Part 1
- Why is the command line useful?
  - Useful for day-to-day tasks (programing)
  - Faster than graphical user interface
- What is a *shell*?
  - Program that takes command from the keyboard gives them the operating system to perform right
- What does CLI stand for?
  - Command-Line Interface
- What is a *terminal*?
  - A tool which you can use to pass your shell commands
  - A program that opens a window and lets you interact with the shell
- How do you get to your terminal using a shortcut?
  - Ctrl + alt + T
- How do you get to your terminal settings using a shortcut?
  - Ctrl + shift + P
- What does *Hierarchical Directory Structure* mean?
  - It's the way it is organized like a tree-like pattern of directories
- What does *pwd* stand for? What is it?
  - Present Working Directory
  - Home directory
- What does *cd* stand for?
  - Change directory
- How do you get to your home directory
  - Type *"cd ~"*
  - It's your home/username
- What does *ls* stand for?
  - list
- What are *root directories*?
  - contains all other directories or files on the system
  - *Ex: (forward space) /*

Part 2
- How do you <u>clear</u> your terminal?
  - Type "clear" and press enter
- What does "*ls ..*" do?
  - It prints out 1 step back

- What does "*ls ../..*" do? (three dots)
  - It prints out 2 steps back
- What does "*ls -l*" do?
  - It directories in long format gives details
  - Who is the user
  - The rights for the file
  - Size
  - Date and time when the file was created
- What does *drwxr* mean?
  - Directory Read Write Execute Right
  - It means the writers of the owner
- What does *"ls -a"* do?
  - It shows you all the hidden files
- What does *"ls -al"* do?
  - Shows you long list and hidden files
- How to you show your documents
  - Type *"ls documents/"*
- How to show your html files
  - Type *"ls documents/*.html"*
- How do you show all your files, extensions, and names
  - Type *"documents/*.*"*
- How to save your content to a file?
  - Example type *"ls -LS > out.txt"*
- How do you list out only the directories
  - Type *"ls -d */"*
- How do you find a manual for *ls*
  - Type *"mas ls"*

Part 3
- How do you go inside a folder?
  - Type *cd* then the folder you would like to go inside of. Ex: "*cd Dev*"
- How do you go inside of a file of a folder
  - Type *cd /(file name)/* For example: *cd/books/*
- How do you navigate with a folder with a space in it?
  - Ex: *cd "My Books"*
  - *Ex: cd 'My Books'*

Part 4
- What happens when you use *cat* command?
  - It repeats what you input (2x)
- How do you end a file?
  - Type ctrl + d
- How do you print the text inside a file?
  - Type *cat(file name)*
  - Ex: *cat out.txt*
- How do you print the text inside of two files>
  - Type *cat(file name)(file name)*
  - Ex: *cat out.txt Dev*
- What does *"cat -b (file)"* do?
  - It displays line numbers only if there something is written
  - Ex : 1.hello
  -    2.hello
  -
  -    3.hello
- What does *"cat -n (file)"* do?
  - It displays line numbers even if there's nothing written
  - Ex: 1.hey
  -    2.hey
  -    3.
  -    4.hey
- What does *"cat -s (file)"* do?
  - It displays 1 space between each line even if the the original file has multiple spaces
- What does *"cat -E (file)"* do?
  - It gives a $ sign at the end of each line
- How to get a *cat* common menu?
  - Type *"man cat"*

Part 5
- What is redirection in Linux?
  - Capturing output from a file command or program and sending it as an input to another file command
- How do you append to an existing content of a file?
  - Use a cat command and double direct it >> than enter the (*file*)

- ○ Ex: *"cat >> test.txt"*
- ● How to use *cat* command to create a file to transfer what's on your terminal?
  - ○ Use a *cat* command and direct it > than enter the *(file)*
  - ○ Ex: *"cat > test.txt"*
- ● How do you connect two or more existing files and make them into one new file using cat command?
  - ○ You enter both files back to back (file) (file) than you direct it > the new non existing file (file
  - ○ Ex: "cat *test.txt1 test.txt2 > new.file"*

Part 6
- ● What is the mkdir command in Linux?
  - ○ Is to create any directory
  - ○ ex : *"mkdir image"*
- ● How do you create a subdirectory inside a file?
  - ○ You type mkdir than the directory name than put a / and finish it with a subdirectory
  - ○ Ex: *"mkdir image/pics"*
- ● How do you create a directory that doesn't exist?
  - ○ You have a use a flag which is - -p
  - ○ Ex: *"mkdir - -p names/mark"*
- ● How do you create multiple directories inside your directory?
  - ○ *"mkdir - -p names/{john,tom,bob}"*
  - ○ Don't add spaces between the commas it will give you errors

