicates the status of the firewall. In the background, a help file window titled "Linux Commands For DevOps Engineer" is open, displaying a list of 54 Linux commands with their descriptions. The desktop interface includes a dock with various icons at the bottom.

```
siddharth@siddharth-asus-vivobook:~/Example$ ^C
siddharth@siddharth-asus-vivobook:~/Example$ wget http://example.com/sample.php
--2023-01-23 09:19:28--  http://example.com/sample.php
Resolving example.com (example.com)... 93.184.216.34, 2606:2800:220:1:248:1893:2
Sc8:1946
Connecting to example.com (example.com)|93.184.216.34|:80... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 404 Not Found
2023-01-23 09:19:28 ERROR 404: Not Found.

siddharth@siddharth-asus-vivobook:~/Example$ ufw
ERROR: not enough args
siddharth@siddharth-asus-vivobook:~/Example$ sudo ufw status
Status: inactive
siddharth@siddharth-asus-vivobook:~/Example$ sudo ufw enable
Firewall is active and enabled on system startup
siddharth@siddharth-asus-vivobook:~/Example$ sudo ufw disable
Firewall stopped and disabled on system startup
siddharth@siddharth-asus-vivobook:~/Example$
```

```
27 23. export - Export
28 24. zip - Zip files
29 25. unzip - Unzip files
30 26. ssh - Secure Shell command in Linux
31 27. service - Linux command to start and stop services
32 28. ps - Display active processes
33 29. kill and killall - Kill active processes by process ID or name
34 30. df - Display disk file system information
35 31. mount - Mount file systems in Linux
36 32. chmod - Command to change file permissions
37 33. chown - Command for granting ownership of files or folders
38 34. ifconfig - Display network interfaces and IP addresses
39 35. traceroute - Trace the network hops to reach the destination
40 36. wget - Direct download files from the Internet
41 37. ufw - Firewall command
42 38. iptables - Base firewall for all other firewall utilities to Interface with
43 39. apt, pacman, yum, rpm - Package managers depending on the distro
44 40. sudo - Command to run as root or with privileges in Linux
45 41. cal - View command-line calendar
46 42. alias - Create custom shortcuts for your regularly used commands
47 43. whereis - Locate the binary, source, and manual pages for a command
48 44. whatis - Find what a command is used for
49 45. top - View active processes live with their system usage
50 46. useradd and userdel - Used to manage adding and removing users
51 47. passwd - Create or update passwords for existing users
52 48. ls -l | wc -l - Command to get the count of the files present into directory.
53 49. kill --Command to kill the process (PID)
54 50. w -- to check how many users logged into the linux
55 51. date -- used to check the current date, time in linux
56 52. ls -a --List the files and directories in the current directory.
57 53. ls -l --Use to check the permissions on all the files
58 54. lcp - Used to list information about file and directories within the file custom
PlainText Tab Width:8 Ln 40, Col 5 INS
```

41) iptables

a) Base firewall for all other firewall utilities to interface with

```
siddharth@siddharth-asus-vivobook:~/Example$ sudo iptables -t filter --append INPUT -j DROP
[siddharth@siddharth-asus-vivobook:~/Example$ sudo iptables -t filter --list
Chain INPUT (policy ACCEPT)
target     prot opt source          destination
ufw-before-logging-input  all  --  anywhere       anywhere
ufw-before-input   all  --  anywhere       anywhere
ufw-after-input    all  --  anywhere       anywhere
ufw-after-logging-input all  --  anywhere       anywhere
ufw-reject-input   all  --  anywhere       anywhere
ufw-track-input    all  --  anywhere       anywhere
DROP      all  --  anywhere       anywhere

Chain FORWARD (policy ACCEPT)
target     prot opt source          destination
ufw-before-logging-forward all  --  anywhere       anywhere
ufw-before-forward  all  --  anywhere       anywhere
ufw-after-forward   all  --  anywhere       anywhere
ufw-after-logging-forward all  --  anywhere       anywhere
ufw-reject-forward  all  --  anywhere       anywhere
ufw-track-forward   all  --  anywhere       anywhere

Chain OUTPUT (policy ACCEPT)
target     prot opt source          destination
ufw-before-logging-output all  --  anywhere       anywhere
ufw-before-output   all  --  anywhere       anywhere
ufw-after-output    all  --  anywhere       anywhere
ufw-after-logging-output all  --  anywhere       anywhere
ufw-reject-output   all  --  anywhere       anywhere
ufw-track-output    all  --  anywhere       anywhere

Chain ufw-after-forward (1 references)
target     prot opt source          destination
```

