

# 14 interesting Linux commands in Terminal

Terminal is a very powerful tool, but it can become 'interesting' through a few Bash commands that Quantrimang will introduce to you later. Let's follow up and find out because some commands are quite useful.

Terminal is a software program that is preinstalled on Linux operating systems that allows users to communicate with the computer by running commands. The Terminal role is very powerful, but it can become 'interesting' through a few Bash commands that Quantrimang will introduce to you later. Let's follow up and find out because some commands are quite useful.



Funny Linux  
Commands

## 1. cal

It's true that there aren't too many people who know this command, but any Unix system has a built-in calendar.

To query this command, we use the following:

```
cal
```

```
$ cal
      October 2018
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
$
```

*Cal* will display the calendar for the current month. If you want to select specific months and years, pass this data into the parameter of *cal* to get the output you need.

To display the month of the year, use the *-m* command along with the month you want to display.

```
cal -m1
```

The above command returns January of the current year.

Similarly, a complete 12-month calendar can be displayed using the *-y* command

```
cal -y [year]
```

There are many ways to work with other cal's, Quantrimang will introduce you later!

## 2. sl

*Sl* stands for Steam Locomotive and is very often confused with *ls*. Running this command, you will see a steam locomotive run across the screen.

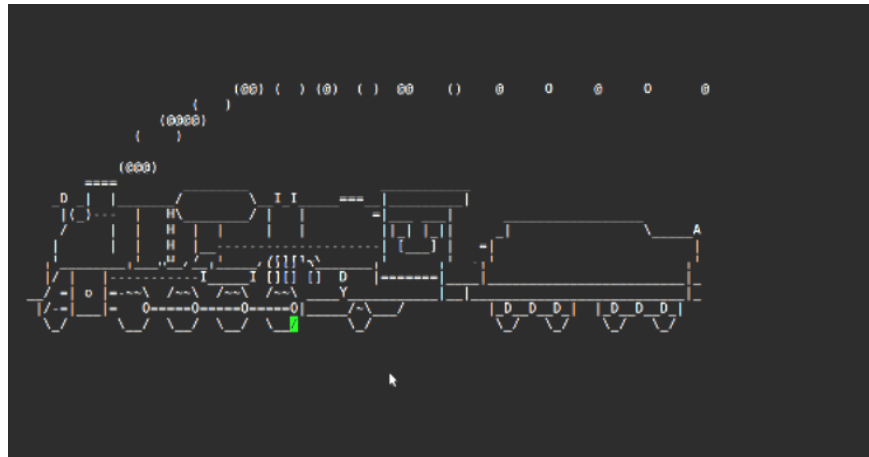
*Sl* was born with no specific usefulness for users but only for entertainment and reminders when you make the mistake of *ls* command with *sl*. It can be judged that the program is very 'cool' to remind to fix errors.

To install this command, type in your Terminal:

```
sudo apt install sl
```

Then 'mistype' *ls* into *sl* like this:

```
sl
```



### 3. yes

The `yes` command is very special, the only effect is to repeat the sequence continuously, producing a long infinite series, of course until it has a stop command.

Yes very simple, just type this:

```
yes
```

For example:

```
yes I did it
```

You use `Ctrl + C` to stop the string, otherwise it will last forever without stops.

Although overall there is no effect, but it is very handy when you are running a script that displays reminders and you want to automatically answer. For example:

```
yes y / path / to / script
```

This command will give the `y` character from the `yes` command to automatically answer "yes" to each question `y / n`.

### 4. rev

The `rev` command is used to reverse all input characters. This means, if the input you pass is `'Linux'`, through the `rev` command it will become `'xuniL'`. Pretty strange!

```
rev
```

```
$ rev
Linux
xuniL
Afam
mafa
```

To exit the command, use the shortcut *Ctrl + C*.

In addition, *rev* is also used to reverse the entire file.

```
rev [path to file]
```

## 5. aafire

*Aafire* gives you an interesting 'fire creation' on the black interface of Terminal.

First, install *aafire* with the following code on your Terminal:

```
sudo apt install libaa-bin
```

Then run the command:

```
aafire
```



## 6. espeak

Do you work with a computer everyday and never heard it talk? This is no longer impossible with the *espeak* command . Open the speaker or put on the headset, run the *espeak* command and listen to 'this friend' talk.

Install this command into Terminal:

```
sudo apt install espeak
```

Then run espeak:

```
espeak "Viet on the day you want to know"
```

Everything you write in quotes will be what the computer "confides" with you.

