Linux Basic Commands Part Three
Next command is PS command. PS command is used to list the running process in your system.

Only type PS will show you the process like you can see that the zsh is the running. Currently running serve in your system and PS command every command you type it will run in their own process ID that is called as the PID. You can also list the PS organized by user by typing PS U and you can see all the process running under the user CDAC.

Next command is the kill command. You can kill the process running by kill command. So first find out the process ID of the process by using top command.

You can see here there are where this process running right now. So, I can select one of them like the process 2430 you can see here I will kill this process by typing this process ID PID. For that I will first exit from the top command by pressing Q and then I will type kill then the process ID and you can see the process has been killed. You can also kill the process by using the process name.

For that type, the command killall space hyphen in capital HUP then the process name like gnome shell it is a system running process. So, when you press enter your system

especially the Linux system if you are running genome desktop environment it can be hanged or because you are killing the system process and you can see that the system has been hanged and it restart itself. So, make sure to not to kill any of the system running process.

Next command is the tail command like I am typing tail hyphen two then I am typing a file name like slash etc shadow. shadow is the file in every system in which the password is stored. The hash of the password is stored and minus two arguments reduced to show only the last two lines of that file.

You can see here that the permission denied to shadow is a secured file. So, you can see the lines written in shadow file using the sudo command enter the password and then you can see the last two lines stored in the shadow file. It's lightDM and then openconnect.

If I simply type sudo tail removing the argument, then it will give you the last few lines of the shadow file. Next command is the head command. Head command is used to read the top ten lines of the file. Now I will type head and proc CPU info. in the CPU info file, it stores the basic information of the process.

That you are using in your system and then it will show you the top ten lines like the process vendor ID it's, gen one, enter CPU, family model name and all the rest details.

Next command is the ifconfig. This command will show you the IP address of your system. Like here you can see there are two interfaces. This is the ethernet ETH Zero refers to the ethernet interface and this is the IP address of my system.

We can also activate or deactivate the given interface by typing ifconfig. Give the interface name ETH zero, then down operation not permitted. We have to run this command user sudo command as if it did successfully. Again, type ifconfig field you can see I can see only one interface that is allowed, that is the system local file. Now I need to again activate the ETH zero interface.

Only then I will be able to see the IP address of the ETH Zero and this enable the next command. This is the clear command you can see in the terminal screen there are various lines of the output. We can clear this by simply type command clear then the locate command. Using Locate command we can find the files located in our system.

Like I want to locate the location of a file, the name is Chage and you can see there are multiple directories that contain the name Chage.

You can also use the locate command to search the queries for the specific output. Like I want to search for the files that have the extension HTML and I want to show the only 20 lines in the output. And you can see here it gives me the location of all the files having dot html file. use the man command for the locate for more information. Next command is the next stat to display the TCP port in listen mode. So, I will type netstat -ntlp to see which are the currently running process or the port that are currently in the listen mode.