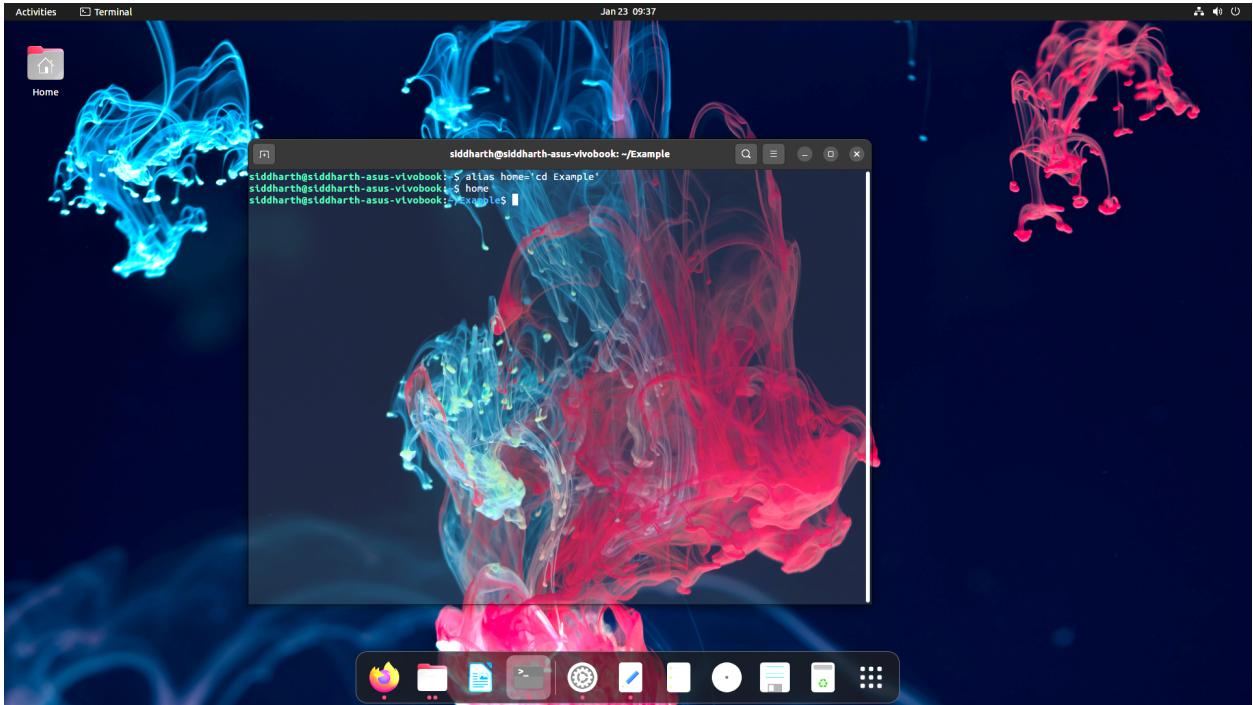
42) cal (command → cal)

a) View a command-line calendar

```
siddharth@siddharth-asus-vivobook:~/Example$ cal
January 2023
Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa
1  2  3  4  5  6  7
8  9 10 11 12 13 14
15 16 17 18 19 20 21
22 23 24 25 26 27 28
29 30 31
```

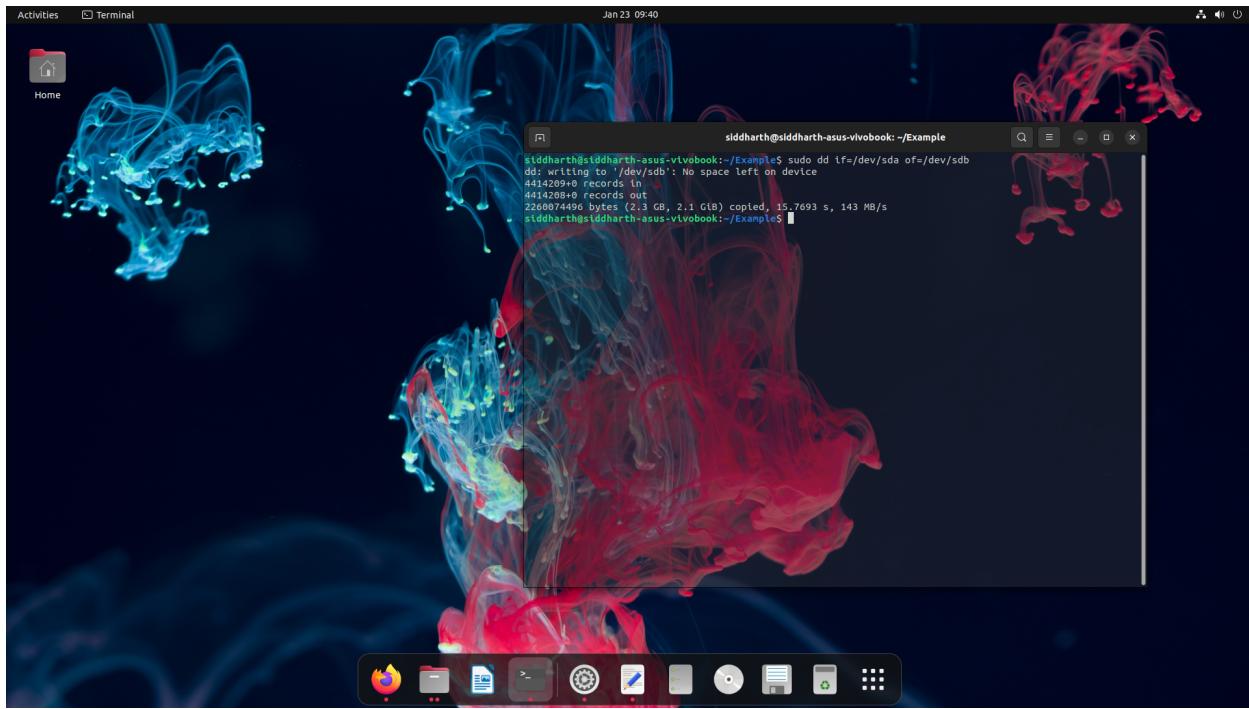
43) alias (command → alias shortcut='Command')

