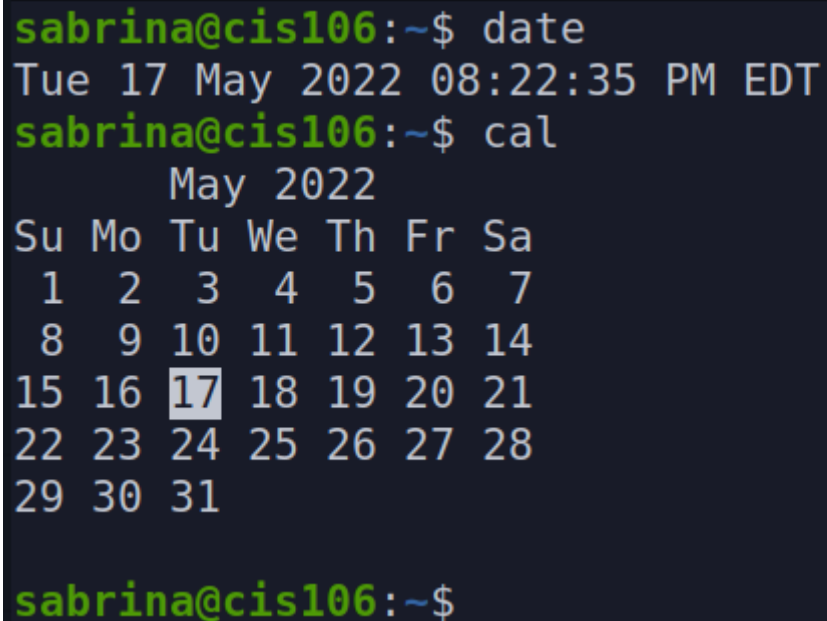


Study Guide For Final Spring 2022

List of Commands

- `date` Display the current time and date.

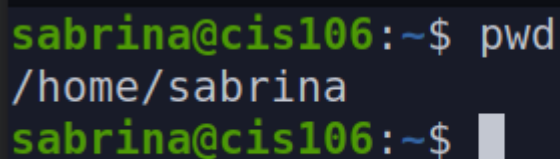


```
sabrina@cis106:~$ date
Tue 17 May 2022 08:22:35 PM EDT
sabrina@cis106:~$ cal
      May 2022
Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa
 1  2  3  4  5  6  7
 8  9 10 11 12 13 14
15 16 17 18 19 20 21
22 23 24 25 26 27 28
29 30 31
sabrina@cis106:~$
```

- `uname` Displays information about your system.
- `du`
- `free` Displays the amount of free memory.

echo

- `apt` for advanced package tool- is set of tools for managing Debian packages.
- `pwd` Displays the current working directory where you are currently working.



```
sabrina@cis106:~$ pwd
/home/sabrina
sabrina@cis106:~$
```

```
sabrina@cis106:~$ pwd
/home/sabrina
sabrina@cis106:~$ cd Downloads/
sabrina@cis106:~/Downloads$ cd ..
sabrina@cis106:~$ pwd
/home/sabrina
sabrina@cis106:~$
```

- `cd` change the current working directory. in other words, moves you around. How to use it : `cd + destination`
- `ls` is used for listing the content of a given directory or the file directory itself.
- `tree`
- `man` Man manual pages are documentation files that describe Linux shell commands, executable programs, systems, calls, special files, and so forth. man pages are not step by step guides, but instead quick reference
- `mkdir` is used for creating a single directory or multiple directories.
- `touch` is used for creating files
- `rm` remove files `rm` by default does not remove directories. To remove a directory use `rm` with the `-r` option.
- `cp` copies files/directories from source to a destination the `cp` command uses the same structure as the `mv` command
- `mv` moves and renames directories.
- `stat` a data structure that contains all the information about a file except the file name and content.
- Example `stat script.sh`
- Wildcards (`*, ?, []`) the main wildcard is a star, or asterisk (*) character. A star alone matches anything and nothing and matches any number of characters
- Example `ls *.txt` will match all files that end in `txt` regardless of the size of the file name.
- Brace expansion `{}` is not a wildcard but another feature of `bash` that allows you to generate arbitrary string to use with commands.
- `cat` the `cat` command is used for displaying the content of a file. `cat` is short for concatenate which is the command intended.
- Usage `cat + option + file(s)` to display

- head the head command displays the top N number of lines of a given file by default it prints the first 10 line If more than one file name is provided then data from each file is proceeded by its file name.
- tail the head command displays the top N number of lines of a given file by default it prints the first 10 line If more than one file name is provided then data from each file is proceeded by its file name.
- cut the / etc/passwd contains one line for each user account, with seven fields delimited by colons(😊)
- tr used for translating or deleting or characters from standard output.
- paste is use for joining files horizontally in columns
- wc the wc is used for printing the number of lines characters and bytes in a file.
- grep is used to search text in given file. grep works line by line basis.
- Usage grep + option search criteria + file(s)

Saving the output of a command command output + > +file