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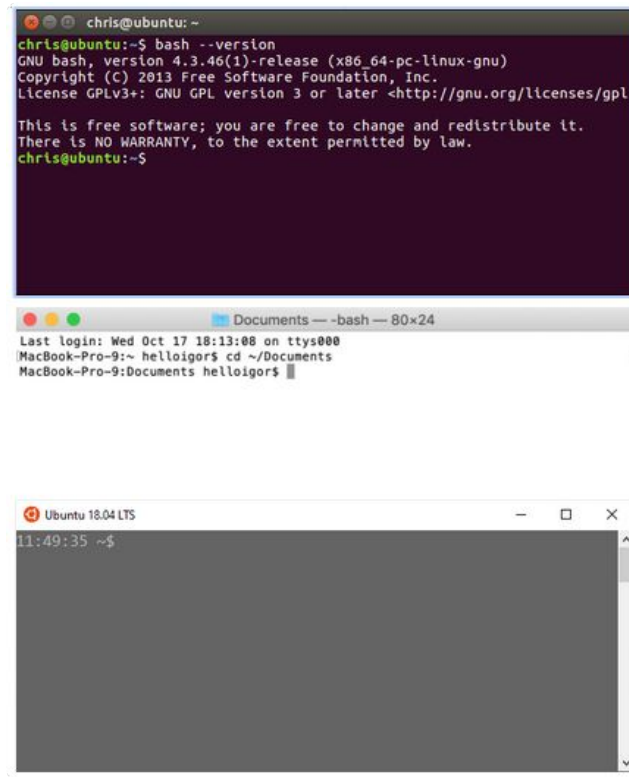
# Linux

...

The Command Line Interface

# In The Beginning...

- What is the command line?
- A way to enter textual commands and read textual output
- Sometimes called "terminals"



```
chris@ubuntu: ~  
chris@ubuntu:~$ bash --version  
GNU bash, version 4.3.46(1)-release (x86_64-pc-linux-gnu)  
Copyright (C) 2013 Free Software Foundation, Inc.  
License GPLv3+: GNU GPL version 3 or later <http://gnu.org/licenses/gpl.  
  
This is free software; you are free to change and redistribute it.  
There is NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by law.  
chris@ubuntu:~$
```

Documents — -bash — 80x24

Last login: Wed Oct 17 18:13:08 on ttys000  
MacBook-Pro-9:~ helloigor\$ cd ~/Documents  
MacBook-Pro-9:Documents helloigor\$

Ubuntu 18.04 LTS

11:49:35 ~\$

# In The Beginning...

- That's not a terminal
- *This* is a terminal



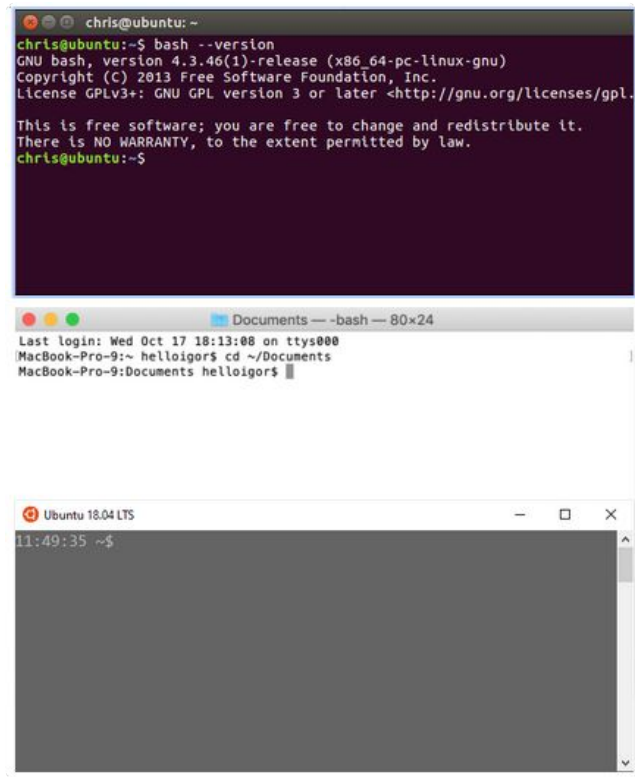
# In The Beginning...

- *That's* not a terminal
- *This* is a terminal
- Teletype Model 33 ASR
  - Literally prints characters out like a typewriter
  - ASCII was first used commercially on one of these things...