- a) Used to create shortcuts



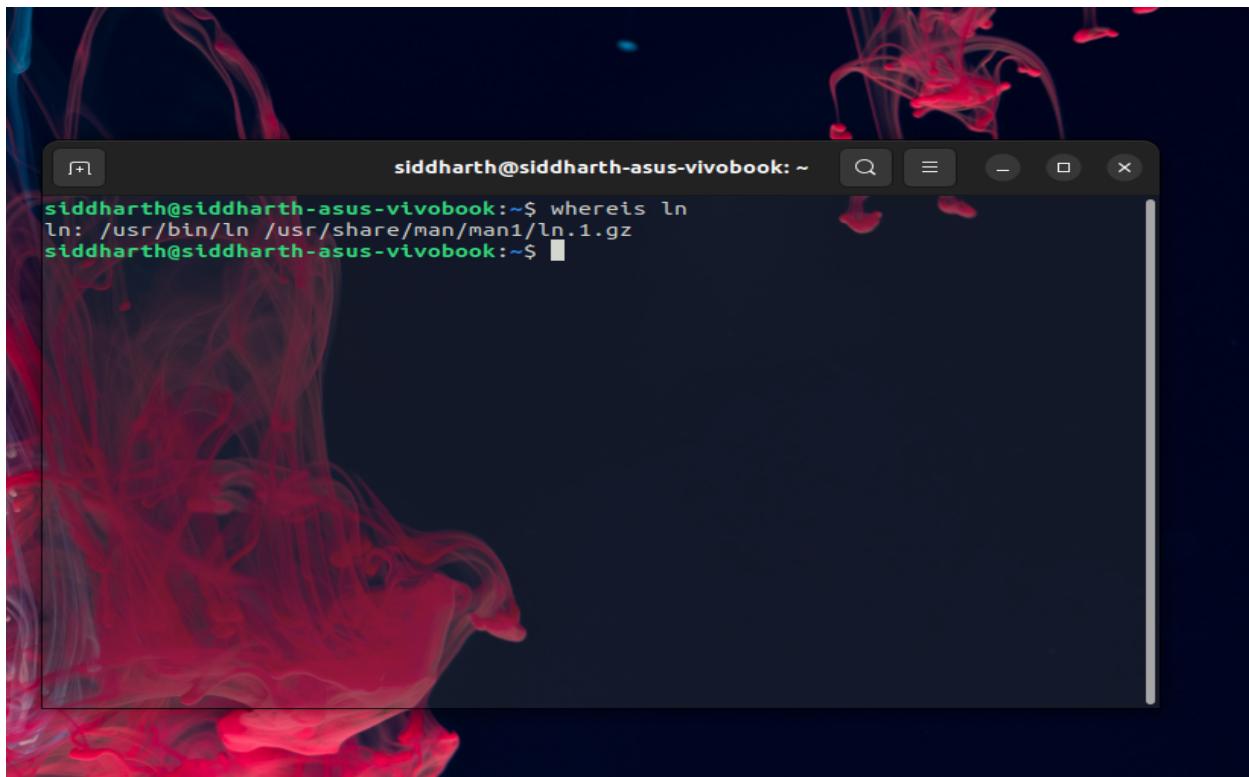
44) dd

- a) **dd** is a command-line utility for Unix and Unix-like operating systems whose primary purpose is to convert and copy files (Example using for backup)



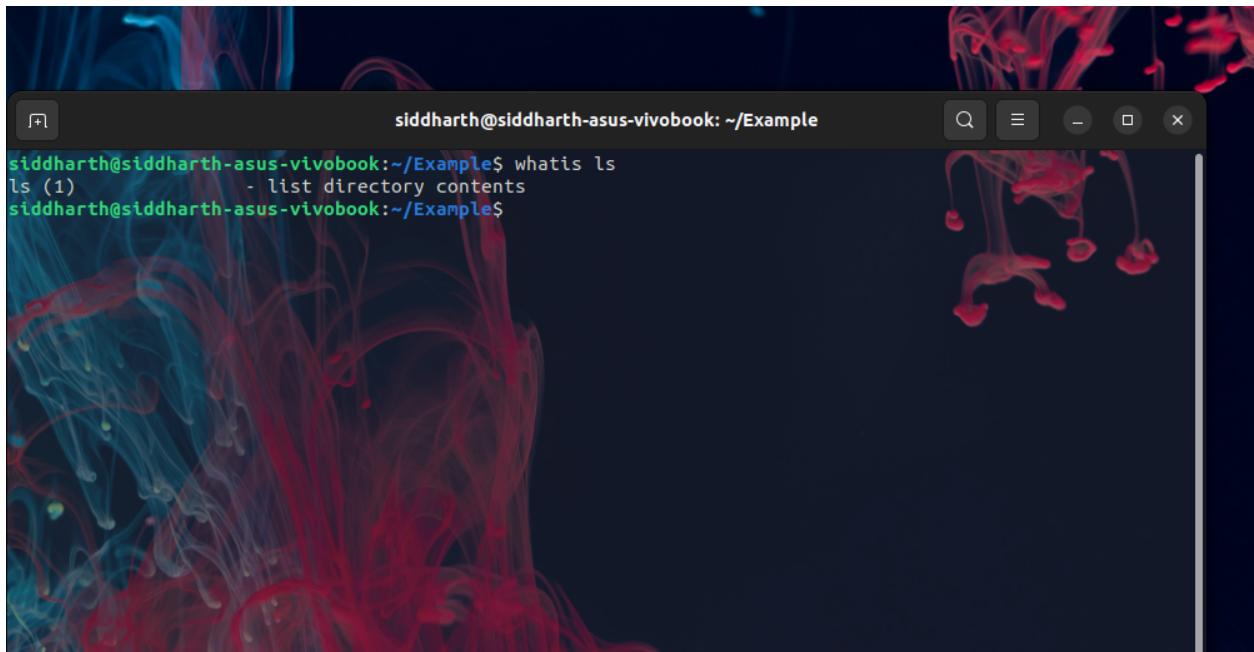
45) whereis (command → whereis command)

- a) Locate the binary, source, and manual pages for a command



46) whatis (command → whatis command)

