LINUX HANDBOEK

BASIC SHELL COMMANDS

$ - If you are using a Bourne-type shell, the $ character is the default prompt. It means that you are normal user.

- If you are using a Bourne-type shell, the # character defines that you are privileged user

%- If you are using a C-type shell, the % character is the default prompt.

'hostname ' shows the system hostname

'hostname -I show the IP address of the system

'whoami' will allow you to name of the user of your computer.

pwd display your current directory

'history' command will allow you the show commands that you used recently

'clear' command will make clean your terminal page.

Home Commands

~ symbol signs that you are in the home computer.

If you just write cd commands, that sends you to the home computer.

Other way to go home directory is cd ~ command

cd commands

cd .. commands go to the parent dorectory of the current directory

'cd (folder name)' will allow you change your directory.

Ls commands

ls will allow you see all the folders and the files in your current location.

ls -l will allow you see all the folders and the files with details in your current location.

ls -la will allow you see all the hidden folders and hidden files with details in your current location.

Directory commands

' mkdir directory name ' will allow you the make directories.

'rmdir directory name' will allow you remove directories.

'mkdir -p' it is short way if you want to make nested directories. Otherwise you have to go always directory and there you must open new directory/

File commands

'touch file name' create a new file in your current location

'rm file name ' delete the file.

rm -r of rm -rf delete your file definitely or delete directory that is not empty.

'cp relative address (space) relative address 'will make a copy of a file

'mv' relative address(space) relative address' will move a file to a different location or will rename a file. If you write at the beginning of the name of a file '. ' that makes your file hidden.

echo " ..." >   will allow you to write your file
echo "..." >> will allow you to write new texts in your file

cat file name show file contents

cat > file name will allow you write your file. If you exit from file ctrl+c

head(number) –show first 10 lines from file contents
Tail(number) – show last 10 lines from file contents

{} you can open many files.
? if you don't know a specific character of your file name or if you want to define it you can use ? to define it.
* if you don't know more than one characters or if you want to define one more than one characters of your file name you can use * to define it.

File Permission Commands

chmod u= , g= , o=
chmod ugo
chmod a=rwx
chmod u+x, g+w, o-r+x

u   g   o

rwx   rwx   rwx

421   421   421