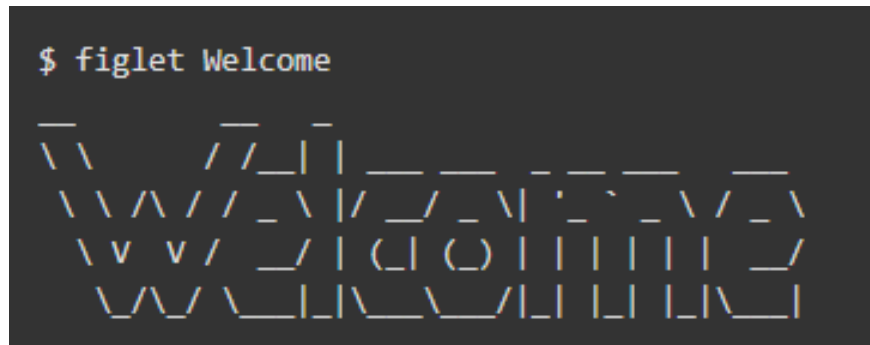
## 7. figlet

*Figlet* is a simple command line for creating ASCII text banners. *The figlet* that comes with the default fonts is stored as *.flf* or *.tlf* in */usr/share/figlet/fonts/*. Use *-f* to change the font.

```
figlet [-f title instead of font] [string]
```

Example of *figlet*:

```
Welcome figlet
```



## 8. banner

*Banner* is similar to *figlet* that displays text in large banner form. Install *banner* with the following command:

```
sudo apt install banner
```

Then use the syntax:

```
banner text
```



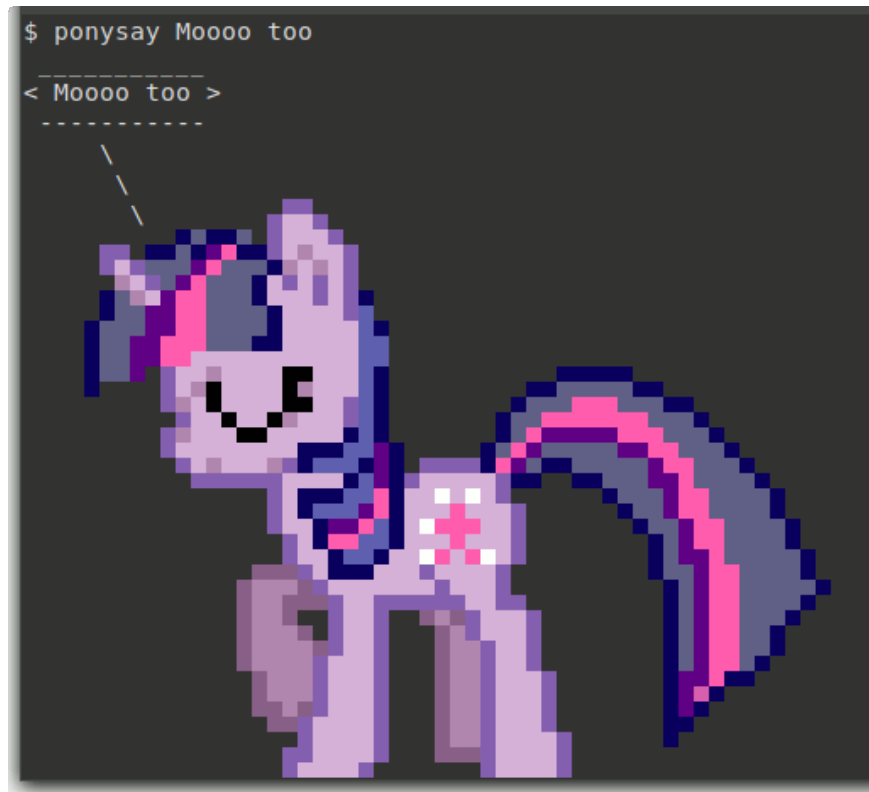
## 9. cowsay

This command displays a cow in ASCII characters and will say what you want.

First, install *cowsay* with this script:

```
sudo apt install cowsay
```

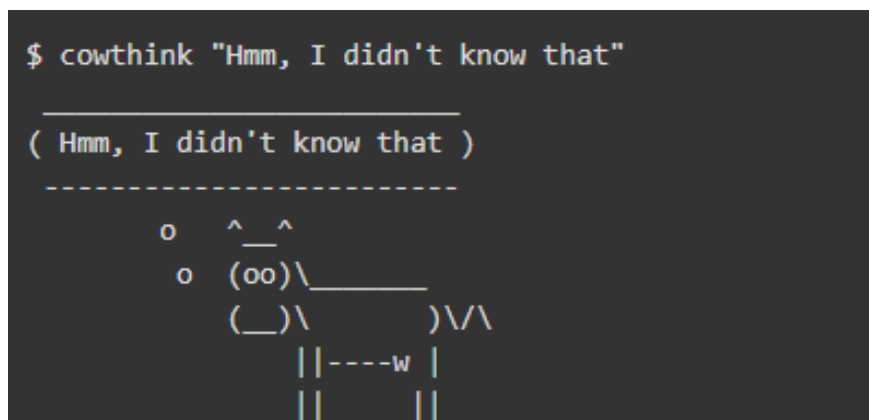




## 10. cowthink

This command is similar to cowsay, the only difference is that the screen will display the text you entered in the form of the ASCII cow, not the command as above.

```
Cowthink text
```