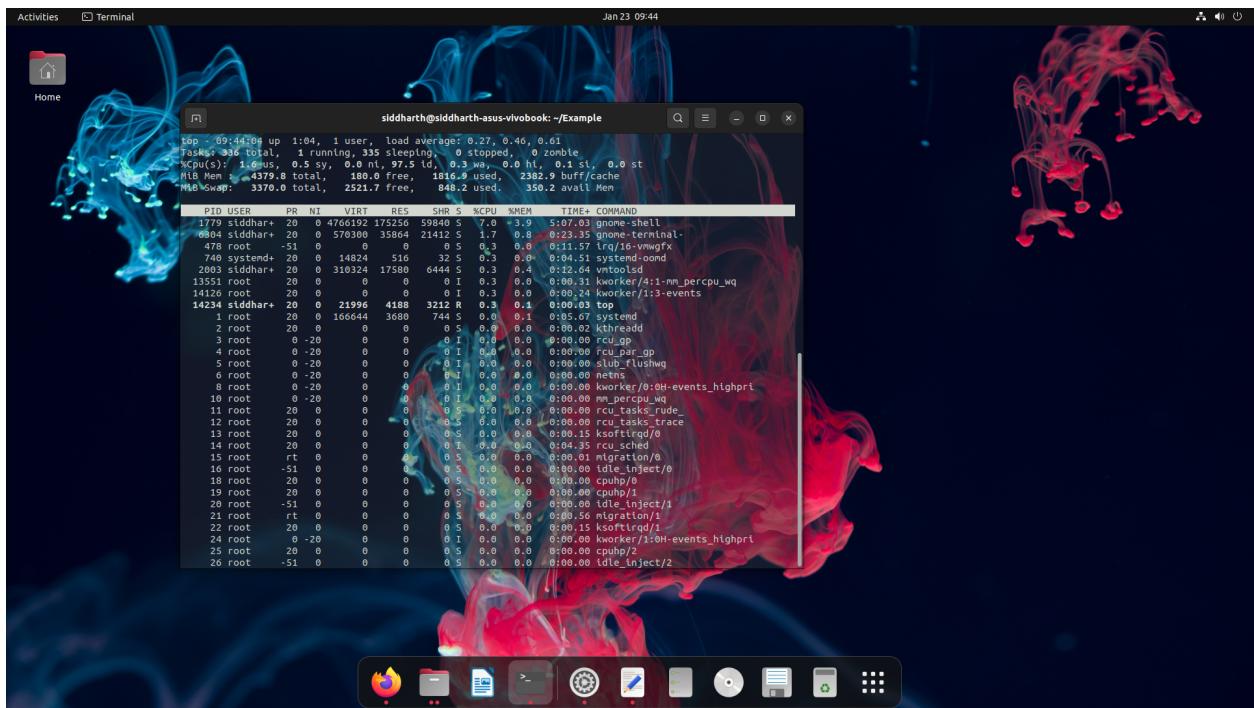
- a) Tells what that command is for



```
siddharth@siddharth-asus-vivobook: ~/Example$ whatis ls
ls (1)           - list directory contents
siddharth@siddharth-asus-vivobook:~/Example$
```

47) top (command → top)