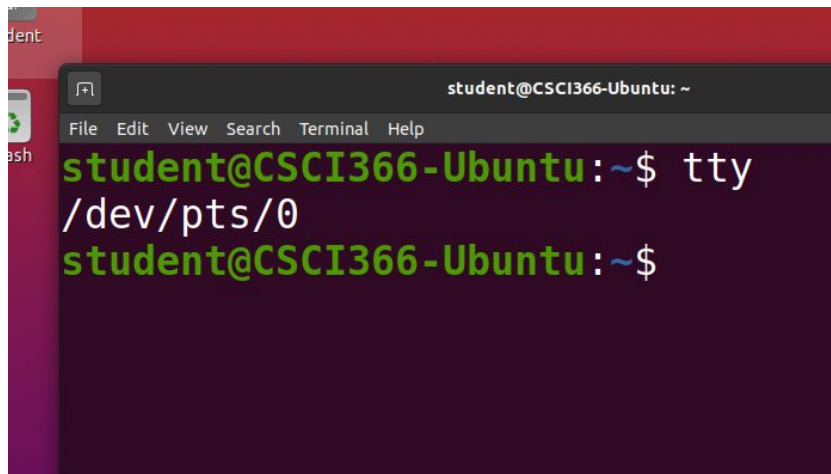
# The Modern CLI

- Computer systems became more advanced
- Added GUIs
- Terminal emulators allowed for textual interaction with the underlying system



# Echos Of The Past

- Open up a terminal in linux
- Run the command “tty”
- What does /dev/pts?
- *pseudoteletype*!

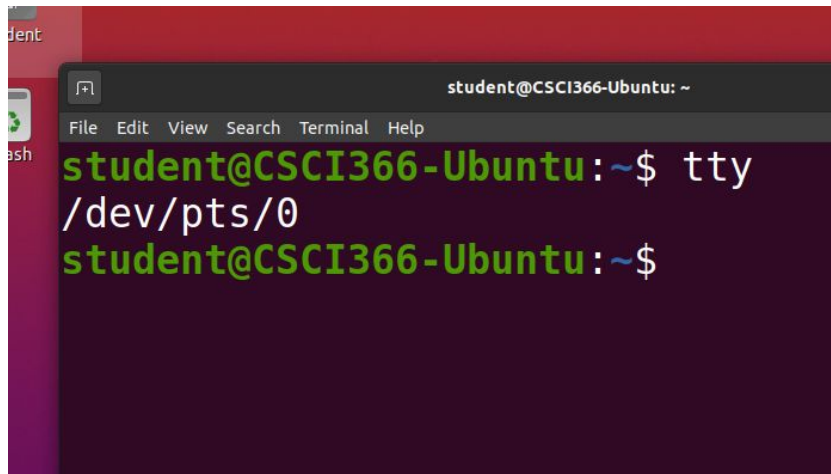


A screenshot of a terminal window titled "student@CSCI366-Ubuntu: ~". The window has a menu bar with "File", "Edit", "View", "Search", "Terminal", and "Help". The terminal shows the following sequence of commands and output:

```
student@CSCI366-Ubuntu:~$ tty
/dev/pts/0
student@CSCI366-Ubuntu:~$
```

# Echos Of The Past

- Using the terminal gives us an efficient way to interact with
  - Text files
  - Large numbers of files
  - Low level features of the computer
- Worth knowing as a developer!



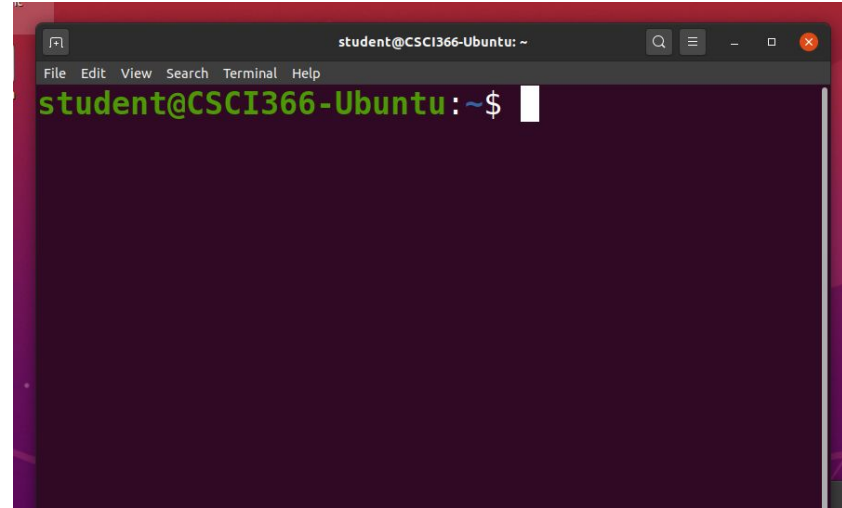
A screenshot of a terminal window titled "student@CSCI366-Ubuntu: ~". The window has a menu bar with "File", "Edit", "View", "Search", "Terminal", and "Help". The terminal content shows a green prompt "student@CSCI366-Ubuntu:~\$" followed by the command "tty", which returns "/dev/pts/0". A second green prompt "student@CSCI366-Ubuntu:~\$" is shown below.

```
student@CSCI366-Ubuntu: ~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
student@CSCI366-Ubuntu:~$ tty  
/dev/pts/0  
student@CSCI366-Ubuntu:~$
```



