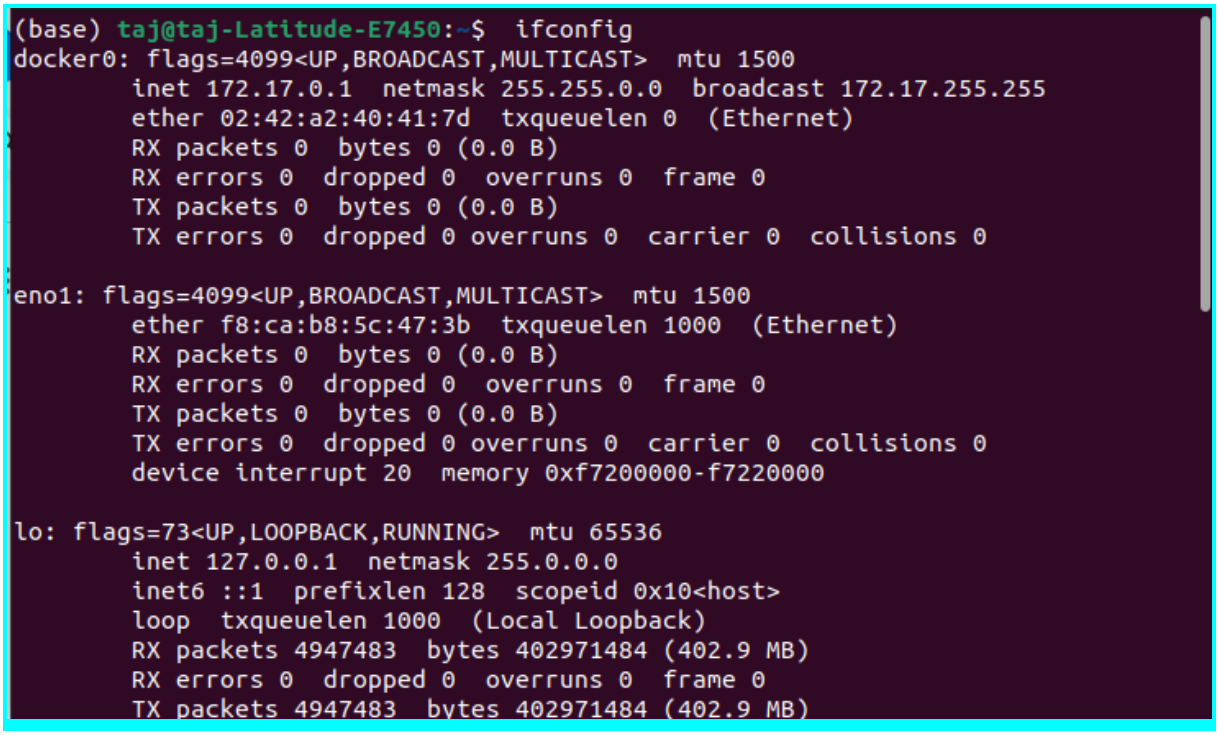
Linux Commands

1. The ifconfig commands:

The ifconfig command will give you the list of all the network interfaces along with the IP addresses, MAC addresses and other information about the interface.

Syntex : ifconfig



2. Echo commands:

when we use echo command, it simply prints whatever follows after the command.

Syntex: echo<text>

```
(base) taj@taj-Latitude-E7450:~$ echo test-file
test-file
(base) taj@taj-Latitude-E7450:~$
```

3. The uname command:

The uname and whoami commands allow you to know some basic information which comes really handy when you work on multiple systems. In general, if you're working with a single computer, you won't really need it as often as someone who is a network administrator.

Syntex: uname -a

```
(base) taj@taj-Latitude-E7450:~$ uname -a
Linux taj-Latitude-E7450 5.15.0-76-generic #83-Ubuntu SMP Thu Jun 15 19:16:32 UT
C 2023 x86_64 x86_64 x86_64 GNU/Linux
```

4. whoami Command:

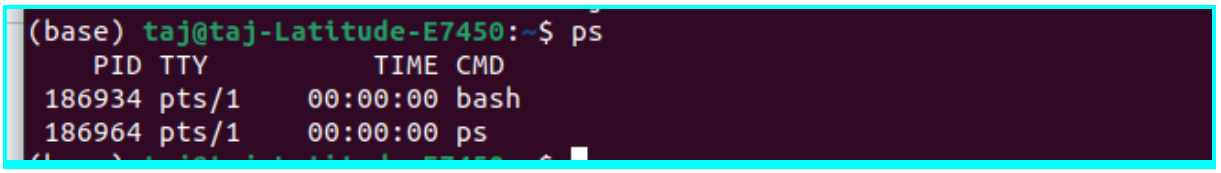
Syntex: whoami

```
(base) taj@taj-Latitude-E7450:~$ whoami
taj
(base) taj@taj-Latitude-E7450:~$
```

5. Ps command:

To find the running processes, we can simply type **ps** in the terminal prompt and get the list of running processes.

Syntex: ps


(base) taj@taj-Latitude-E7450:~$ ps
PID TTY TIME CMD
186934 pts/1 00:00:00 bash
186964 pts/1 00:00:00 ps