

Learn Programming Basics (C Language)

# **Lesson #002 (Lab)**

## **CYGWIN Intro**

# Unix/Linux command

- echo
- pwd
- ls
- mkdir
- rmdir
- cd
- touch
- diff

Good to know:

- grep
- cp
- mv
- rm

<https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/rm-command-linux-examples>

## Unix/Linux command - echo

- Used to echo whatever is your input is

### **Example Usage:**

- Enter **echo hi I am GOD**
- Enter **echo hi I am DOGGO > b.txt**

## Unix/Linux command - pwd

- prints out the current directory it is reside in

### **Example Usage:**

- Enter **pwd**

### **Prints out:**

username@yourPCName ~

\$ pwd

/home/username

### **Note:**

- yourPCName refers to your own computer name
- username refers to your user's account name
- no shit

## Unix/Linux command - ls

- List out all the items in the directory

### **Example Usage:**

- Enter **ls**
- Enter **ls /**
- Enter **ls /home**

What do you observe?

## Unix/Linux command - mkdir

- Create the DIRECTORY(ies), if they do not already exist.

### Example Usage:

- Enter **ls**
- Enter **mkdir abc**

What do you observe?

- try "**mkdir**"
- Enter "**mkdir abc**" again
- Enter "**mkdir a.txt**"
- Enter "**ls**"

What do you observe?

## Unix/Linux command - rmdir

- Remove the DIRECTORY(ies), if they exist.

### **Example Usage:**

- Enter **ls**
- Enter **mkdir abc**
- Enter **ls**
- Enter **rmdir abc**
- Enter **ls**

What do you observe?

Caution: DELETES the DIRECTORY permanently.

### **“rmdir -r”**

Caution: “-r” is a flag that DELETES the DIRECTORY AND everything inside that directory permanently.

# Unix/Linux command - cd

- Change directory

## Example Usage:

- Enter **cd ./abc**
- Enter **mkdir abc**
- Enter **cd ./abc**
- Enter **ls**

What do you observe?

Try:

- Enter **cd**

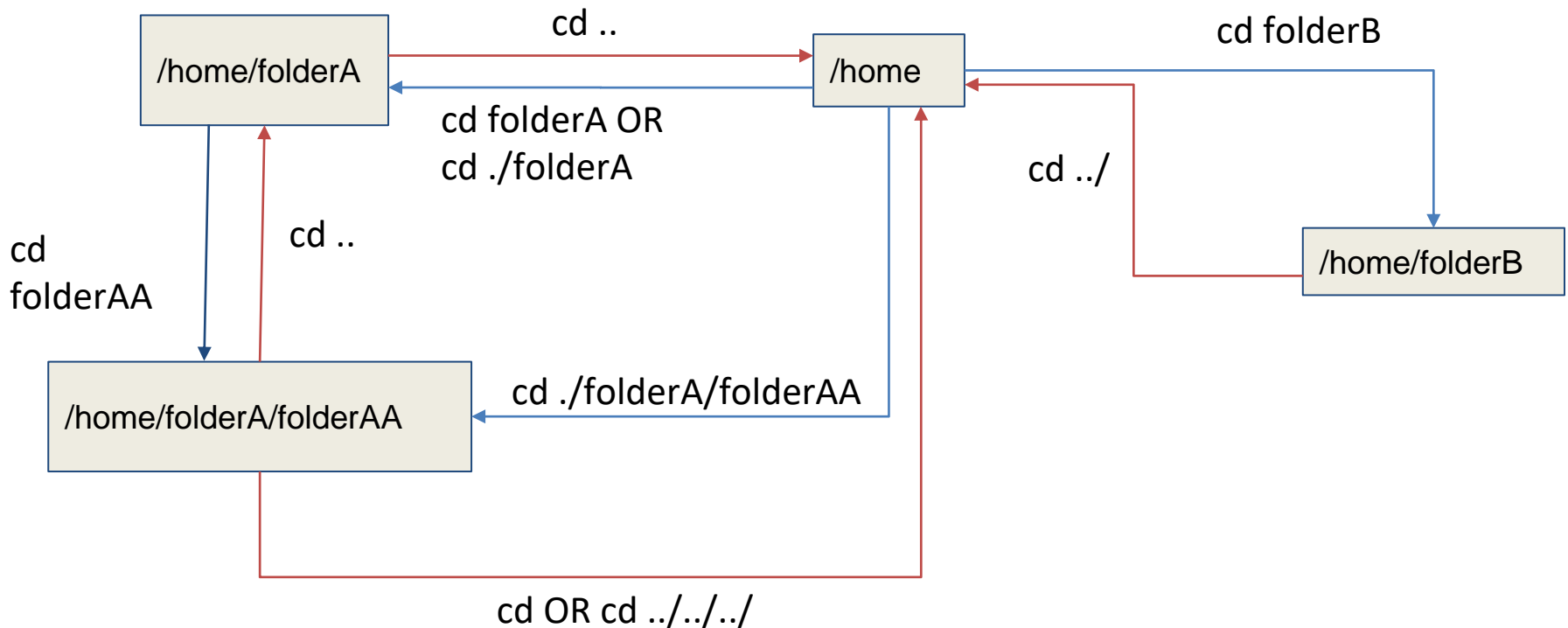
(return to the default directory)

- Enter **cd ..**

(return to the previous directory)



- for “cd ../” or “cd ..” is to represent going to the previous directory
- for “cd ./name” is to represent going to the sub-directory/next directory



## Unix/Linux command - touch

- An alternative way to create a file easily

### **Example Usage:**

- Enter **touch a.txt**

A text file name a.txt should appear in your directory  
Try it yourself

## Unix/Linux command - diff

- Shows lines differences in 2 files

### **Example Usage:**

- Enter **echo this is fileA > a.txt**
- Enter **echo this is fileB > b.txt**
- Enter **diff a.txt b.txt**

## Unix/Linux command - grep

- Search files that contains the word

### **Example Usage:**

- Enter **grep this is**
- Enter **echo this is fileB > b.txt**
- Enter **grep "this is" \*.txt**

### **Prints out:**

a.txt:this is fileA

b.txt:this is fileB

## Unix/Linux command - cp

- Copy a file
- Syntax: **cp filename copiedFilename**

### **Example Usage:**

- Enter **cp a.txt c.txt**
- Enter **cp a.txt ./abc/a.txt**

Caution: **cp** command **WILL REPLACE AND OVERWRITE** existing filename  
What do you observe?

## Unix/Linux command - mv

- Move a file
- Syntax: **mv filename copiedFilename**

### **Example Usage:**

- Enter **mv a.txt ./abc/a.txt**

Caution: **mv** command **WILL REPLACE AND OVERWRITE** existing filename  
What do you observe?

## Unix/Linux command - rm

- Delete a file permanently

### **Example Usage:**

- Enter **rm ./abc/a.txt**

Caution: **rm** command **WILL DELETE FILE PERMANENTLY**

## Unix/Linux command

Some essential command that is good to know, all these command have additional “flag” as well, you can read it up yourself

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