

Intro to Terminal and the Command Line

The Unix Shell

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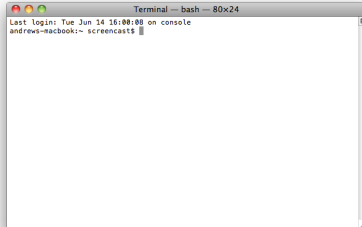
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Introduction

What is Terminal?

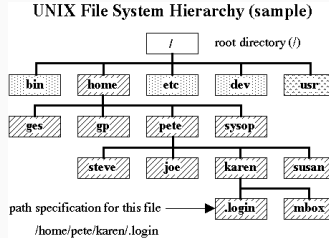
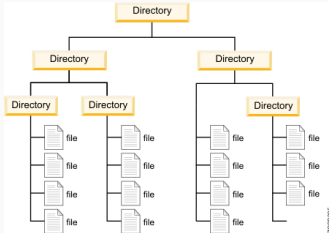


What is Terminal?



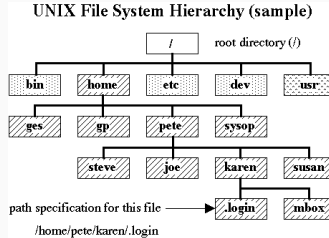
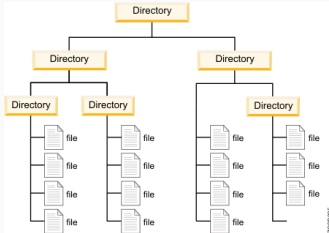
- Provides command-line interface to operating system
- Explore files, version control

File Structure



- Tree of files and directories
 - Root directory: top-most directory
 - Home directory: contains all files for your user account
- File paths

File Structure



- Tree of files and directories
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All directories contain files called

- `.` (current directory) and `..` (parent directory)

Navigating through file structure

List files: `ls`

- `ls`: list contents of current directory
- Flags provide additional options
 - `ls -a` list all
 - `ls -l` list in long format

Moving through directories: `cd`

- `cd [directory name]`: move to directory
 - `cd /` move to root directory
 - `cd ~` or just `cd`: move to home directory
 - `cd ..` move to parent directory (one level up)
- `pwd`: display current directory

Practice with files and directories

Making new files and directories

- `mkdir` [directory name] makes a new directory with the given name
- `touch` [filename] makes an empty file with the given name

Moving things around

`mv`

- `mv filename dirname` moves the file into the directory
- `mv filename1 filename2` renames the file with the first name as the second name

`cp`

- `cp filename1 filename2` copies the contents of the first file to the second
 - `cp filename1 filename2... dirname` makes copies of the file(s) in the given directory
 - `cp -r dirname1 dirname2` copies the contents of the first directory to the second
- `rm filename` removes/deletes the file

Questions?