Module 2 The Command Line

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GUI: These are graphical user interfaces which helps us to interact with the devices.

Commands

- > Creating directories
- Creating files
- Combining directories
- Copying and moving files
- Performing advanced searches

Basic commands:

- 1. Cd (Change directory) cd ~ /Desktop or cd Desktop goes to desktop, and cd .. Goes back to previous directory.
- 2. Touch creates a new file of whatever type. Touch newfile.txt
- 3. Mkdir mkdir word-docs (new file creation)

What are Unix commands?

- > Ls-I (lists all the files and shows the read, write permissions, owners and groups it belongs to. The flag here is -I
- > Ls a (lists all files including the hidden files)
- > Pwd shows current working directory
- Cp copies files from one destination to another
- Mv moves files
- > VI (to enter the visual editor)

like second nature. Vim uses modes to determine the commands you can work with:

 Normal mode: Default mode when you open a file. In this mode, you can navigate through text, search for words, delete or copy lines, and perform other operations.

Examples:

Command	Used for
h, j, k, 1	Move left , down , up , and right , respectively.
/search_term	Search for a word or phrase.

- Insert mode: Allows the contents of the files to be edited directly. It can be entered by pressing i (insert), a
 (append), or o (open new line).
- Command line mode: It can be entered by typing colon: in Normal mode.

Examples:

Command	Used for
: w	Save the file.
: q	Quit the editor.

To create simple scripts and make them working in bash shell

Less .bashrc

Less .bashprofile (for setting up environment variable for java or python home directory

- > Vim testshell.sh file
- Press I to go insert mode
- #!/bin/bash
- Echo "Hello World!" (To output something)
- > Press Escape to go out of insert mode
- > Type :wq! To save the file and exit
- The file is read, write file and not executable.
- To make the file executable we use command called chmod and type of permission we want

CREATING AND MOVING DIRECTORIES AND FILES

- 1. Mkdir submissions
- 2. Cd submissions (get into submissions directory)

3. Create 2 new files inside submissions directory

Touch test1.txt
Touch test2.txt

- 4. Ls -l (to list the files in the submissions directory in list format)
- 5. Cd .. (go back to original directory)
- 6. Create a new directory called archive

Mkdir archive

7. Move the submissions folder into the archive folder

My submissions archive

PIPES

Test1.txt | wc -w

REDIRECTION

- In linux everything is a file. When we use the ls command, it lists the output file called archive.
- If you want to see where the output goes, we can use redirection

Ls -l > output.txt (> is redirection flag)

How to send the error message output into a file?

Ls -l /bin/usr > error.txt Ls : cannot access '/bin/usr': No such file or directory

Ls -l /bin/usr 2> error.txt Less error.txt

GREP

- > Global regular expression print
- To filter larger file output like bin.
 - $_{\odot}$ Use Is -I | grep zip command

SHELL COMMANDS FOR FILE AND TEXT PROCESSING HANDS ON