

# 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

```
(base) taj@taj-Latitude-E7450:~$ ifconfig
docker0: flags=4099<UP,BROADCAST,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
    inet 172.17.0.1 netmask 255.255.0.0 broadcast 172.17.255.255
    ether 02:42:a2:40:41:7d txqueuelen 0 (Ethernet)
    RX packets 0 bytes 0 (0.0 B)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 0 bytes 0 (0.0 B)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

eno1: flags=4099<UP,BROADCAST,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
    ether f8:ca:b8:5c:47:3b txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
    RX packets 0 bytes 0 (0.0 B)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 0 bytes 0 (0.0 B)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
    device interrupt 20 memory 0xf7200000-f7220000

lo: flags=73<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING> mtu 65536
    inet 127.0.0.1 netmask 255.0.0.0
    inet6 ::1 prefixlen 128 scopeid 0x10<host>
    loop txqueuelen 1000 (Local Loopback)
    RX packets 4947483 bytes 402971484 (402.9 MB)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 4947483 bytes 402971484 (402.9 MB)
```

## 2. Echo commands:

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

### Syntex: echo<text>

```
password: password unchanged
(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
```