COMMAND - LINES

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What is the linux command line ?

The Linux command line is a text interface to your computer. Often referred to as the shell, terminal, console, prompt or various other names, it can give the appearance of being complex and confusing to use, but it’s more powerful and time saving in comparison with graphical user interface.

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Basic linux commands :

Ls : list items in current directory.

Ls – l : list items in current directory and show in long format to see perimissions, size, and modification date.

Ls –h : command is used for displaying a size of the file in human readable format.

Ls –a : list all the items in current directory , including hidden files.

Lsusb : is a utility for displaying information about USB buses in the system and the devices connected to them.

Touch file : create or update file./ you can also create multiple files with this command.

Mkdir “dir”: make directory “dir”.

Cd “dir” : navigate to directory “dir” .

Rm –d : deleting empty directory.

Rm –r : deleting non empty directory.

Man “command” : man is the system’s manual pager , each page argument given to man is normally the name of a program, utility or function, the manual page associated with each of these arguments is then found and displayed.

Pwd : command writes the full pathname of the current working directory to the standard output.

cd / : go to the root directory .

cd ~ : go to your home directory .

cd - : go to the last directory you were just in.

touch “file”: creates a file .

rm “file” : remove file.

cp file1 file2: copy file1 to file2.

Cp –r dir1 dir2: copy dir1 to dir2.

Mv: file1 file2: move/rename file 1 to file2.

Ln –s file link: create symbolic link to file.

The syntax for creating a symlink is:

ln -s <path to the file/folder to be linked> <the path of the link to be created>.

Cat “file” : outputs the content of the file on the terminal.

Cat > file : create file and write in or write in existent file and edit it . ( finishes with ctrl + c).