

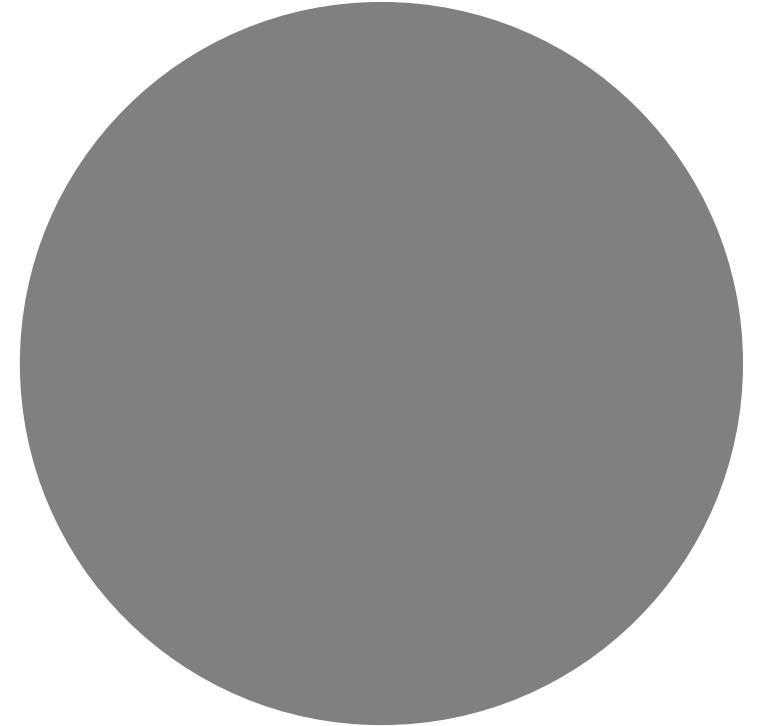
Ubuntu Terminal Commands

Ashish Nanda

Ashish.Nanda@uts.edu.au

- **pwd**
Print working directory, i.e., display the name of my current directory on the screen.
- **hostname**
Print the name of the local host (the machine on which you are working).
- **id** *username*
Print user id (uid) and his/her group id (gid), effective id (if different than the real id) and the supplementary groups.
- **date**
Print or change the operating system date and time.

System Information



who

- Determine the users logged on the machine.

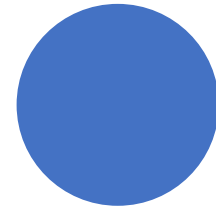
finger *user_name*

- System info about a user. Displays the user's login name, real name, terminal name and write status, idle time, login time, office location.
- Try: finger root

history

- Show the last (1000 or so) commands executed from the command line on the current account.

System Information



any_command **--help** | more

- Display a brief help on a command

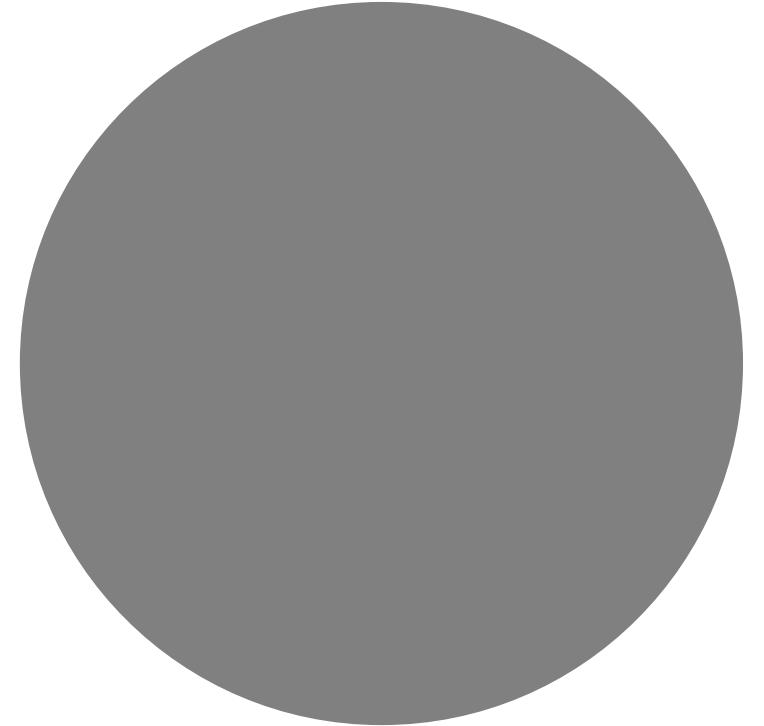
man *topic*

- Display the contents of the system manual pages (help) on the topic.

Info *topic*

- information pages, which are generally more in-depth than man pages.

Basic operations



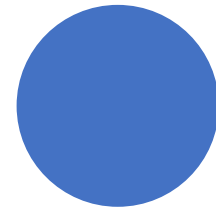
cd Change directory. Example:

- `cd /home` takes you to home folder
- `cd ./` refers to current directory
- `cd ..` Will take you one step up in directory

Double tap the 'tab' key View possible options Example:

