Gnu/Linux shell: a special interactive utility that allows users to run programs, manage files, handle processes, and so on

single directory structure, called a virtual directory
        This structure has a single base directory called the root directory (/)

Viewing: ls [OPTION]... [FILE]...
        pwd
        tree

creating: touch
         mkdir

copying: cp [OPTION]... SOURCE DEST : commonly used options

moving: mv [OPTION]... SOURCE DEST : commonly used options

deleting: rm [OPTION]... FILE : commonly used options
         rmdir

man pages; e.g., man ls

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Linking Files and Directories

There are two types of links:
        hard link: has two file names, one inode number,
                If one of the file's names deleted, the another still links to its data
                ln command : ln Original.txt HardLink.txt --> ls -i
                An original file and its hard links must exist on the same filesystem
                unlink HardLink02.txt
        symbolic link (soft link):
                a pointer to a file that may reside on another filesystem
                The two files do not share inode numbers
                ln -s OriginalS.txt SoftLink.txt
                readlink -f SoftLink.txt
                ?!! stale link (dead link)

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Reading Files

cat [OPTION]... [FILE]... : to display a single small text file

pr [OPTION]... [FILE]... : command's useful file display options

grep [OPTIONS] PATTERN [FILE...]
        -i (--ignore-case)

head [OPTION]... [FILE]...
        -n

tail [OPTION]... [FILE]...
        -f .. log files

more [OPTION]... [FILE]...

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Viewing File Information && Finding Files
        file mytest
        stat mytest

        diff [OPTION]... FILES

        which diff, which ls, which line, echo $PATH
        whereis diff

        locate [OPTION]... PATTERN...; locate -b passwd; locate -b '\passwd'
                        locate -b '\passwd' '\group'

        find [PATH...] [OPTION] [EXPRESSION]
                find . -name "*.txt"
                find . -maxdepth 2 -name "*.txt"

        sudo grep -d skip hosts: /etc/*; example