



U0. LINUX COMMANDS



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ARE YOU A NEWBIE* TO LINUX COMMANDS?

* newbie: a person who has recently started a particular activity



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STARTING A TERMINAL

- CTRL + ALT + t
- Click the Ubuntu icon in the upper-left, type "terminal", and select the Terminal application from the results that appear



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SOME UTILITIES

● Arrow keys

- Up arrow key: To retrieve previous commands
- Down arrow key: Once you have viewed some earlier commands, you can come back if you go too far.

- **Tab completion:** this feature can dramatically help you speed up typing commands. Just hit Tab while typing a command, option, or file name and the shell environment will automatically complete what you're typing or suggest options to you.



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BASIC COMMANDS



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- **“pwd”** (print working directory): it prints the current working directory with full path name from terminal.

```
daw_server@Lubuntu-Server: ~/unit0
File Edit Tabs Help
daw_server@Lubuntu-Server:~/unit0$ pwd
/home/daw_server/unit0
daw_server@Lubuntu-Server:~/unit0$
```



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- **“ls”(list directory contents)** : It lists the contents of the folder, be it file or folder, from which it runs.

Example: “ls -la”

```
daw_server@Lubuntu-Server: /home
File Edit Tabs Help
daw_server@Lubuntu-Server:/home$ ls -la
total 16
drwxr-xr-x  4 root      root      4096 jun 17 15:50 .
drwxr-xr-x 22 root      root      4096 oct  3  2015 ..
drwxr-xr-x 17 daw_server daw_server 4096 jun 18 10:58 daw_server
drwxr-xr-x  8 git       nogroup  4096 jun 17 19:20 git
daw_server@Lubuntu-Server:/home$
```



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- **“mkdir”** (Make directory): It creates a new directory or folder.

Example: “mkdir unit0”

```
daw_server@Lubuntu-Server: ~  
File Edit Tabs Help  
daw_server@Lubuntu-Server:~$ mkdir unit0  
daw_server@Lubuntu-Server:~$ ls  
Desktop Downloads historico_servidor Pictures Templates Videos  
Documents historico1 Music Public unit0  
daw_server@Lubuntu-Server:~$
```




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- **“touch”**: It updates the access and modification times of each FILE to the current time. If it doesn't exist, touch command creates the file.

Example: **“touch file0”**

```
daw_server@Lubuntu-Server: ~/unit0
File Edit Tabs Help
daw_server@Lubuntu-Server:~/unit0$ pwd
/home/daw_server/unit0
daw_server@Lubuntu-Server:~/unit0$ touch file0
daw_server@Lubuntu-Server:~/unit0$ ls
file0
daw_server@Lubuntu-Server:~/unit0$
```



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- **“chmod XYZ”**: It changes the file mode (permission) of each given file, folder, script, etc.

Where:

X: owner permissions

Y: group permissions

Z: other permissions

#	Permission	rwX
7	read, write and execute	rwX
6	read and write	rw-
5	read and execute	r-X
4	read only	r--
3	write and execute	-wX
2	write only	-w-
1	execute only	--X
0	none	---



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• “chmod XYX”

Example: “chmod 777 file0”

```
daw_server@Lubuntu-Server: ~/unit0
File Edit Tabs Help
daw_server@Lubuntu-Server:~/unit0$ ls -l
total 0
-rw-rw-r-- 1 daw_server daw_server 0 sep 11 13:48 file0
daw_server@Lubuntu-Server:~/unit0$ chmod 777 file0
daw_server@Lubuntu-Server:~/unit0$ ls -l
total 0
-rwxrwxrwx 1 daw_server daw_server 0 sep 11 13:48 file0
daw_server@Lubuntu-Server:~/unit0$
```



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- **“cd”**: it changes the working directory to execute, copy, move write, read, etc. from terminal itself.

Examples:

- **cd ..** :The double-dot ("..") directory notation can be used anywhere in a directory name to represent going up one level.
- **cd**: the cd command without options is used to return to the home directory



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- **“cp”**: it copies a file from one location to another location.

