Computer Practicum I

Basic Linux Commands

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list the content of the directory user is currently in

ls

list the content of the *[directory]*

ls *[directory]*

list the content of the *[directory]*, -a: do not ignore entries starting with ., -l: use a long listing format

ls -al *[directory]*

information on how to use *[command]*

man *[command]*

information on how to use *[command]*

info *[command]*

short description of the *[command]*

whatis *[command]*

shows the path of the current directory

pwd

move to the *[directory]*

cd *[directory]*

move to the lower directory

cd ..

move 2 directories lower

cd ../..

make new directory with name *[directory]*

mkdir *[directory]*

delete directory *[directory]* with all of its content

rm -r *[directory]*

create a new file with name *[file]*

touch *[file]*

create a new file with name *[file]* and copy any characters you type at the keyboard to the designated file

cat >*[file]*

show the content of the *[file]*

more *[file]*

copy *[file]* to the *[directory]*

cp *[file] [directory]*

rename *[file]* to *[target]* OR move *[file]* to *[target]*

mv *[file]* *[target]*

change permissions

chmod *[permissions] [file/directory]*

permissions defines the permissions for the owner of the file (the user - "u"), members of the group who owns the file (the group - "g"), and anyone else (others - "o").

There are two ways to represent these permissions: with symbols (r, w, e), or with octal numbers (the digits **0** through **7**).

chmod u=rwx,g=rx,o=r *[file]* **equals to** chmod 754 *[file]*

Each digit is a combination of the numbers 4, 2, 1, and 0:

4 and "r" stand for "read",

2 and "w" stand for "write",

1 and "x" stand for "execute", and

0 stands for "no permission."

delete the file

rm *[file]*