

Bash Script (Linux commands)

Here you will see a summary of the common commands use in Linux (Unix) environment. We will just give examples of the ones we will use more frequently during the workshop. This commands can't be used in Windows environment unless you use a [Linux emulator](#).

File Commands

FILE COMMANDS

```
ls -al          =>Display all information about files/ directories
pwd             =>Show the path of current directory
mkdir directory-name  =>Create a directory
rm file-name    =>Delete file
rm -r directory-nam  =>Delete directory recursively
rm -f file-name   =>Forcefully remove file
rm -rf directory-name  =>Forcefully remove directory recursively
cp file1 file2    =>Copy file1 to file2
cp -r dir1 dir2    =>Copy dir1 to dir2, create dir2 if it doesn't exist
mv file1 file2     =>Rename source to dest / move source to directory
ln -s /path/to/file-name link-name    #Create symbolic link to file-name
touch file         =>Create or update file
cat > file         =>Place standard input into file
more file          =>Output contents of file
head file          =>Output first 10 lines of file
tail file          =>Output last 10 lines of file
tail -f file       =>Output contents of file as it grows starting with the
                    last 10 lines
gpg -c file        =>Encrypt file
gpg file.gpg       =>Decrypt file
wc                 =>print the number of bytes, words, and lines in files
xargs              =>Execute command lines from standard input
```

Directory

To access to a directory we use the following commands:

DIRECTORY TRAVERSE

<code>cd ..</code>	=>To go up one level of the directory tree
<code>cd</code>	=>Go to \$HOME directory
<code>cd /test</code>	=>Change to /test directory

[Reference](#)