Example: “cp file0 ../file0

```
daw_server@Lubuntu-Server: ~  
File Edit Tabs Help  
daw_server@Lubuntu-Server:~/unit0$ pwd  
/home/daw_server/unit0  
daw_server@Lubuntu-Server:~/unit0$ cp file0 ../file0  
daw_server@Lubuntu-Server:~/unit0$ cd ..  
daw_server@Lubuntu-Server:~$ ls  
Desktop    Downloads  historico1      Music    Public    unit0  
Documents  file0      historico_servidor Pictures  Templates Videos  
daw_server@Lubuntu-Server:~$
```



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- **“mv”** : this command moves a file from one location to another location.

Example

Example: “mv file1 ../file1”

```
daw_server@Lubuntu-Server: ~  
File Edit Tabs Help  
daw_server@Lubuntu-Server:~/unit0$ touch file1  
daw_server@Lubuntu-Server:~/unit0$ ls  
file0 file1  
daw_server@Lubuntu-Server:~/unit0$ mv file1 ../  
daw_server@Lubuntu-Server:~/unit0$ cd  
daw_server@Lubuntu-Server:~$ ls  
Desktop file0 historico_servidor Public Videos  
Documents file1 Music Templates  
Downloads historico1 Pictures unit0  
daw_server@Lubuntu-Server:~$
```



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- **“sudo”(super user do)** : it allows a permitted user to execute a command as the superuser.

It is not advised to use sudo day-to-day normal use, as it can result in serious error if accidentally you did something wrong

“To err is human, but to really foul up everything, you need root password.”



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- **“apt-get”**: It is an advanced package manager, that automatically and intelligently search, install, update and resolves dependency of packages. You must use “sudo” with apt-get command.

```
daw_server@Lubuntu-Server: ~  
File Edit Tabs Help  
daw_server@Lubuntu-Server:~$ sudo apt-get install gedit  
[sudo] password for daw_server:  
Reading package lists... Done  
Building dependency tree  
Reading state information... Done  
gedit is already the newest version.  
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 255 not upgraded.  
daw_server@Lubuntu-Server:~$
```




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- **“rm”**: it is used to remove files and directories.

-r option deletes the specified files or recursively deletes all subdirectories of the specified files and directories

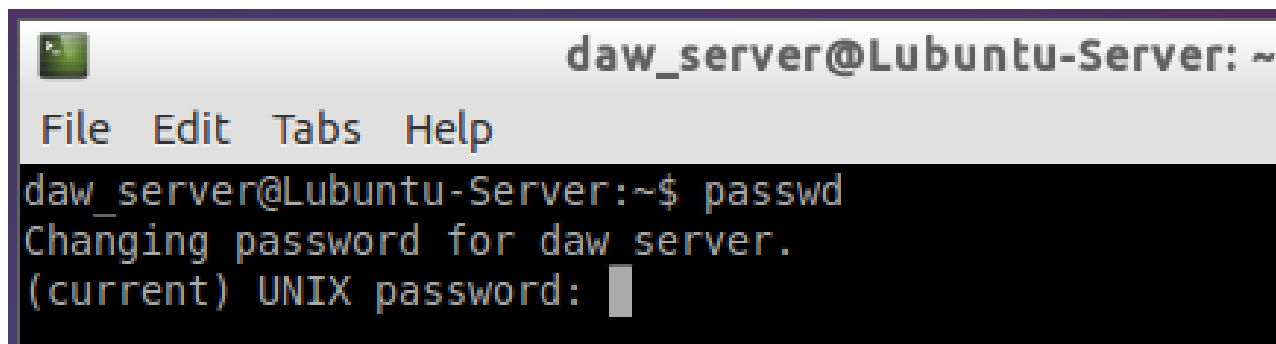
Example: `rm file0`

```
daw_server@Lubuntu-Server: ~  
File Edit Tabs Help  
daw_server@Lubuntu-Server:~$ ls  
Desktop  file0      historico_servidor  Public  Videos  
Documents file1      Music              Templates  
Downloads historico1 Pictures          unit0  
daw_server@Lubuntu-Server:~$ rm file0  
daw_server@Lubuntu-Server:~$
```



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- **“passwd”**: that is useful for changing own password in terminal. You need to know your current password for Security reason.



```
daw_server@Lubuntu-Server: ~  
File Edit Tabs Help  
daw_server@Lubuntu-Server:~$ passwd  
Changing password for daw server.  
(current) UNIX password: 
```

- **“man”**: It displays the help information for the specified command.



