



Linux Essentials Workshop-1

Clarusway



Subject: Linux Basic Shell Commands

Learning Goals

- Practice using the linux basic shell commands.

Introduction

We've covered a lot of Linux concepts, now it's time to put the concepts in to practice. We'll start with basic shell commands.

Practice Using the **Bash Shell** in WorkShop Session

You might notice a few new things in this lesson that you haven't encountered before. We'll walk you through them.

Code Along

Part 1 - Basic Commands 1/2

1. Open the terminal
2. To know which directory you are in, you can use the "pwd" command.

```
pwd
```

3. Go to desktop

```
cd
```

4. Create a directory named "clarusway"

```
mkdir clarusway
```

5. List all the files/folders with details

```
ls
```

6. Create a file named test.txt

```
touch test.txt
```

7. Write "hello" to test.txt

```
echo "Hello" > test.txt
```

8. Add "My name is Robert" to test.txt

```
echo "My name is Robert" >> test.txt
```

9. Print the content of test.txt

```
cat test.txt
```

10. Create a file named ~~test1.txt~~ and write "hello, this is second text file" while creating.

```
echo "hello, this is second text file" > test1.txt
```

11. Print the contents of test1.txt

```
cat test1.txt
```

12. Display the contents of the file test.txt and test1.txt at the same time.

```
cat test.txt test1.txt
```

13. Create text files with the name multiple1.txt through multiple10.txt in current directory.

```
touch multiple{1..10}.txt
```

14. Go to upper directory

```
cd ..
```

15. Create a directory named "europe"

```
mkdir europe
```

16. Create two files named lab.txt and lab1.txt at the same time

```
touch lab.txt lab1.txt
```

17. Write "This is the first line of the second directory" in lab.txt

```
echo "This is the first line of the second directory" > lab.txt
```

18. cat lab.txt

```
cat lab.txt = This is the first line of the second directory
```

19. Make a copy of lab.txt in the current directory as newlab.txt

```
cp lab.txt newlab.txt
```

20. List all the files in the current directory.

```
ls
```

21. Print the contents of newlab.txt

```
cat newlab.txt
```

22. List any file in current directory with the extension of ".txt"

```
ls *.txt
```

23. List any file which begins with "n" and ends with ".txt"

```
ls *n*.txt
```

Part 2 - Basic Commands 2/2

24. Copy newlab.txt to the clarusway directory.

```
cp newlab.txt clarusway/
```

25. Copy the files beginnig with "m*{6..10}" and ending with ".txt" from clarusway directory to europe directory.

```
cp clarusway/*m*{6..10}*.txt europe/
```

26. Move the files beginnig with "m*{1..3}" and ending with ".txt" from clarusway directory to europe directory.

```
mv clarusway/*m*{1..3}*.txt europe/
```

27. List all the files on Clarusway directory.

```
ls clarusway
```

28. Rename the newlab.txt file in the europe folder as linuxlab.txt.

```
mv newlab.txt europe/linuxlab.txt
```

29. List the files with details in europe directory and see the renamed linuxlab.txt file.

```
ls -l europe/
```

30. Print the permission details of linuxlab.txt.(optinal)

```
ls -l europe dediğimizde europe klasöründeki tüm dosyaların izinleri  
görünüyor.
```

31. Change file permissions of the linuxlab.txt as everybody can read, write and execute.(optinal)

```
chmod u+o+g+w+r+x linuxlab.txt
```

32. Change execute permissions of everybody to no execute permission on linuxlab.txt (optinal)

```
chmod u+o+g-x linuxlab.txt
```

33. Change the file permissions one level up on linuxlab.txt (optinal)

1. Adım = `chmod u+o+g+w+r+x linuxlab.txt` eski haline getirdim
2. Adım = `chmod u+o+g-r linuxlab.txt` tüm gruplardan okuma yetkisini aldım.

34. Delete the linuxlab.txt file

```
rm linuxlab.txt
```



35. Create "america" directory

```
mkdir america
```

36. Delete america directory

```
rm -r america
```

37. Delete clarusway directory

```
rm -r clarusway/
```



38. Go to the europe directory

```
cd europe
```

39. List the contents of europe directory

```
ls
```

40. Create a hidden linuxworkshop.txt file

```
touch .linuxworkshop.txt
```

41. Use ls command to list the contents of the europe directory

```
ls -a, ls, ls -l, ls -al
```

42. Make the linuxworkshop.txt visible

```
mv .linuxworkshop.txt linuxworkshop.txt  
ls -al
```

43. Exit from the terminal

- Tips and Tricks for Using Linux Command Line
- You can use the clear command to clear the terminal if it gets filled up with too many commands.
- TAB can be used to fill up in terminal. For example, You just need to type "cd Doc" and then TAB and the terminal fills the rest up and makes it "cd Documents".

- Ctrl+C can be used to stop any command in terminal safely. If it doesn't stop with that, then Ctrl+Z can be used to force stop it.

😊 **Thanks for Attending** 📝

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