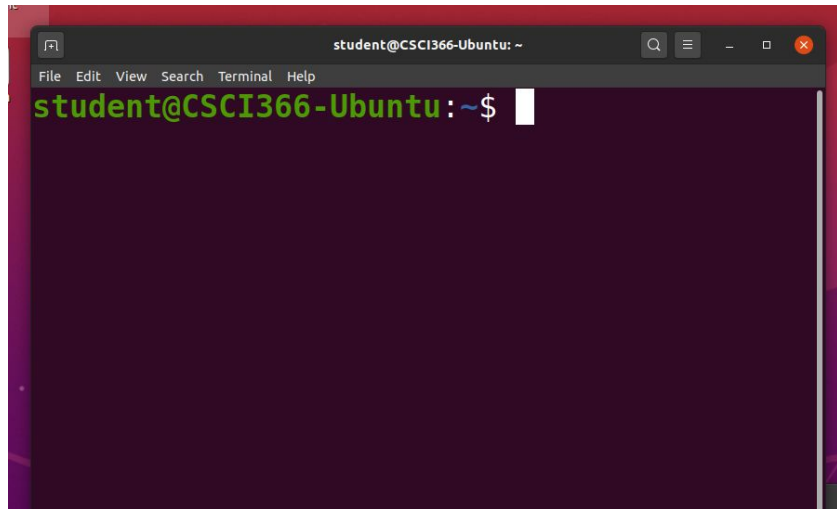
# Commands - Files

- ls - list directory
- cd - change directory
- mkdir - make a directory
- touch - create a file
- *tab key* - completes paths
- mv - move (rename) file
- cp - copy file
- rm - remove file
- pwd - show path



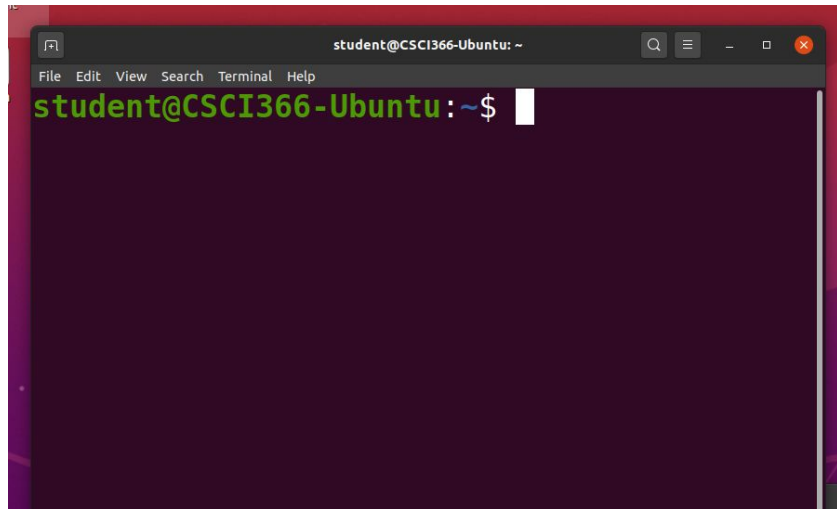
# Commands - Programs

- cat - show file contents
- less - screen reader
- tar - file compression
- wget, curl - web download
- locate, find - find files
- diff - compare files
- grep - search through content of files