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- **cat**: It displays file's contents to the standard output device (usually your monitor).

Example: “cat /etc/passwd”

```
daw_server@Lubuntu-Server:~$ cat /etc/passwd
root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash
daemon:x:1:1:daemon:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin/nologin
bin:x:2:2:bin:/bin:/usr/sbin/nologin
sys:x:3:3:sys:/dev:/usr/sbin/nologin
sync:x:4:65534:sync:/bin:/bin/sync
games:x:5:60:games:/usr/games:/usr/sbin/nologin
man:x:6:12:man:/var/cache/man:/usr/sbin/nologin
```



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- **“ps”**: It provides a snapshot of the current processes along with detailed information like user id, cpu usage, memory usage, command name etc.

```
daw_server@Lubuntu-Server: ~  
File Edit Tabs Help  
daw_server@Lubuntu-Server:~$ ps  
  PID TTY          TIME CMD  
 5534 pts/0        00:00:00 bash  
 9352 pts/0        00:00:00 ps  
daw_server@Lubuntu-Server:~$
```



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- **“kill”**: It sends signal to process. Some signals can kill the process.

Example: “kill -9 9357”

```
daw_server@Lubuntu-Server: ~  
File Edit Tabs Help  
daw_server@Lubuntu-Server:~$ ps  
  PID TTY          TIME CMD  
 5534 pts/0    00:00:00 bash  
 9357 pts/0    00:00:00 sleep  
 9360 pts/0    00:00:00 ps  
daw_server@Lubuntu-Server:~$ kill -9 9357  
[1]+  Killed                  sleep 330  
daw_server@Lubuntu-Server:~$
```



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- **“adduser”**: It is a low-level utility that is used for adding/creating user accounts

Example: “sudo adduser usuario0”

```
daw_server@Lubuntu-Server: ~  
File Edit Tabs Help  
daw_server@Lubuntu-Server:~$ sudo adduser usuario0  
Adding user `usuario0' ...  
Adding new group `usuario0' (1003) ...  
Adding new user `usuario0' (1003) with group `usuario0' ...  
Creating home directory `/home/usuario0' ...  
Copying files from `/etc/skel' ...  
Enter new UNIX password:  
Retype new UNIX password:  
passwd: password updated successfully  
Changing the user information for usuario0  
Enter the new value, or press ENTER for the default  
    Full Name []:  
    Room Number []:  
    Work Phone []:  
    Home Phone []:  
    Other []:  
Is the information correct? [Y/n] Y  
daw_server@Lubuntu-Server:~$
```



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- **“chown”**: it changes file owner and group.

```
daw_server@Lubuntu-Server: ~/unit0
File Edit Tabs Help
daw_server@Lubuntu-Server:~/unit0$ ls -la
total 8
drwxrwxr-x  2 daw_server daw_server 4096 sep 11 18:04 .
drwxr-xr-x 18 daw_server daw_server 4096 sep 11 16:45 ..
-rwxrwxrwx  1 usuario0  daw_server   0 sep 11 13:48 file0
-rw-rw-r--  1 daw_server daw_server   0 sep 11 18:04 file1
daw_server@Lubuntu-Server:~/unit0$ sudo chown usuario0 file1
daw_server@Lubuntu-Server:~/unit0$ ls -la
total 8
drwxrwxr-x  2 daw_server daw_server 4096 sep 11 18:04 .
drwxr-xr-x 18 daw_server daw_server 4096 sep 11 16:45 ..
-rwxrwxrwx  1 usuario0  daw_server   0 sep 11 13:48 file0
-rw-rw-r--  1 usuario0  daw_server   0 sep 11 18:04 file1
daw_server@Lubuntu-Server:~/unit0$
```