t root 4096 May 14 00:15 account t root 4096 Jul 31 22:26 cache t root 4096 May 18 16:03 db t root 4096 May 18 16:03 empty

Workshop: Command Line 101



ot roo**instructor**! 00:12 run -> ../run

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Tuesday, March 29th



5:30 - 8:30 PM



AKQA 1120 NW Couch

Why learn Command Line?

- Increases productivity
- Some tools are only available via Command Line
- Remote server management

What is a Shell?

- A text-based command interpreter
- The most common shell (and default on OS X) is BASH
- For OS X, use a shell via the "Terminal" app

```
ricks — -bash — 80×
Last login: Tue Jan 17 20:40:00 on ttys000

$ \[ \begin{align*} \text{ricks} & \text{— -bash} & \text{— 80} \\ \text{~ } \\ \tex
```

Prompt

- Usually shows your username and computer name.
- It can be customized.
- The blinking cursor shows that it's ready to take a command.

Command Structure

```
Last login: Tue Jan 17 20:40:00 on ttys000 ~ $ command -options target
```

Hit enter at the end to execute

A Simple Command - pwd

- Present working directory
- Execute from anywhere to see which directory you are in.

```
Last login: Tue Jan 17 20:50:42 on ttys000

~ $ pwd
/Users/ricks
~ $
```

man and help

- Man = manual
- example: man pwd or help pwd
- hit q to quit

File Paths

- A sequence of nested directories/folders.
- Each directory is separated by a /
- ~/Desktop or /Users/ricks/Desktop

Change Directory: cd

- Changes directories.
- Expects paths default home directory
- example: cd ~/Desktop or cd /Users/ricks/Desktop
- go to previous directory with cd ...

Clear Terminal: clear

- Clears the terminal.
- Shortcut for mac bash cmd + k

Tab Completion

- Auto Completes or provides suggestions
- cd /U <hit tab> Autocompletes
- cd /Users/ricks/ <tab, tab> Provide suggestions

List Directories - Is

- Is /Users/ricks/
- Assumes present directory when no path is given

Optional Flags

- Show all hidden files: Is -a
- Flags can be combined: Is -altr
- man command will display all the options.

Make and Remove Directory

- mkdir
- rmdir Non reversible. No trash option.

Exercise

- cd to home directory
- create a directory mkdir
- cd into that directory
- create another directory
- save a file to that directory using your favorite text editor.
- delete both directories rmdir

Copy a file: cp

- cp <src> <dest>
- Name of the destination file can be changed.

```
harry-potter — -bash — 111×33

[~/Desktop/harry-potter $ cp ~/Desktop/harry-potter/hp_book1.txt ~/Documents/harry-potter-1/hp_book1_1.txt
~/Desktop/harry-potter $
```

Copy a directory: cp -r

- cp -r <src> <dest>
- Name of the destination directory can be changed.

Move or Rename a file or directory: mv

mv <orig> <dest>

~ \$

```
ricks — -bash — 111×34

Last login: Sun Feb 26 14:45:38 on ttys000

[~ $ mv ~/Documents/harry-potter-1/hp_book1.txt ~/Desktop/harry-potter/
```

View a file: cat, less

- Show full content cat <file_name>
- Page through the content, from top or bottom less <file_name>
- use / with less to find a specific word.
- q to exit less

Create and Edit a file

- nano hello.txt
- Type Something
- Ctrl + x Prompt to save or exit without saving

Exercise

- Create a directory
- cd to directory
- Create a file under that directory hint nano
- Write some content to it
- Is to see new file
- See content by cat/less

Command Line Movements

- ctrl + a beginning of the command
- ctrl + e end of the command
- left and right arrow
- tab for auto completes
- ctrl + c exit without completing the command
- Mac alt + click to place cursor at a desire character

Pipe -

- Redirects output of one command as the input to the next command
- Is -Itr | less

grep

- Searches for lines containing a pattern.
- grep "Durs" hp_book1.txt
- cat hp_book1.txt | grep Dursley
- ps aux | grep "root"

history

- !! Execute last command
- history list everything from the history
- Mac use up arrow to see the last command

Exercise

- create a nested directory
- cd into the child directory and create a file under it
- Print the content of the file on the command line. Use history command for hints.
- Search for a word in the file. Hint pipe and grep

Remote Shell Login - ssh

- Login into a remote box for example a server hosting your application.
- Secured with key ssh -i <identity_file>
 <username>@<hostname>
- type exit to close the session

Secure Copy - scp

- Copy file from local to remote and vice versa.
- Local to remote: scp -i <identity_file>
 <local_file_path> <username>@<hostname>:<path>
- Remote to local: scp -i <identity_file>
 <username>@host:path <local_file_path>

Exercise

- create a file
- scp that file to a remote server
- ssh to remote server
- open and edit that file hint nano
- save and exit
- scp from remote to local

Topics to Research

- Shell scripts
- Customize your bash profile
- Symbolic links
- find
- awk
- sed

Upcoming Workshops

- Intermediate and Advanced Command Line workshops
- Github
- Git command line
- The Roots of Cybersecurity: A Brief Introduction to Binary Exploitation
- Contributing to Open Source

Questions & Comments?

