SHELL Commands

Introduction

<u>What is Shell?</u>

•Shell is a UNIX term for the interactive **user interface** with an operating system.

•A **shell** is a **user interface** for access to an operating system's services.

•The shell is **a command-line interface.**

Introduction(contd..)

In general, operating system shells use either a ,

1. Command-line interface (CLI)
2. Graphical user interface (GUI)

A GUI is a graphical representation in which the users can interact with software or devices through graphical icons.

A CLI is a console or text based representation in which the user types the commands to operate the software or devices.

Shell Types

In Unix, there are two major types of shells −

- **Bourne shell (sh)** − If you are using a Bourne-type shell, the **$** character is the default prompt.

- **C shell (csh)**− If you are using a C-type shell, the **%** character is the default prompt.

File Administration Commands

- **ls-**

The **list** command - functions in the linux terminal to show all of the major directories filed under a given file system.

syntax-- ls /applications

- **cd-**

change directory command - will allow the user to change between file directories.

syntax-- cd/arora/applications

File Administration Commands (contd..)

- **mv-**

The move command - allows a user to move a file to another folder or directory.

syntax-- mv/org/applications/majorapps org/applications/minorapps

- **man-**

The manual command - is used to show the manual of the inputted command.

syntax-- man cd

File Administration Commands(contd..)

- **mkdir-**

The **make directory** command - allows the user to make a new directory.

syntax-- mkdir testdirectory

- **rmdir –**

The **remove directory** command allows the user to remove an existing command using the Linux CLI.

syntax-- rmdir testdirectory

File Administration Commands(contd..)

- **rm-**

remove command- like the rmdir command is meant to **remove files** from your Linux OS.

Whereas the rmdir command will remove directories and files held within, the rm command will delete created files.

syntax--rm testfile.txt

File Administration Commands(contd..)

•**clear-**

1. The **clear** command clears the screen and wipes the board clean.

2. Using the clear command will take the user back to the start prompt .

3. To use the clear command simply type **clear**.

File Administration Commands(contd..)

- **cd** -

  Changes the current directory.

  cd without any parameters changes to the user's home directory.

  syntax– cd dirname

- **cat-**

  This command displays the contents of a file, printing the entire contents to the screen without interruption.

File Administration Commands(contd..)

- **Chmod-**

  Changes the access **permissions**.

  The mode parameter has three parts: **group, access,** and **access** type.

- group accepts the following characters:

  u - user

  g -group

  o- others

File Administration Commands(contd..)

- For access, access is granted by the **+** symbol and denied by the **-** symbol.

- The access type is controlled by the following options:

r- read
w- write
x- execute — executing files or changing to the directory.

Process Commands

- **top** [options(s)]-
  top provides a quick overview of the currently running process.

- **ps** [option(s)] [process ID]-
  If run without any options, this command displays a table of all *your own* programs or processes.

- aux--Displays a detailed list of all processes, independent of the owner.

Process Commands(contd..)

•**kill** [option(s)] process ID-

Unfortunately, sometimes a program cannot be terminated in the normal way.

However, in most cases, you should still be able to stop such a runaway program by executing the **kill** command.

By specifying the respective process ID (see **top** and **ps**).

THANK YOU!!!