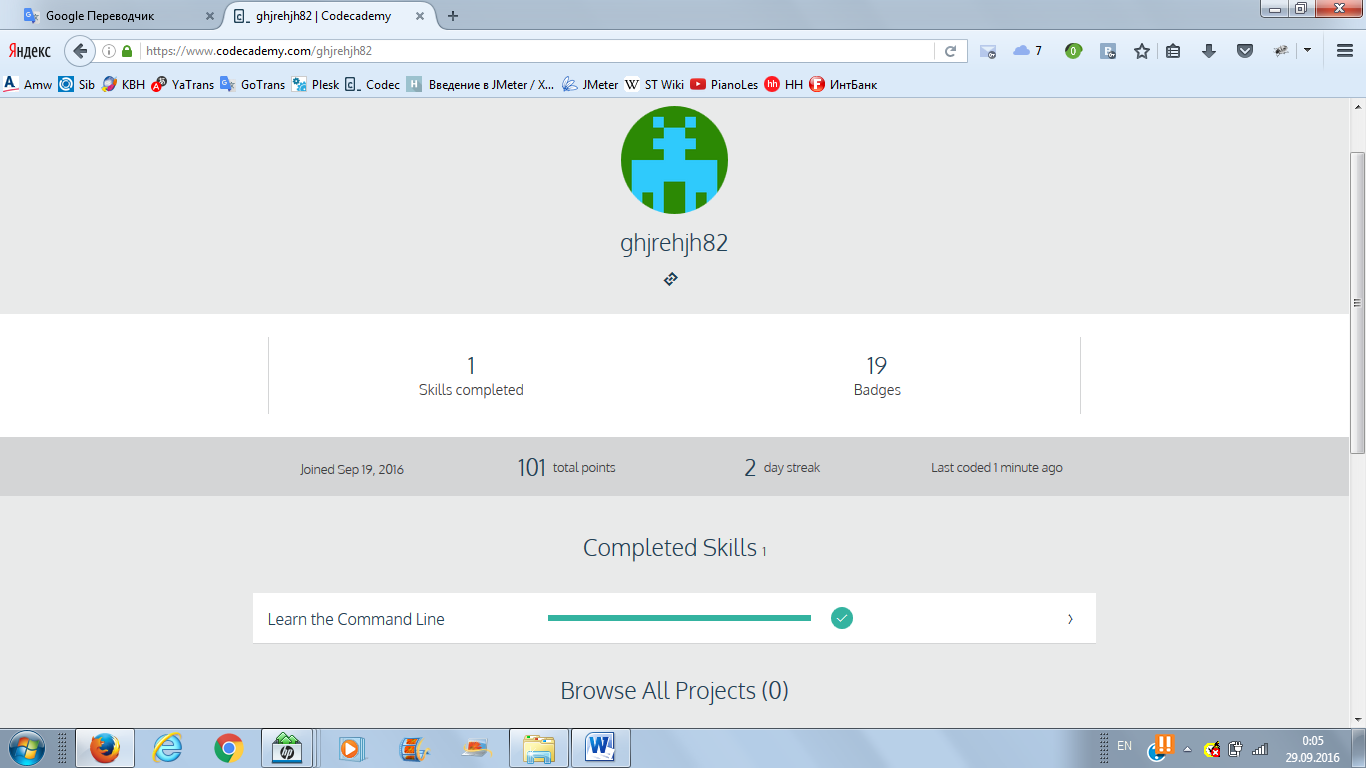
**3.Just do it. Unix command-line basics:**



|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ls | Показывает содержимое папки |
| pwd | Показывает директорию |
| сd … | Заходит в указанную директорию. |
| сd …/…/ | Если через / написать несколько папок, можно перескочить в конечную папку. |
| сd .. | Поднимает на уровень выше. |
| mkdir … | Создает папку |
| touch … | Создает файл |
| Congratulations! You learned how to use the command line to view and manipulate the filesystem. What can we generalize so far?   * Options modify the behavior of commands:   + ls -a lists all contents of a directory, including hidden files and directories   + ls -l lists all contents in long format   + ls -t orders files and directories by the time they were last modified   + Multiple options can be used together, like ls -alt * From the command line, you can also copy, move, and remove files and directories:   + cp copies files   + mv moves and renames files   + rm removes files   + rm -r removes directories * Wildcards are useful for selecting groups |  |
| Congratulations! You learned how to use the command line to redirect standard input and standard output. What can we generalize so far?   * *Redirection* reroutes standard input, standard output, and standard error. * The common redirection commands are:   + > redirects standard output of a command to a file, overwriting previous content.   + >> redirects standard output of a command to a file, appending new content to old content.   + < redirects standard input to a command.   + | redirects standard output of a command to another command. * A number of other commands are powerful when combined with redirection commands:   + **sort**: sorts lines of text alphabetically.   + **uniq**: filters duplicate, adjacent lines of text.   + **grep**: searches for a text pattern and outputs it.   + **sed** : searches for a text pattern, modifies it, and outputs it. |  |
| Congratulations! You learned to use the bash profile to configure the environment. What can we generalize so far?   * The *environment* refers to the preferences and settings of the current user. * The *nano* editor is a command line text editor used to configure the environment. * **~/.bash\_profile** is where environment settings are stored. You can edit this file with nano. * *environment variables* are variables that can be used across commands and programs and hold information about the environment.   + export VARIABLE="Value" sets and exports an environment variable.   + USER is the name of the current user.   + PS1 is the command prompt.   + HOME is the home directory. It is usually not customized.   + PATH returns a colon separated list of file paths. It is customized in advanced cases.   + env returns a list of environment variables. |  |