## 11. fortune

*Fortune* is the command to automatically display random 'cool' quotes.

```
sudo apt install fortune  
fortune
```

You can use the `-s` to give 'Terminal' to you the shorter quote.

```
fortune [-s]
```

```
$ fortune -s
He who despairs over an event is a coward, but he who holds hopes for
the human condition is a fool.
-- Albert Camus
$
```

## 12. oneko

pretty *oneko* 'lovely'. This command adds a cat that runs on your screen, it will run chasing the mouse cursor while moving.

Install *oneko* by running this script:

```
sudo apt install oneko
oneko
```

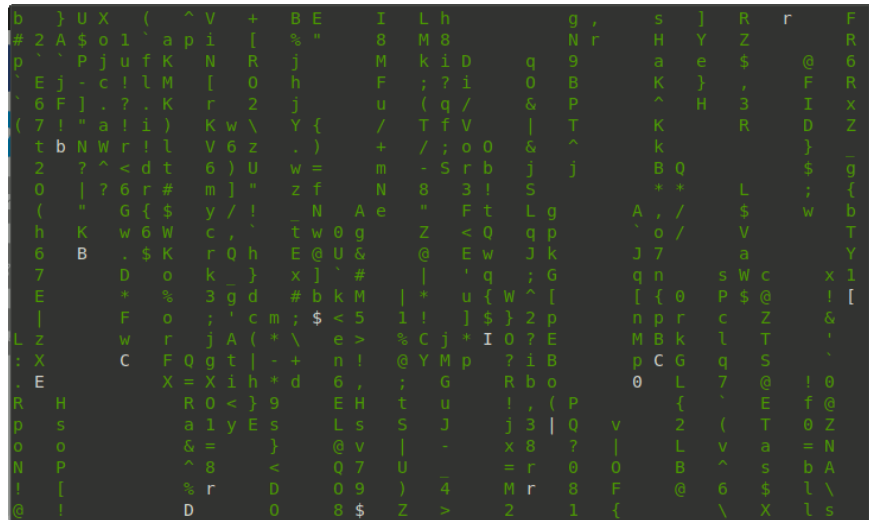


## 13. cmatrix

If you have watched the Matrix - Hollywood Matrix, you will easily associate this command. Install *cmatrix* with script:

```
sudo apt install cmatrix
```

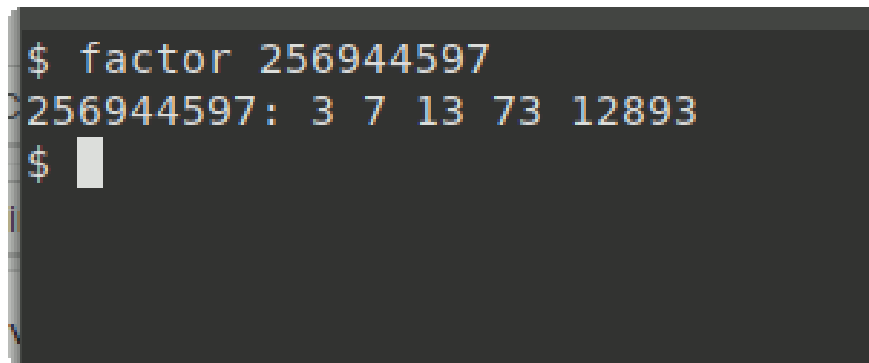
Run the command by typing *cmatrix* in your Terminal.



## 14. factor

This command involves mathematics. Factor will divide a given number into prime factors.

```
factor [so muon to divide the bar compared to the other]
```



Recently, there are some interesting commands in Linux. We know that working with Terminal and the command line, the tasks are quite complicated, so it would be great to occasionally relax and relax with such gentle things like this?

See more:

1. Some basic Terminal commands in Linux Mint 11
2. 4 quick access to a Terminal in Linux
3. How to run 2 or more Terminal commands at the same time on Linux
4. How to delete the user and server name in Terminal Prompt

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