- a) View active processes live with their system usage

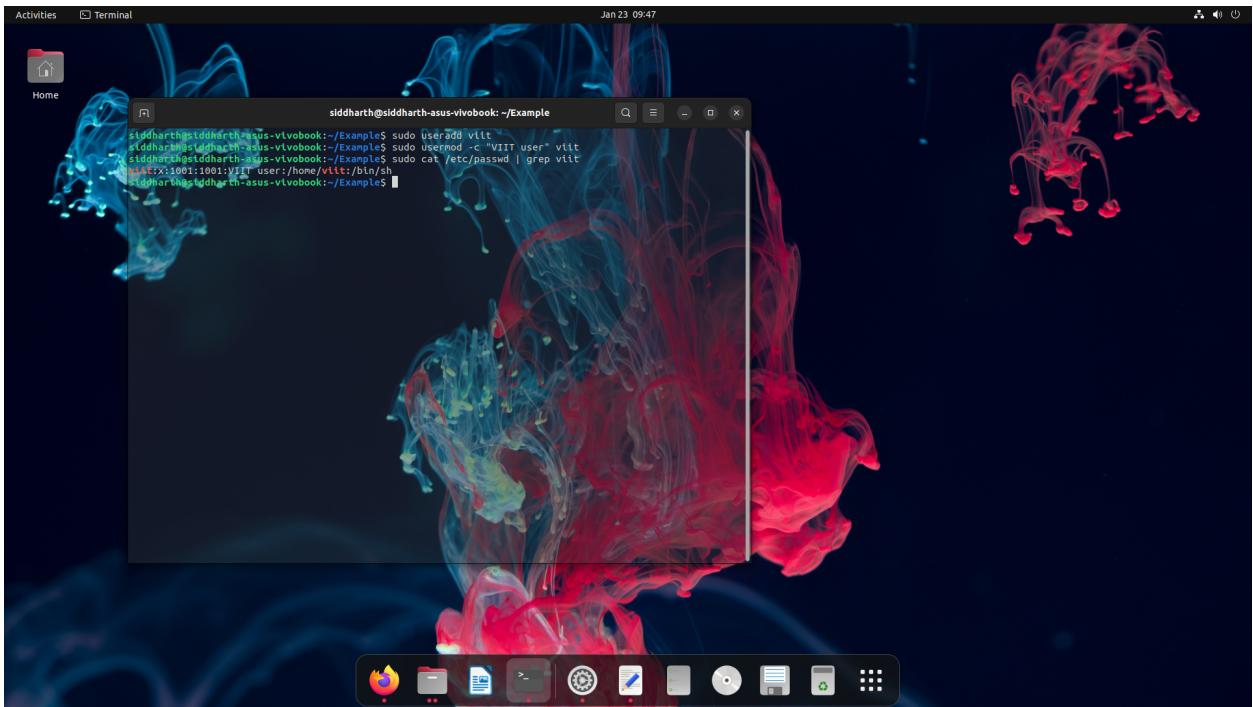


```
Activities Terminal Jan 23 09:44
siddharth@siddharth-asus-vivobook: ~/Example$ top
top - 09:44:08 up 1:04, 1 user, load average: 0.27, 0.46, 0.61
Tasks: 336 total, 0 running, 0 sleeping, 0 stopped, 0 zombie
Cpu(s): 1.00%us, 0.5 sy, 0.0 id, 0.3 wa, 0.0 hi, 0.1 si, 0.0 st
Mem: 4379.8 total, 180.0 free, 1816.9 used, 2382.9 buff/cache
Swap: 3379.0 total, 2521.7 free, 848.2 used, 359.2 avail/Mem

PID USER PR NI VIRT RES SHW S %CPU %MEM TIME+ COMMAND
1779 siddharth 20 0 4766192 175256 59840 5 7.0 3.9 5:07.03 gnome-shell
687 siddharth 20 0 570360 35860 21416 5 0.0 0.8 0:00.00 terminal
478 root -51 0 0 0 0 0 0.3 0.0 0:11.57 /rc/16x64/gfx
740 systemd+ 20 0 14824 516 32 5 0.3 0.0 0:04.51 systemd-oomd
2083 siddharth 20 0 310324 17588 6444 5 0.3 0.4 0:12.64 vntoolsd
13551 root 20 0 0 0 0 0 0.3 0.0 0:00.31 kworker/4:1-mm_percpu_wq
14126 root 20 0 0 0 0 0 0.3 0.0 0:00.24 kworker/1:3-events
14234 siddharth 20 0 21996 418 3216 0 0.0 0.0 0:00.00 kworker/0:0-mm_events_highpri
1 root 20 0 166644 3680 744 5 0.0 0.1 0:05.67 systemd
2 root 20 0 0 0 0 0 0.0 0.0 0:00.02 kthread
3 root 0 -20 0 0 0 I 0.0 0.0 0:00.00 rcu_gp
4 root 0 -20 0 0 0 I 0.0 0.0 0:00.00 rcu_par_gp
5 root 0 -20 0 0 0 I 0.0 0.0 0:00.00 strob_flushwq
7 root 0 -20 0 0 0 I 0.0 0.0 0:00.00 strob_wq
9 root 0 -20 0 0 0 I 0.0 0.0 0:00.00 kworker/0:0-mm_events_highpri
10 root 0 -20 0 0 0 I 0.0 0.0 0:00.00 kworker/0:0-mm_percpu_wq
11 root 20 0 0 0 0 0 0.0 0.0 0:00.00 rcu_tasks_rude_
12 root 20 0 0 0 0 0 0.0 0.0 0:00.00 rcu_tasks_trace
13 root 20 0 0 0 0 0 0.0 0.0 0:00.00 ksoftirqd/0
14 root 20 0 0 0 0 0 0.0 0.0 0:00.00 ksoftirqd/1
15 root rt 0 0 0 0 0 0.0 0.0 0:00.01 migration/0
16 root -51 0 0 0 0 0 0.0 0.0 0:00.00 idle_inject/0
18 root 20 0 0 0 0 0 0.0 0.0 0:00.00 cpuhp/
19 root 20 0 0 0 0 0 0.0 0.0 0:00.00 cpuhp/1
20 root -51 0 0 0 0 0 0.0 0.0 0:00.00 cpuhp/2
21 root rt 0 0 0 0 0 0.0 0.0 0:00.01 migration/1
22 root 20 0 0 0 0 0 0.0 0.0 0:00.15 ksoftirqd/1
24 root 0 -20 0 0 0 I 0.0 0.0 0:00.00 kworker/1:0-mm_events_highpri
25 root 20 0 0 0 0 0 0.0 0.0 0:00.00 cpuhp/2
26 root -51 0 0 0 0 0 0.0 0.0 0:00.00 idle_inject/2
```

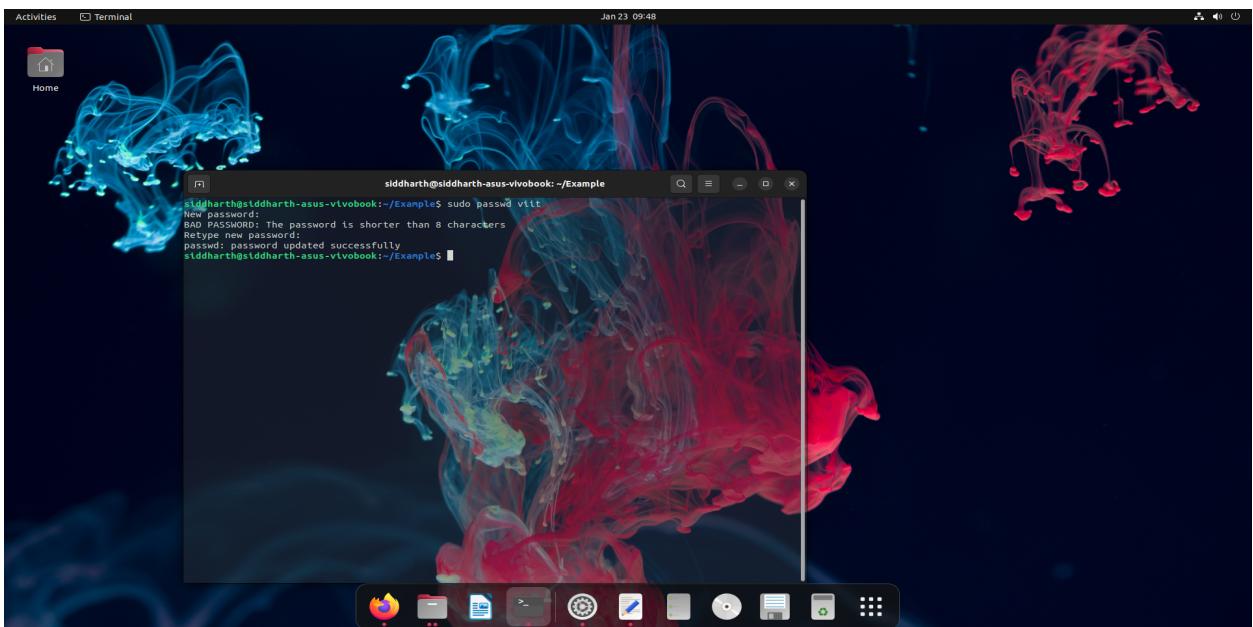
48) useradd and usermod (command sudo useradd userName, sudo usermod -c "str" userName)