- `cd <tab tab>` will display all the contents of the current directory

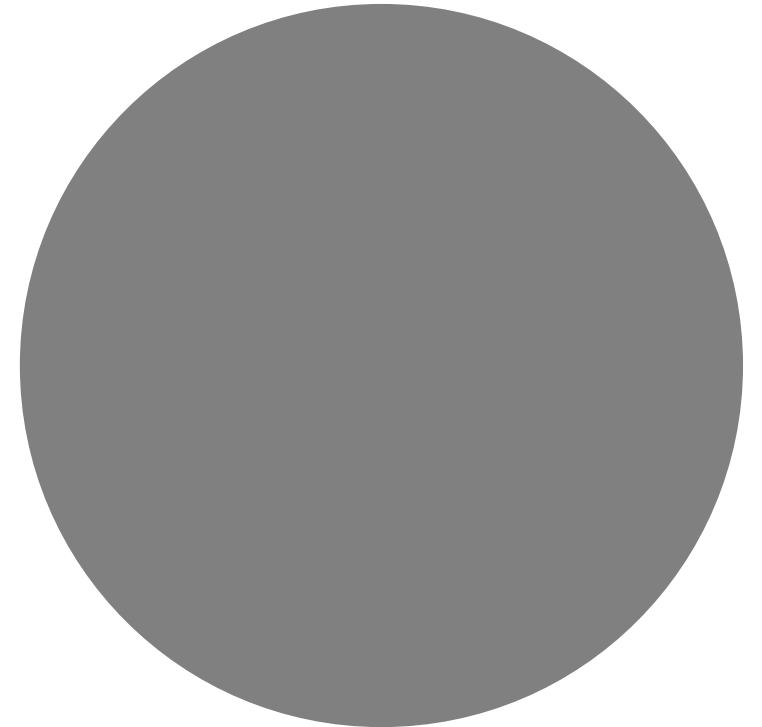
File/Directory Basics



ls - Short listing of directory contents

- **-a** list hidden files
- **-d** list the name of the current directory
- **-F** show directories with a trailing '/'
- **-g** show group ownership of file in long listing
- **-i** print the inode number of each file
- **-l** long listing giving details about files and directories
- **-R** list all subdirectories encountered
- **-t** sort by time modified instead of name

List Command



cp *file1 file2*

- Copy the files "myfile" to the file "yourfile" in the current working directory.

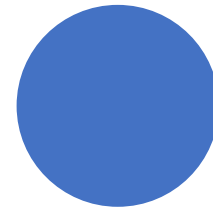
cp -i *myfile yourfile*

- With the "-i" option, if the file "yourfile" exists, you will be prompted before it is overwritten.

mv *source destination*

- Move or rename files. The same command is used for moving and renaming files and directories. Ex: mv testdir newnamedir

Copy files



rm *files*

- Remove (delete) files. You must own the file in order to be able to remove it.

mkdir *directory*

- Make a new directory.

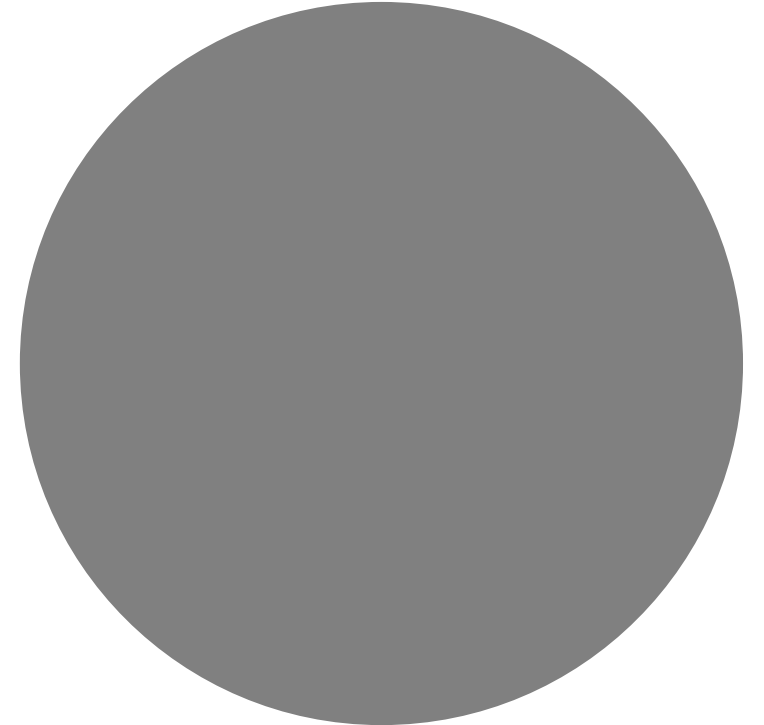
rmdir *directory*

- Remove an empty directory.

rm -r *files*

- (recursive remove) Remove files, directories, and their subdirectories. Careful with this command as root--you can easily remove all files on the system with such a command.

Copy files



Grep command

How do I use **grep** with other commands?

The syntax is:

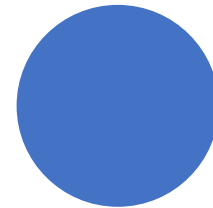
command | grep 'search-pattern'

- *command1 | command2 | grep 'search-pattern'*

In this example, run ls command and search for the string/pattern called resume.pdf:

- `ls | grep resume.pdf`
- `ls -l | grep resumd.pdf`
- `ls -l *.mov | grep 'birthday'`
- `ls -l *.mov | grep -i 'birthday'`

Search Command



Install :

sudo apt-get install *package_Name*

Uninstall:

sudo apt-get remove *package_Name*

sudo apt-get autoremove

- To remove any unused packages, use the “autoremove” command, as shown in the following command.

sudo apt-get purge --auto-remove gimp

- You can combine the two commands for removing a program and removing dependencies that are no longer being used into one

sudo apt-get clean

- If you're short on space, you can use the “clean” command to remove downloaded archive files, as shown below.

Install/Uninstall Application