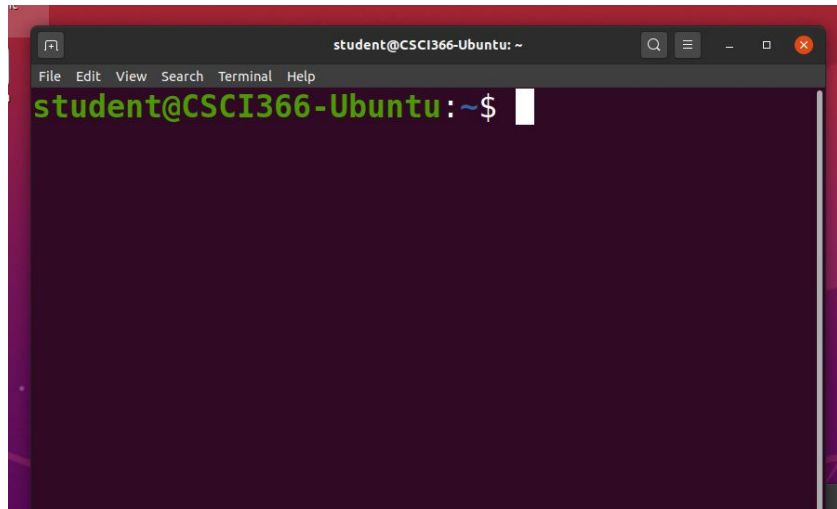
# Input / Output

- STDIN, STDOUT, and STDERR
- | - Pipe output between programs
- > - create file with output
- >> - append to file
- 2> - Redirect STDERR only
- <- use file as input
- /dev/null - black hole



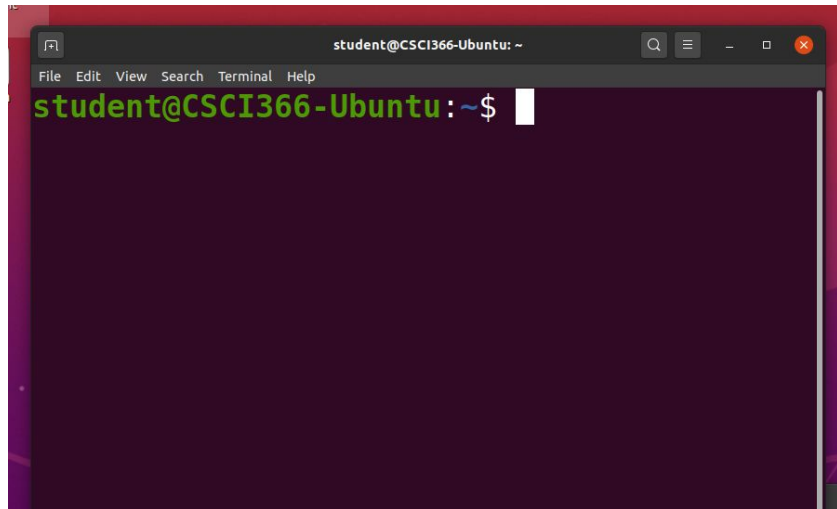
# Commands - Administration

- apt - install programs
- env - environment
- echo - prints strings and system variables
- export/unset - set/unset variable
- sudo - run command as super user (admin)