a) User management related commands



49) passwd (command → sudo passwd userName)

a) Change user password



50) ls -l | wc -l

- a) Count of file present in that directory

```
siddharth@siddharth-asus-vivobook:~/Example$ cd ..  
siddharth@siddharth-asus-vivobook:~$ ls -l | wc -l  
1  
siddharth@siddharth-asus-vivobook:~$
```

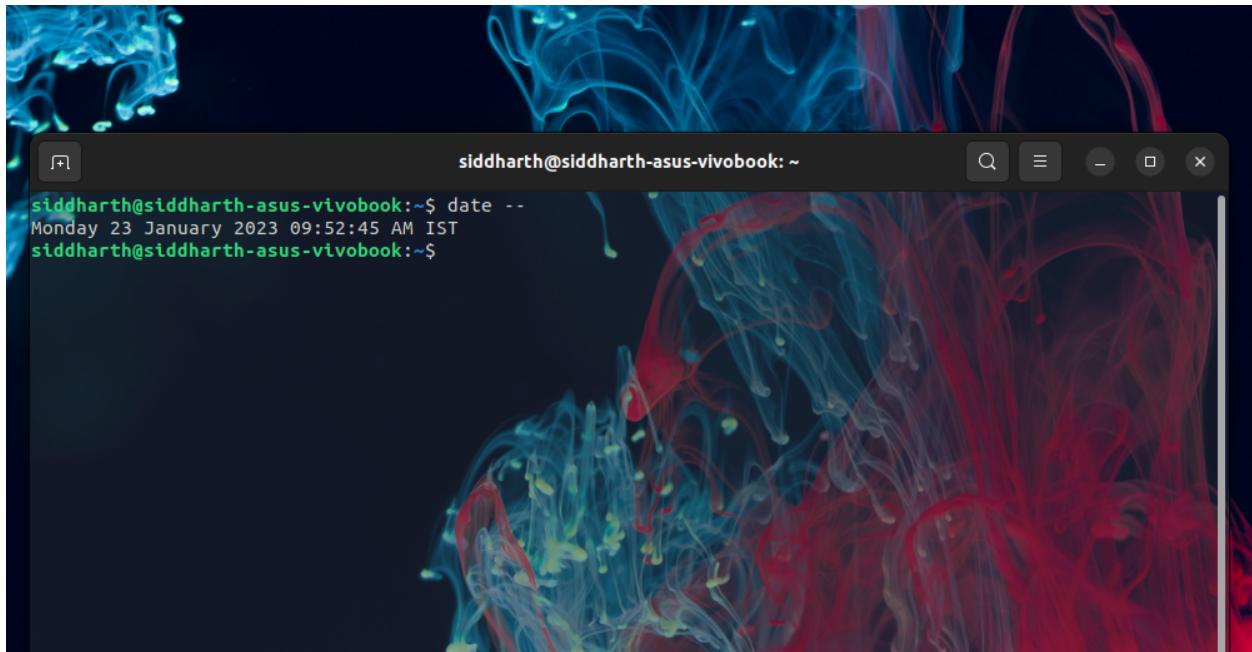
51) w --

- a) To check how many users logged into the linux

```
siddharth@siddharth-asus-vivobook:~$ w --  
09:50:55 up 1:10, 1 user, load average: 0.58, 0.59, 0.61  
USER TTY FROM LOGIN@ IDLE CPU PCPU WHAT  
siddhart tty2 tty2 08:40 1:10m 0.02s 0.02s /usr/libexec/gnome-session-binary --sess  
siddharth@siddharth-asus-vivobook:~$
```

