

OSF Review linux

Labs 2



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**Linux basic commands reference guide**

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| **BASIC NAVIGATION** | | |
| pwd | Print working directory | A picture containing text  Description automatically generated |
| ls | List contents of current directory |  |
| cd | Used for navigation between directories and folders |  |
| cd / | This will take you to the root directory | Text  Description automatically generated |
| cd .. | This will take you one level up from the current directory | Text  Description automatically generated |
| Cd ~ | This will take you to the home directory | Text  Description automatically generated |
| ls -l | This will display the contents of the directory in a list format | Text  Description automatically generated |
| Cd ~/directory-name/ | This will let you jump directories |  |
| man | Manual for commands | Text  Description automatically generated |
| date | This will check the date | Text  Description automatically generated |
| **TEXT AND FILE MANIPULATION** | | |
| mkdir | This will create a directory | Text  Description automatically generated |
| cat > filename | This will create a new file | Text  Description automatically generated |
| cat filename | This will display the content of a file | A screenshot of a computer  Description automatically generated with low confidence |
| echo | This will prints whatever you typed | Text  Description automatically generated |
| mv | This will move the files in different directories | Text  Description automatically generated |
| mv | This can also rename files |  |
| rm | This will remove files | Text  Description automatically generated |
| rmdir | This will remove directories | Text  Description automatically generated |
| grep | This will print the specified word contained in the file | Text  Description automatically generated with medium confidence |
| tail, head |  | The head command will write the first (default)ten lines of a file while the tail command will write the last (default)ten lines of a file |
| Tail -# filename, head -# filename | You can specify the number of files you want to output by typing tail/head-# then filename | Text  Description automatically generated |
| awk  awk ‘{action}’ filename | You are able to select data of one or more pieces individual text | Text  Description automatically generated |
| wc | This will find the number of lines, word count, byte and characters of the specified file | Text  Description automatically generated |
| **FILE PERMMISIONS** | | |
| **[-]**  (the that starts with the – symbol is a file)  **[d]**  (the one that start with letter d is a directory) | Text  Description automatically generated | |
| chmod | Change mode | You will need this for file permissions |
| u – user  g- group  o – other people (global permission)  chmod 754 filename  7 ,5, 4 represents the individual permission for (in this order)  user(7), group(5), other people(4)  4 – “read”  2 – “write”  1 – “execute”  0 – “no permission”  You can give permission using an individual or by combining these numbers  Ex -> 4+2+1 = 7(read, write, execute)  Ex -> 4+1 = 5(read, execute) | | |
| Chmod command filename | A screenshot of a computer  Description automatically generated with medium confidence | |
| Chmod 777 filename means your giving all the permissions for everybody | Text  Description automatically generated | |
| Pipe and Ridirection | | |
| Pipe(|) | This will redirect the output of the left command to the input of the right | Graphical user interface, text  Description automatically generated |
| > | This will saves output to a file | Text  Description automatically generated |
| < | This is used for inputs of a file | Text  Description automatically generated |
| >> | This will add some content to a file | Text  Description automatically generated |
| **Conditional Statements or Structures** | | |
| Functions | This will create a functions or methods in Linux like in programming |  |
| If statement | This will create an if statement similar to programming |  |

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| docker run -it ubuntu bash | To run a Bash Ubuntu container type  the –it option just means the session is interactive until you type **exit** at the command line |
| Remember always!  (It is very important to note that you may install new content into the container using)  apt update  apt install <new content> | Installing net tools before you do everything: |
| apt update  apt install net tools | Installing net-tools package on Ubuntu is as easy as running the following commands on terminal. |
| apt-update | Updates the package sources list with the latest versions of the packages in the repositories |
| apt install net-tools |  |
| apt install utils-ping | Command to install the ping command (utils-ping) |
| docker ps (-a, -l) | The docker ps command, which is available inside the container, is used to see the status of the process of that container |
| Importing and Exporting | |
| docker export -o <exportfilename> <containerID> | this will export your container to your current directory (that directory content will persist across sessions) |
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