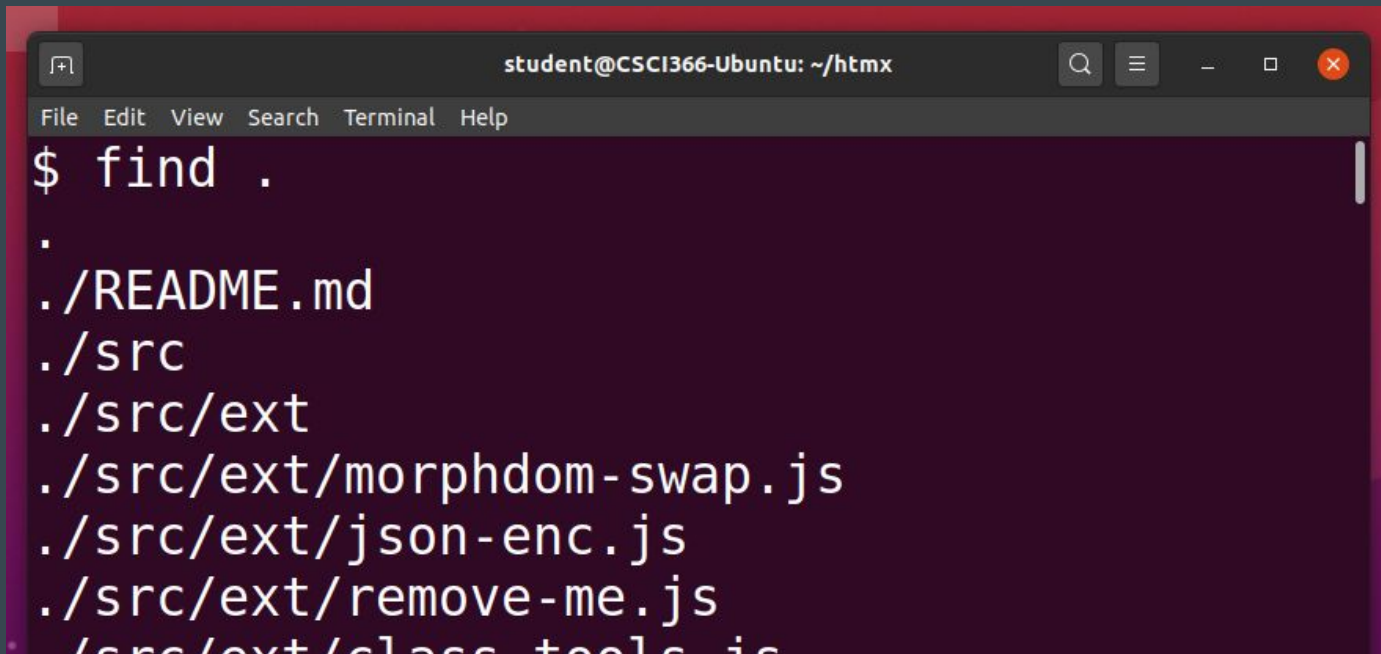
# Directory Layout

- / - root
- /home - user directories
- /usr/local - directory for global programs
- /tmp - contains temporary files
- /var/log - log files
- ~ - your home directory



# Demo - Count The Lines of Code In A Project

- Step 1 - find all files in directory with a find command

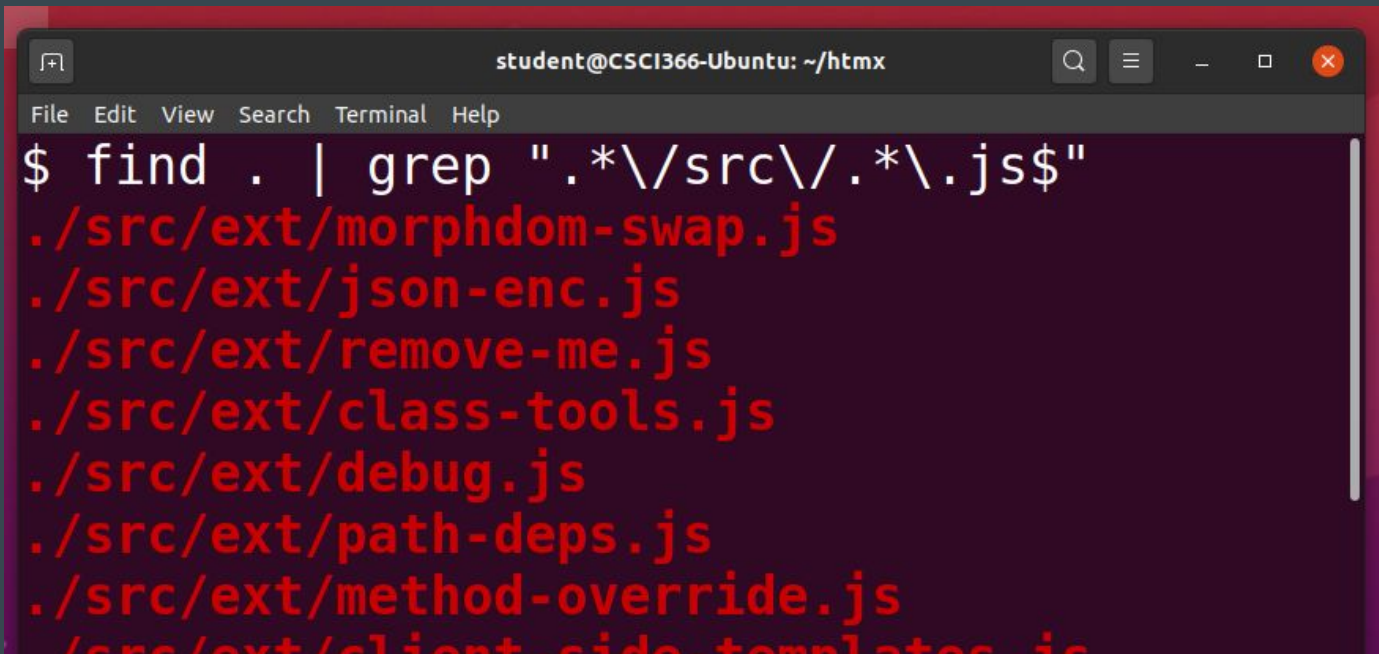


A screenshot of a terminal window titled "student@CSCI366-Ubuntu: ~/html". The terminal shows the command `$ find .` and its output, which lists files and directories in the current directory and its subdirectories. The output is as follows:

```
$ find .  
.  
./README.md  
./src  
./src/ext  
./src/ext/morphdom-swap.js  
./src/ext/json-enc.js  
./src/ext/remove-me.js  
./src/ext/class-tools.js
```