52) date –

- a) Used to check the current date, time in linux

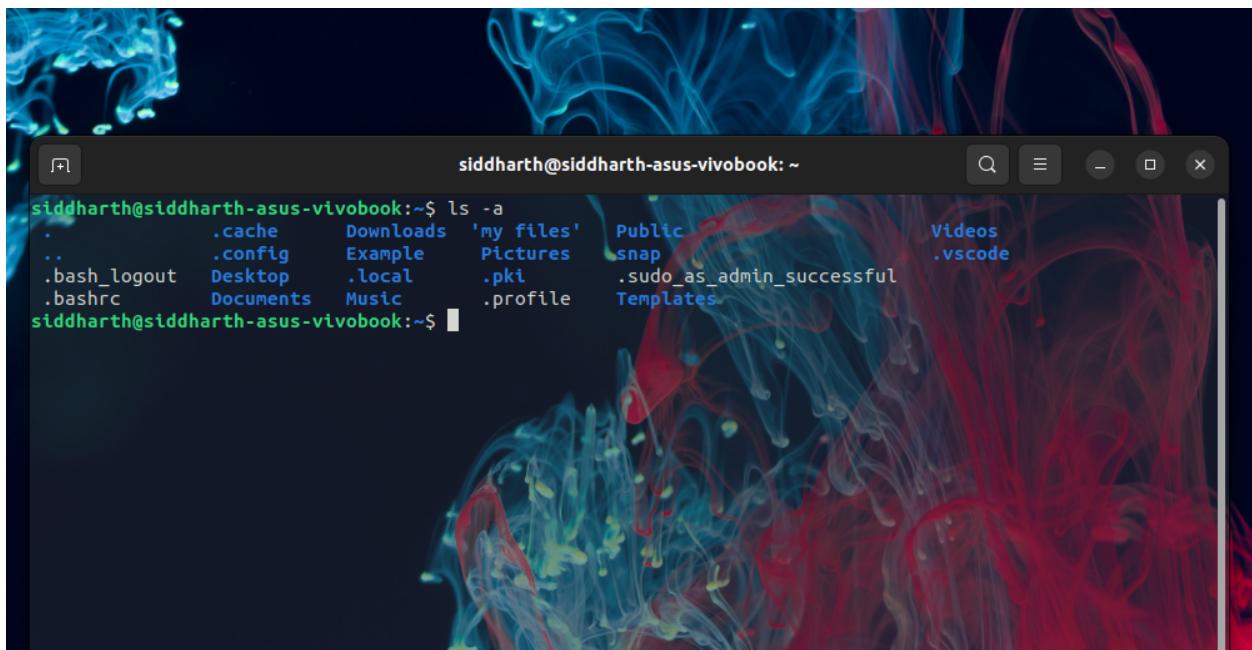


```
siddharth@siddharth-asus-vivobook:~$ date --  
Monday 23 January 2023 09:52:45 AM IST  
siddharth@siddharth-asus-vivobook:~$
```

A terminal window with a dark background featuring a vibrant, abstract ink-like pattern in red, blue, and yellow. The window title bar says "siddharth@siddharth-asus-vivobook: ~". The command "date --" is entered, followed by the current date and time "Monday 23 January 2023 09:52:45 AM IST". The prompt "siddharth@siddharth-asus-vivobook:~\$" appears again at the bottom.

53) ls -a

- a) List the hidden files in the directory (hidden files are denoted as ..)



```
siddharth@siddharth-asus-vivobook:~$ ls -a  
. .cache Downloads 'my files' Public Videos  
.. .config Example Pictures snap .vscode  
.bash_logout Desktop .local .pki .sudo_as_admin_successful  
.bashrc Documents Music .profile Templates  
siddharth@siddharth-asus-vivobook:~$
```

A terminal window with a dark background featuring a vibrant, abstract ink-like pattern in red, blue, and yellow. The window title bar says "siddharth@siddharth-asus-vivobook: ~". The command "ls -a" is entered, listing all files in the current directory, including hidden files like ".cache", ".config", and ".bash_logout". The prompt "siddharth@siddharth-asus-vivobook:~\$" appears again at the bottom.

54) ls -l

- a) Use to check the permissions on all the files

```
siddharth@siddharth-asus-vivobook:~$ ls -l
total 44
drwxr-xr-x 2 siddharth siddharth 4096 Jan 23 08:29 Desktop
drwxr-xr-x 2 siddharth siddharth 4096 Jan 23 08:29 Documents
drwxr-xr-x 2 siddharth siddharth 4096 Jan 23 08:50 Downloads
drwxr-xr-- 2 siddharth siddharth 4096 Jan 23 09:06 Example
drwxr-xr-x 2 siddharth siddharth 4096 Jan 23 08:29 Music
drwxrwxr-x 3 siddharth siddharth 4096 Jan 23 08:46 'my_files'
drwxr-xr-x 3 siddharth siddharth 4096 Jan 23 08:53 Pictures
drwxr-xr-x 2 siddharth siddharth 4096 Jan 23 08:29 Public
drwx----- 6 siddharth siddharth 4096 Jan 23 08:39 Snap
drwxr-xr-x 2 siddharth siddharth 4096 Jan 23 08:29 Templates
drwxr-xr-x 2 siddharth siddharth 4096 Jan 23 08:29 Videos
siddharth@siddharth-asus-vivobook:~$
```

