



BATCH : BATCH 47-48

LESSON : **Linux**

DATE : 21.12.2021

SUBJECT : **Basic Linux
Commands**



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Ubuntu Desktop /
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Linux Shell

```
$ echo Hello  
Hello  
$
```



The Home Directory





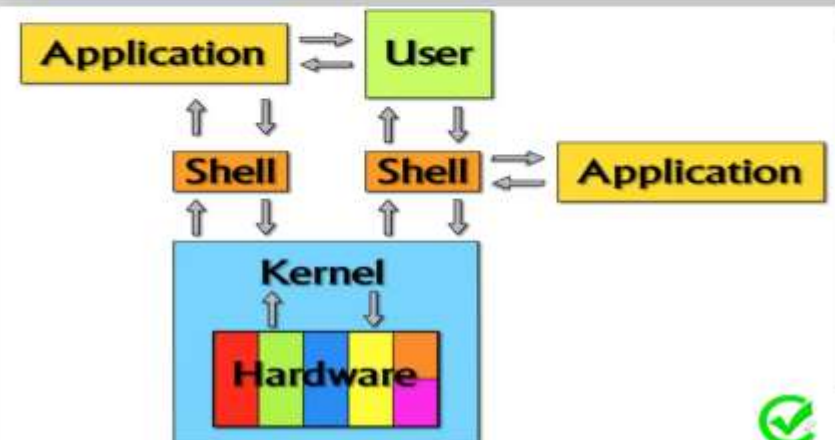
Shell

A **Shell** provides you with an interface to the Unix system. It gathers input from you and executes programs based on that input. When a program finishes executing, it displays that program's output.

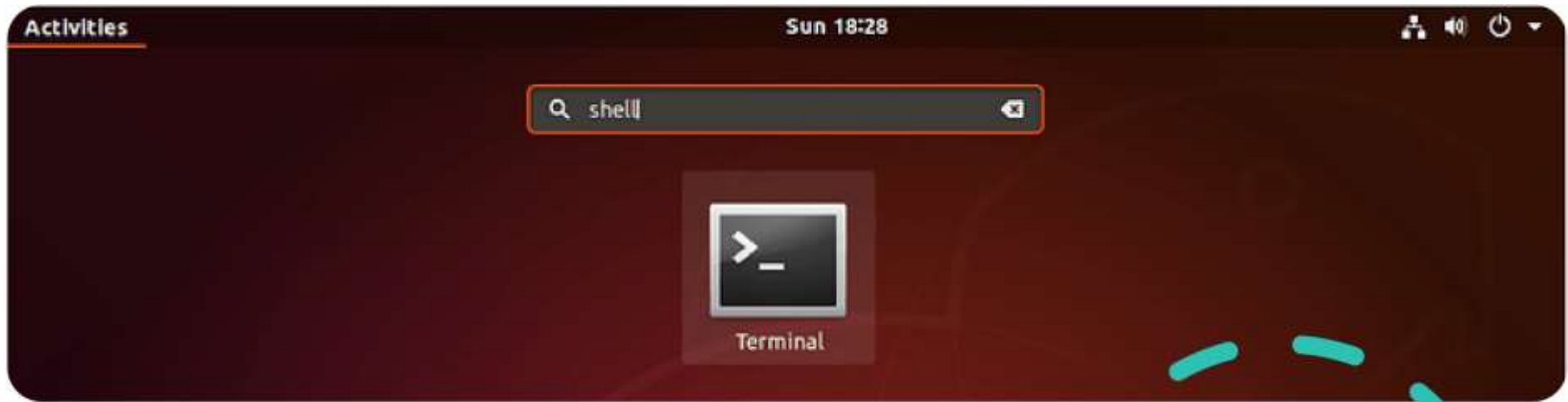
Shell is an environment in which we can run our commands, programs, and shell scripts. There are different flavors of a shell, just as there are different flavors of operating systems. Each flavor of shell has its own set of recognized commands and functions.



BASH
THE BOURNE-AGAIN SHELL



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Opening a terminal

Under Activities typing the first few letters of “terminal”, “command”, “prompt” or “shell”.

Linux systems use the same default keyboard shortcut to start it: **Ctrl-Alt-T**



Hostname

Username

\$ normal user
privileged user - root -

Current
working
directory

Command Prompt

~ (tilda) the current user's home directory



```
pwd
```

You should see a directory path printed out (probably something like `/home/YOUR_USERNAME`), then another copy of that odd bit of text.

A screenshot of a terminal window titled 'mark@linux-desktop: ~'. The window has a menu bar with 'File', 'Edit', 'View', 'Search', 'Terminal', and 'Help'. The terminal shows the command 'pwd' being entered and executed, resulting in the output '/home/mark'. The prompt 'mark@linux-desktop:~\$' is visible before and after the command.

```
mark@linux-desktop: ~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
mark@linux-desktop:~$ pwd  
/home/mark  
mark@linux-desktop:~$
```

Shell Commands

All in lower case, before pressing the Enter or Return key to run it.



```
mark@linux-desktop: ~  
mark@linux-desktop:~$ ls  
Desktop      examples.desktop  Music      snap  
Documents    'Global&Local Değişkenler' Pictures    Templates  
Downloads    ihsan.sh          Public     Videos  
mark@linux-desktop:~$
```

« ls »
command

- ls
 - ls -l
 - ls -al
- Or ls -la



Shell Commands

All in lower case, before pressing the Enter or Return key to run it.

You can change the working directory using the `cd` command, an abbreviation for 'change directory'. Try typing the following:

```
cd /
```

A terminal window with a dark background. The title bar shows 'mark@linux-desktop: ~'. The prompt is 'mark@linux-desktop:~\$' and the command 'cd /home/' is being typed, with a cursor at the end of the line.

```
mark@linux-desktop:~$ cd /home/
```



« cd and clear » commands

- **cd /** change directory to the root directory
- **cd ~** change directory to the user's home directory
 OR just cd OR cd home/user OR cd /home/user
- **cd ~/Desktop** change directory to the user's desktop directory
- **cd ..** change current directory to one level-up directory
- **cd ../..** change current directory to two level-up directory
- **clear** clear the console screen **OR ctrl+L**



« mkdir » command

- mkdir



Basic Linux Command

<< touch >> command



Basic Linux Command

<< rm >> command



Basic Linux Command

<< rmdir >> command



Basic Linux Command

<< cp >> command



Basic Linux Command

<< mv >> command



Basic Linux Command

<< cat >> command



Basic Linux Command

<< less >> command



Basic Linux Command

<< more >> command



Basic Linux Command

<< grep >> command