# Demo - Count The Lines of Code In A Project

- Step 2 - use grep to filter non-javascript files



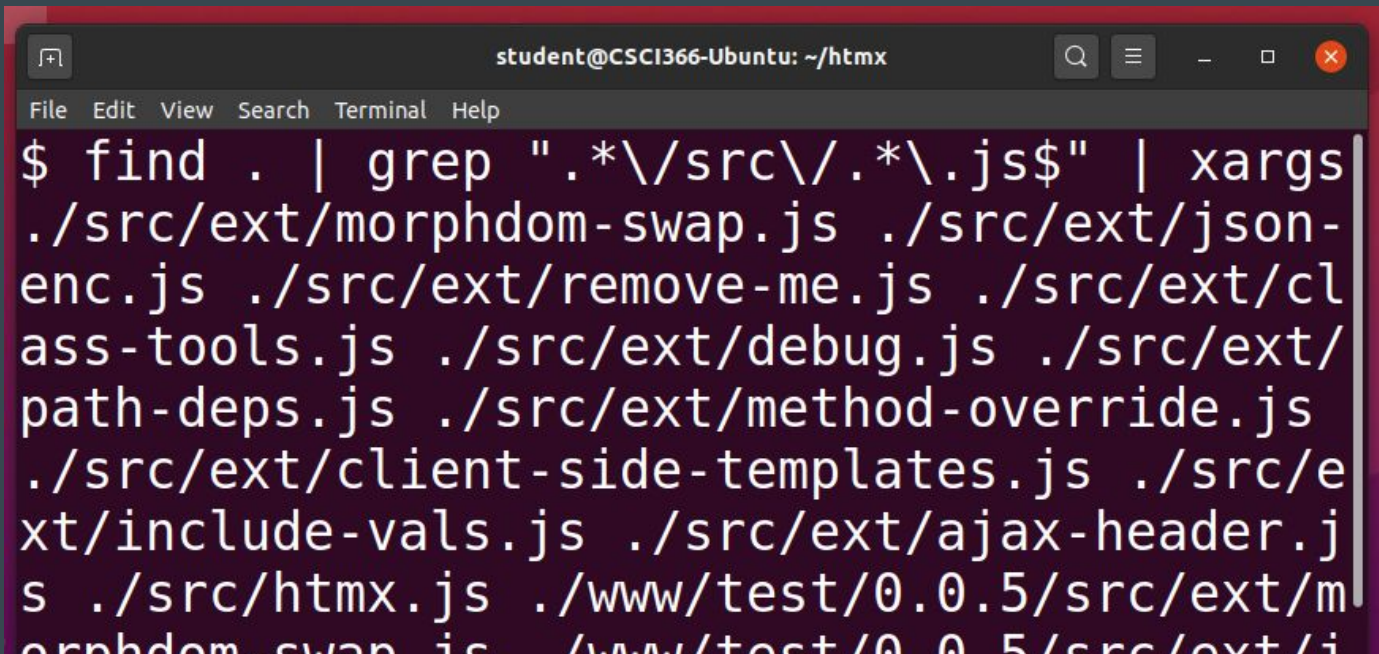
A terminal window titled "student@CSCI366-Ubuntu: ~/htmx" with a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Search, Terminal, Help). The terminal shows a command to find JavaScript files in the src directory and its output.

```
$ find . | grep ".*\./src\/*.js$"
```

```
./src/ext/morphdom-swap.js  
./src/ext/json-enc.js  
./src/ext/remove-me.js  
./src/ext/class-tools.js  
./src/ext/debug.js  
./src/ext/path-deps.js  
./src/ext/method-override.js  
./src/ext/client-side-templates.js
```