55) ls -R

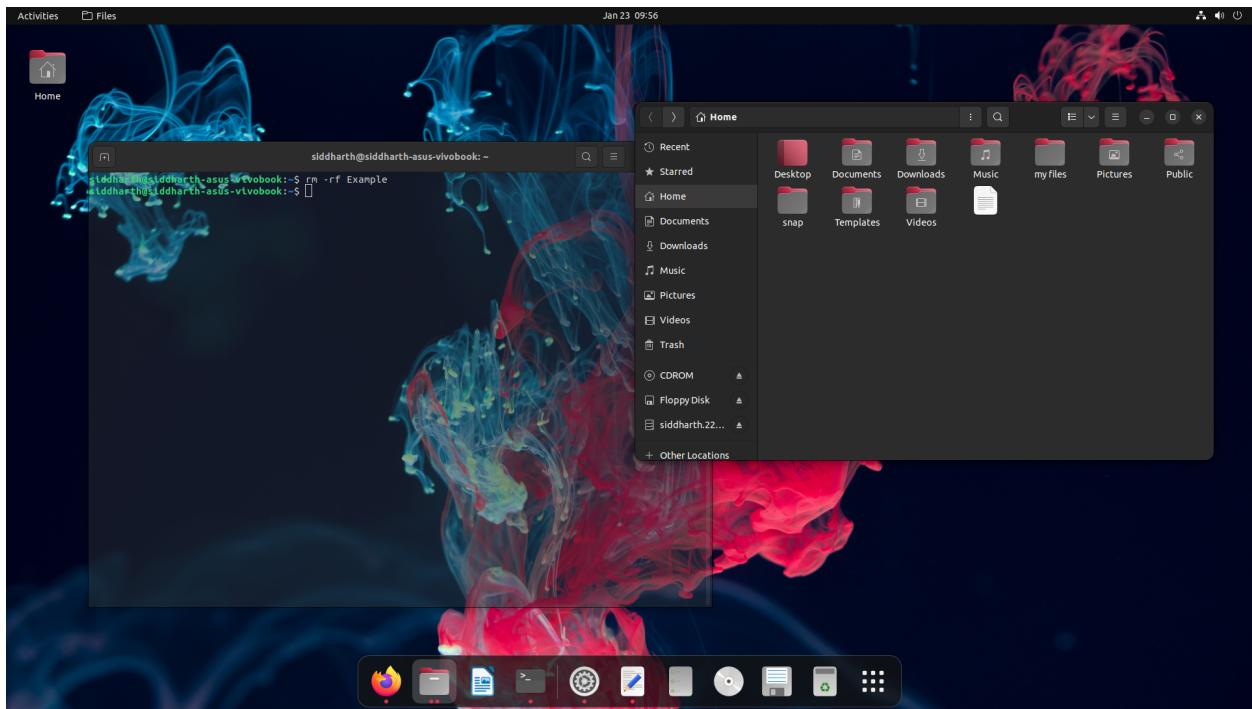
- a) Used to list information about files and directories within the file system

```
Activities Terminal Jan 23 09:55
siddharth@siddharth-asus-vivobook: ~
./my_Files/cloud:
Linux Commands for DevOps Engineer
./Pictures:
Screenshots:
./Pictures/Screenshots:
'Screenshot From 2023-01-23 08:53:14.png' 'Screenshot From 2023-01-23 09:31:57.png'
'Screenshot From 2023-01-23 08:54:09.png' 'Screenshot From 2023-01-23 09:33:26.png'
'Screenshot From 2023-01-23 08:56:48.png' 'Screenshot From 2023-01-23 09:37:22.png'
'Screenshot From 2023-01-23 08:57:46.png' 'Screenshot From 2023-01-23 09:40:35.png'
'Screenshot From 2023-01-23 08:59:00.png' 'Screenshot From 2023-01-23 09:42:42.png'
'Screenshot From 2023-01-23 09:02:26.png' 'Screenshot From 2023-01-23 09:44:09.png'
'Screenshot From 2023-01-23 09:04:30.png' 'Screenshot From 2023-01-23 09:44:39.png'
'Screenshot From 2023-01-23 09:11:33.png' 'Screenshot From 2023-01-23 09:48:45.png'
'Screenshot From 2023-01-23 09:32:51.png' 'Screenshot From 2023-01-23 09:49:48.png'
'Screenshot From 2023-01-23 09:17:59.png' 'Screenshot From 2023-01-23 09:50:59.png'
'Screenshot From 2023-01-23 09:19:44.png' 'Screenshot From 2023-01-23 09:52:54.png'
'Screenshot From 2023-01-23 09:22:39.png' 'Screenshot From 2023-01-23 09:53:44.png'
'Screenshot From 2023-01-23 09:23:28.png' 'Screenshot From 2023-01-23 09:54:20.png'
'Screenshot From 2023-01-23 09:25:40.png'

./Public:
./snap:
code firefox snapd-desktop-integration snap-store
./snap/code:
i17 common current
./snap/code/i17:
./snap/code/common:
./snap/firefox:
1635 common current
Linux Commands for DevOps Engineer --My Favourites
27.23. export - Export environment variables in Linux
28.24. ztp - Zip files in Linux
29.25. less - View files in Linux
30.26. more - View files in Linux
31.27. ps - Display active processes
32.28. kill and killall - Kill active processes by process ID or name
33.29. df - Display disk usage/size information
34.30. mount - Mount file systems in Linux
35.31. chmod - Command to change file permissions
36.32. chown - Command for granting ownership of files or folders
37.33. ifconfig - Display network interfaces and IP addresses
38.34. traceroute - Trace all the network hops to reach the destination
39.35. wpa_supplicant - Manage wireless files from the Internet
40.36. ufw - Firewall command
41.37. iptables - Base firewall for all other firewall utilities to interface with
42.38. apt, pacman, yum, rpm - Package managers depending on the distro
43.39. sudo - Command to escalate privileges in Linux
44.40. cal - View a command-line calendar
45.41. alias - Create custom shortcuts
46.42. dd - Majorly used for creating bootable USB sticks
47.43. rm - Remove files and directories
48.44. whereis - Locate the binary, source, and manual pages for a command
49.45. whatis - Find what a command does
50.46. top - View active processes live
51.47. useradd and usermod - Add new users or change existing users data
52.48. passwd - Create or update password
53.49. ls -l | wc -l - Command to get the count of the files present into directory.
54.50. w -- to check how many users logged into the linux
55.51. date -- used to check the current date, time in linux
56.52. ls -l - Lists the hidden files in directory. (hidden files are denoted as ..)
57.53. ls -lR - Used to check the permission of all the files
58.54. ls -R -- used to list information about files and directories within the file system.
59.55. rm -rf -- remove directory with the files
01
02
03 Reference: Collected this, from the post of Kishan Patro.
```

56) rm -rf

a) Remove directory with the files



Conclusion:

→ Top 55 linux studies alongside various variation in those commands