Part 7
- ● What is the *rmdir* command in Linux?
  - ○ It's so you can remove directory or directory structures
- ● Show an example of how remove a directory with *rmdir*
  - ○ Once you have already *cd* into a file and you want to remove an existing directory you type *rmdir* and the directory name after
  - ○ Ex: *"rmdir abc"*
- ● How do you remove multiple directory structures with "empty files" (multiple)?
  - ○ You a *-p* in between the *rmdir* and the directory structures
  - ○ Ex: *"rmdir -p a/b/c/d/e"*
- ● How do you show your directory structure on your terminal?
  - ○ Type *"ls -R"*

- How do you show the extended information of your command? To see the background of what you're doing.
  - You add a *v* flag which stand for verbose
  - Ex: "rmdir -pv a/b/c/d/e"
- How do you remove directories with files in it?
  - You add a RM and a -r or -rv to see the information
  - Ex: rm *"-rv a"*

Part 8

- What is the CP command used in Linux?
  - It is used to copy files and directories in Linux
- How do you copy a file into a new non existing file
  - You write *cp* than the file name that you want to copy, following the new file
  - Ex: *"cp file1 file2"*
- How do you copy a file to a directory?
  - You write *cp* than the file name that you want to copy, following the name of the directory
  - Ex: *"cp file1 dir1"*
- How do you copy multiple files to a directory?
  - You write *cp* than the file names that you want to copy (back to back), following the name of the directory
  - Ex: *"cp file1 file2 dir1"*
- How do you copy multiple files to a directory even if one of the files has already been copied?
  - Add -i which stand for interactive
  - It will ask you to overwrite
  - Write *n* to add what you want to add that hasn't been added (not overwrite)
- How do you copy a directory to a new non-existing directory?
  - You write *cp -R* than the directory name that you want to copy, following the new non-existing directory
  - Ex: *"cp -R dir1 dir3"*

Part 9

- How do you use the *mv* command in Linux?
  - To *mv* command in linux you are moving a file or directory to a file/directory to either a file or non existing file/directory

- ○ Ex: *"mv file1 file2"*
- How do you mv a file to a directory?
  - ○ You type mv than the file name following the directory you would like to move it to
  - ○ Ex: *"mv file1 dir1"*
- How do you move new content to a file that already exists?
  - ○ You would overwrite by adding new content first using *"cat > (file name)"*
  - ○ Type *mv* than the file name following the directory
- What happens when you move a directory to a non existing directory
  - ○ It will create a new directory and replace it with the old directory
- What happens when you move a directory to an existing directory
  - ○ It will just transfer into the directed directory
- How do you look up the menu of *mv*?
  - ○ Type *"man mv"*

Part 10

- How/why do you use *less commands* in Linux?
  - ○ It is use to read or search inside a file
  - ○ Ex: "less file1"
- How do you go through a file line by line?
  - ○ You just use the *up* and *down arrow* on your keyboard
- How do you go through a file page by page downward?
  - ○ You push the *space* on your keyboard
- How do you go through a file page by page upward?
  - ○ Type capital B or B key
- How do you skip to the bottom of your page?
  - ○ Type capital G "shift + g"
- How do you skip to the top of your page?
  - ○ Type "1 + g" or small g
- How do you search for a word on a page?
  - ○ Type "/"
  - ○ Ex: "/book"
- When searching for a word that has multiple words, how do you go from one searched word to another?(top to bottom)
  - ○ Type "n"

- When searching for a word that has multiple words, how do you go from one searched word to another?(bottom to top)
  - Use a ? than the keyword
  - Ex: *?book*
  - Than type *n* to go up

Part 11
- How/why do you use *touch commands* in Linux?
  - This is use as the easiest way to create new empty files in Linux
  - Used to change the timestamps on existing files or directories
  - Ex: *"touch file6"*
- How do you use the *touch command* to change the timestamp of a file?
  - You use the touch command then type the existing file name. Once you press enter the time will be updated to the time you entered it
  - Ex: "touch file 1"

Part 12
- How/why do you use *nano commands* in Linux?
  - It is used as a text editor, you can interactive search, replace.. etc
  - Ex: *"nano file1"*
- How do you save a file using nano command?
  - Press ctrl + o
  - Than press Enter