# Demo - Count The Lines of Code In A Project

- Step 3 - use xargs convert into command arguments



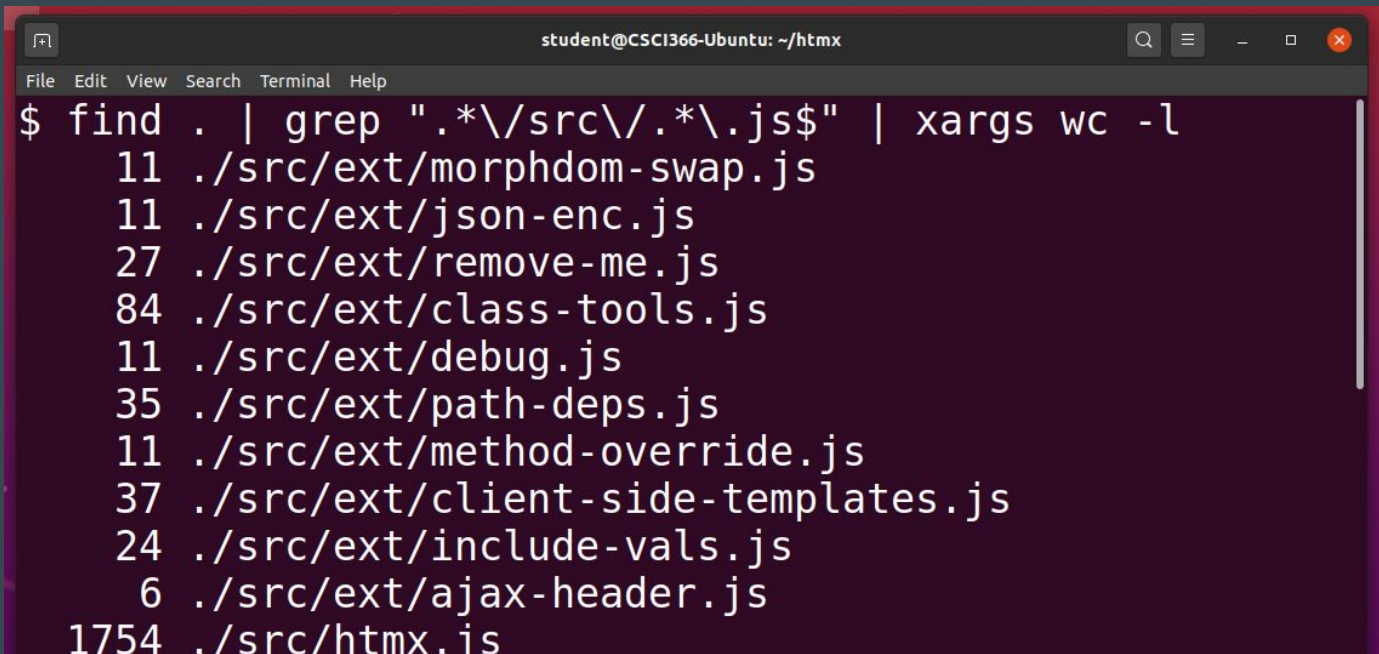
A terminal window titled "student@CSCI366-Ubuntu: ~/htmx" with a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Search, Terminal, Help). The terminal displays the command `$ find . | grep ".*\./src\./.*\.js$" | xargs` and the output of the command, which lists several JavaScript files in the `./src/ext/` directory and one file in `./www/test/0.0.5/src/ext/`.

```
$ find . | grep ".*\./src\./.*\.js$" | xargs
./src/ext/morphdom-swap.js ./src/ext/json-
enc.js ./src/ext/remove-me.js ./src/ext/cl
ass-tools.js ./src/ext/debug.js ./src/ext/
path-deps.js ./src/ext/method-override.js
./src/ext/client-side-templates.js ./src/e
xt/include-vals.js ./src/ext/ajax-header.j
s ./src/htmx.js ./www/test/0.0.5/src/ext/m
orphdom-swap.js ./www/test/0.0.5/src/ext/i
```



