Chapter 5 - Command Line Skills

5.1 - 5.4.3 Az itt előforduló parancsokból és fogalmakból lesz jövő héten dolgozat.

The most **commonly-used shell** for Linux distributions is called the **Bash shell**.

- **command history and inline editing**

- Scripting: The ability to place commands in a file and then interpret

- **Aliases**: The ability to create **short nicknames for longer commands**

- **Variables:** Used to store information for the Bash shell and for the user. Variables are given names and stored temporarily in memory. There are two types of variables used in the Bash shell: local and environment.

Local or shell variables **exist only in the current shell**: The following example creates a local variable named variable1 and assigns it a value of Something: sysadmin@localhost:~$ **variable1='Something'** . **echo $variable1**. **OUTPUT: Something**

Environment variables, also called **global variables**, are available system-wide, in **all shells used by Bash when interpreting commands** and performing tasks. The **HISTSIZE variable defines how many previous commands to store in the history list**. The command in the example below displays the value of the HISTSIZE variable: echo $HISTSIZE . OUTPUT: 1000. To modify the value of an existing variable, use the assignment expression: HISTSIZE=500.

Általános prompt struktúra: sysadmin@localhost:~$

- **USER_NAME@SYSTEM_NAME:CURR_DIR$**

- The **~** symbol is used as shorthand for the **user's home directory**. Typically the home directory for the user is under the /home directory and named after the user account name; for example, /home/sysadmin.

Commands:

- **ls** : **lists files and directories** contained in the current working directory. (**ls /mappa/**) ki listázza a /mappa tartalmát. **Tagok: -l** (command results in **a long listing**, providing additional information about the files that are listed); **-r** (prints the results in **reverse alphabetical order.); -lr** (long listing output in reverse alphabetical order**); -h** (file **sizes will be displayed in human-readable format**).
- **history** [number of displayed history points, by default all] : **view the history list of a terminal -> ![index]** (it can be executed by typing an exclamation point ! character and then the number next to the command). **!-[index]** (**visszafelé az n-edik elemet futtatja le**). **!!** (**a legutóbbit fogja lefuttatni**). **![command]** (**Megadja, hogy az adott commandot mire alkalmaztuk régebben**).
- **cal : calendar,**
- **env: outputs a list of the environment variables**. following examples use a text **search to filter that output**: **env | grep variable1.**
- **|** : **The pipe | character passes the output of the first command to the second command**.
- **export: The export command is used to turn a local variable into an environment variable**.
- **unset: Exported variables can be removed**

PATH variable: **It contains a list that defines which directories the shell looks in to find commands**.

If custom software is installed on the system it may be necessary **to modify the PATH** to make it easier to execute these commands. For example, the following will add and verify the **/usr/bin/custom directory to the PATH variable**: **PATH=/usr/bin/custom:$PATH**