Command-line 101



GETTING TO
KNOW THE
UNIX/LINUX CLI

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File/Ken_Thompson_/stting)_and_Dennis_Ritchie_st_PDP-11_(2876812463).jpg

Warning



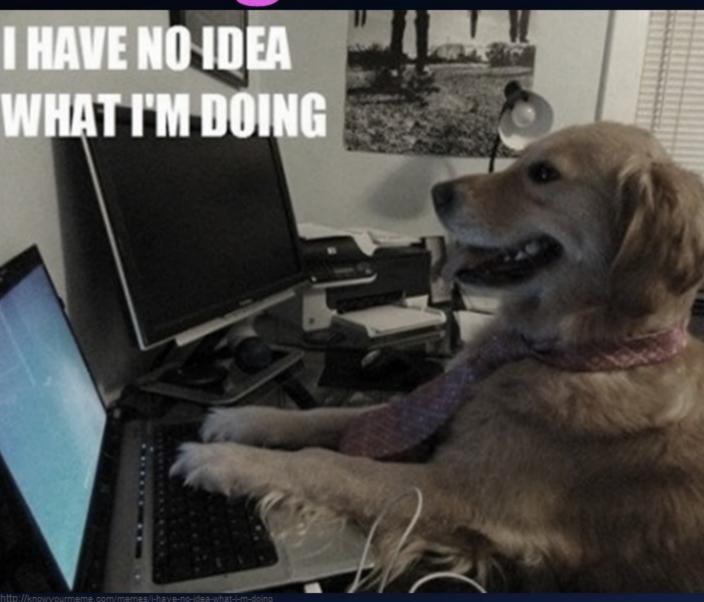












What is the Command Line?

A terminal window, is a text-only <u>window</u> in a <u>graphical user interface</u> (GUI) that emulates a <u>console</u>.

A GUI is a type of human-computer interface (i.e., a system for people to interact with a **computer**) that uses windows, **icons**, pull-down menus and a pointer and that can be manipulated by a **mouse** (and usually to some extent by a keyboard as well).

A command is an instruction telling a computer to do something, such as launch a program.

A command line interface (CLI) is an all-text display mode that has a command interpreter running in it and that shows commands, including their arguments, and other data as they are typed in at the keyboard as well as the results of most such commands.

A command interpreter, also referred to as a <u>shell</u>, is a program whose primary function is to read commands that are typed into a console or terminal window and then execute (i.e., run) them.

Navigation

(Where am I?)

> pwd

Shows the path to the current directory.

"print working directory"

Navigation

(What's in here?)

```
> ls
```

List the contents of the current directory Options:

- -l structured (includes permissions, owners, access dates) long list format
- -R recursive (show subdirectories too)
- -a all (show hidden system files too)

"list contents"

SHALL HE PLAY A GAME?

In your terminal, try:

This will list all the available options with brief explanations for each. Some might not make sense yet - don't worry. Try a few out! Can you figure out what the following do?

- > ls -r
- > ls -A
- > ls -s -h -S

Useful CLI tips and tricks

If you want to	Try:
See basic help	<command/> help
See the manual for a command	man <command/>
Exit from manual or page view	q
Show last command you entered	up arrow
Autocomplete filename or path	tab
Kill a process	CTRL + c
Jump to beginning of a command	CTRL + a

Navigation

(How do I get over there?)

```
> cd <directory name>
```

Changes to the specified directory

> cd	Up one level
> cd/	Up two levels (etc.)
> cd ~	Home directory
> cd	Home directory
> cd -	Change to last directory

"change directory"

http://www.slashfilm.com/hackers-oral-histor

Managi directo

READING, CREATING, COPYING, REMOVING, EDITING

Creating directories

(How can I make a new folder?)

```
> mkdir <name>
```

Makes a new directory called <name>

```
vagrant$ mkdir test/test1/test2/test3
mkdir: cannot create directory 'test/test1/test2/test3': No such file or directory
[~]
vagrant$ mkdir -p -v test/test1/test2/test3
mkdir: created directory 'test'
mkdir: created directory 'test/test1'
mkdir: created directory 'test/test1/test2'
mkdir: created directory 'test/test1/test2'
mkdir: created directory 'test/test1/test2/test3'
```

"make directory"

Deleting directories

(How can I remove an existing folder?)

```
> rmdir <name>
```

Deletes directory called <name>. Directory MUST be empty for the command to succeed.

> rmdir -v	Verbose - output info after
> rmdir -p	Delete parents as well (if also empty - if there are files in there or other directories it will fail)

"remove directory"

Deleting files

(How can I remove an existing file?)

> rm <filename>

Deletes file called <filename>.

> rm -v	Verbose - output info after
> rm -i	Prompt before every deletion
> rm -r	Recursive - remove subdirs and contents below as well
> rm -f	Force - ignore warnings

"remove"



rm is a powerful command, and you can easily accidentally delete a lot with the -r and -f options...

Copying files

(How can I copy a file to another place?)

> cp <file1> <file2>

Makes a copy of <file1> in location and with name of <file2>. Example:

> cp atom/LICENSE /vagrant/atom-license.txt

NOTE: if /vagrant/atom-license.txt already exists, then it will be overwritten!

See the manual for other options

"copy"

Moving files

(How can I move a file to another place?)

> mv <file1> <file2>

Moves <file1> to new location <file2>. Can rename file as part of the operation.

NOTE: if <file2> already exists, then it will be overwritten by the contents of <file1>
See the manual for other options

"move"

Reading files

(How can I view the contents of a file?)

> less <filename></filename>	Show 1 page at a time. Space bar will page through, q to quit
> cat <filename></filename>	Print whole file in terminal
> head <filename></filename>	Display first 10 lines of <filename></filename>
> tail <filename></filename>	Display last 10 lines
> tail -f <filename></filename>	Display last 10 lines and contents as the file grows. Useful for logs, etc.

BONUS ROUND

https://www.therefinedgeek.com.au/index.php/2012/10/02/mcpixel-oh-the-lols-you-will-have/

Show current date and time	> date
See a calendar of the current month	> cal
See a calendar of the current year	> cal -y
List users logged on to this server	> who
Show your username	> whoami
List users and session info	> M



Clear current commands out of view > clear Clear current commands out of view > CTRL + L Show full history of commands in > history this session copy to clipboard in the terminal CTRL + INSERT paste from clipboard in terminal > SHIFT + INSERT > !! Repeat the last command Exit current session, close terminal > exit

Resources - Cheat Sheets

- FossWire Unix/Linux Command Reference
- GettingGeneticsDone blog cheat sheet maintained at Tufts University
- CheatSheetWorld Unix/Linux cheat sheet
- LinOxide Linux cheat sheet

There are plenty more out there!

Unix/Linux Command Reference

FOSSwire...

System Info

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od - change to home	ls -al - formatted listing with hidden files	
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Resources - Tutorials

- LinuxCommand Learning the Shell tutorial
- LearnPythonTheHardWay Command Line Crash Course
- Ryan's Tutorials Linux Tutorial
- Learn Enough Society Learn Enough of the Command Line to be Dangerous

There are plenty more out there!