# Demo - Count The Lines of Code In A Project

- Step 4 - use `wc -l` (word count) to count the lines

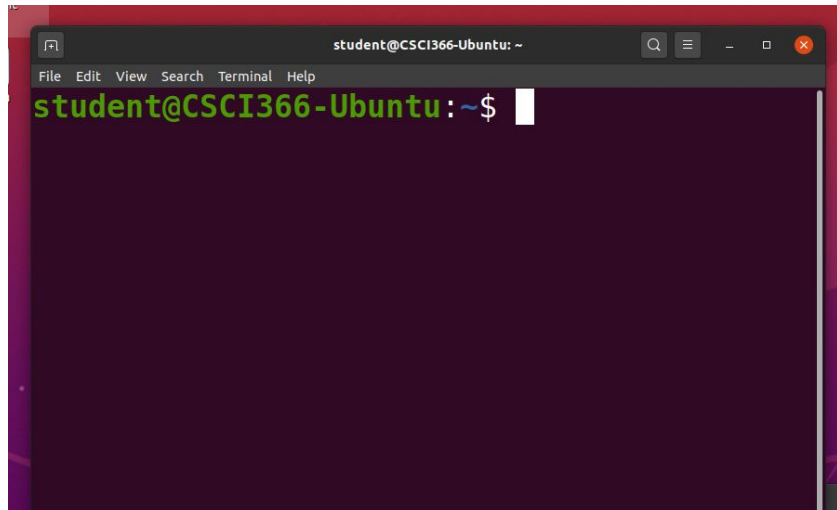


A terminal window titled "student@CSCI366-Ubuntu: ~/htmx" with a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Search, Terminal, Help). The terminal shows the command `$ find . | grep ".*\./src\./.*\.js$" | xargs wc -l` and its output, which lists the line counts for various JavaScript files in the `./src/ext/` directory and the `./src/htmx.js` file.

```
$ find . | grep ".*\./src\./.*\.js$" | xargs wc -l
 11 ./src/ext/morphdom-swap.js
 11 ./src/ext/json-enc.js
 27 ./src/ext/remove-me.js
 84 ./src/ext/class-tools.js
 11 ./src/ext/debug.js
 35 ./src/ext/path-deps.js
 11 ./src/ext/method-override.js
 37 ./src/ext/client-side-templates.js
 24 ./src/ext/include-vals.js
   6 ./src/ext/ajax-header.js
1754 ./src/htmx.js
```

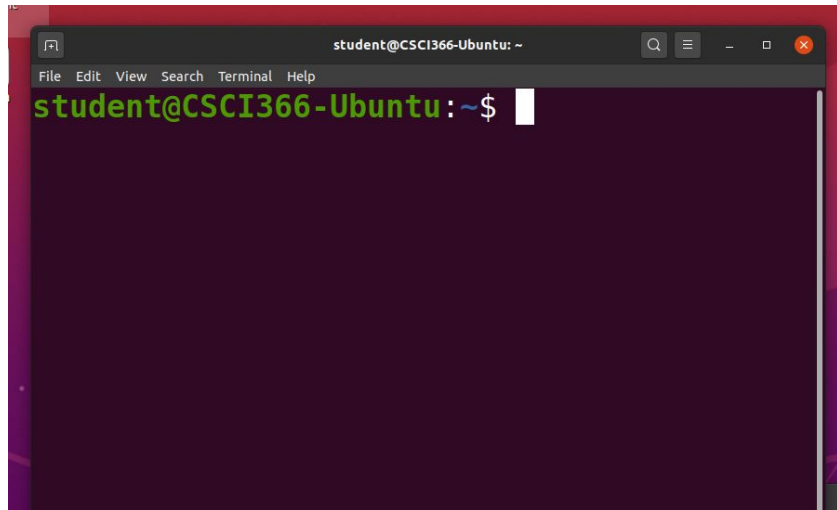
# The Unix Philosophy

- [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unix\\_philosophy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unix_philosophy)
- Write programs that do one thing and do it well.
- Write programs to work together.
- Write programs to handle text streams, because that is a *universal* interface.



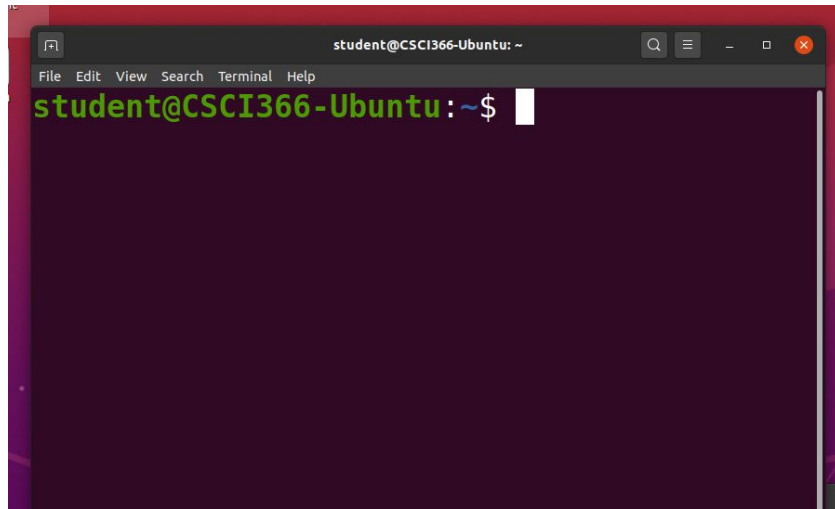
# The Unix Philosophy

- Compare and contrast with other platforms
- The MS Windows philosophy
  - Everything through the GUI
  - Many complex tools
  - Many complex interaction mechanisms
- The Apple philosophy
  - A “Walled Garden”
  - We aren’t going to tell you, you aren’t cool enough



# The Unix Philosophy

- Which is better?
- I prefer Unix/Linux
- But then I use JetBrains tools
  - IDE with a kitchen sink philosophy...
- `\_(ツ)_/`





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