

# Basic Linux Commands

# Getting started...

Open a terminal (Ctrl + Alt + t)

# Directory Manipulation Commands



## 1) Creating Directory:- `mkdir <directory_name>`

This command is used for creating a subdirectory in the current working directory.

Example:- `mkdir userdirectory`

## 2) Removing Directory:- `rm -r <directory_name>`

This command is used to remove a directory and its contents recursively.

Example:- `rm -r userdirectory`

## Directory Manipulation Commands

### 3) Change Directory Command:- `cd <directoryname>`

This command is used to change the current working directory.

Example:- `cd Desktop`

### 4) Pwd Command:- `pwd`

This command stands for print working directory. It prints the path of the working directory starting from the root.

Example:- `/home/user_account_name`

# File Manipulation Commands

1) Creating File Command:- `gedit <filename>`

This command is used to create a file without any content.

Example:- `gedit File1.c`

2) Moving files Command:- `mv <source> <destination>`

This command is used for moving files from one location to another.

Example:- `mv /home/cse/Downloads/file.c /home/cse/Desktop`

# File Manipulation Commands...

3) Copying Files Command:- `cp <file1name> <file2name>`

This command will copy the contents of the file1 to file 2.

Example:- `cp file1.c file2.c`

4) Removing Files Command:- `rm <filename>`

This command is used to remove a file.

Example:- `rm file1.c`

# Compiling and Executing C File Commands

1) Compiling C Program:- gcc -o programName [programName].c

GCC stands for GNU Compiler Collection. -o is used to specify the output file name for the executable.

Example:- gcc -o hello hello.c

2) Executing the C Program:- ./programName

Example:- ./hello

# Important Commands

## 1) Listing Files:- ls

This command will list all the files and directories in the current directory.

## 2) man Command:- man <command\_name>

It stands for manual. It shows the user manual of a command. It is similar to HELP found in other software.

Example:- man printf



# Commands

Sl. No.	Commands	Explanation	Examples
1)	<code>mkdir</code>	This command is used for creating a subdirectory in the current working directory.	<code>mkdir userdirectory</code>
2)	<code>rm -r</code>	This command is used to remove a directory and its contents recursively.	<code>rm -r userdirectory</code>
3)	<code>cd</code>	This command is used to change the current working directory.	<code>Cd Desktop</code>
4)	<code>pwd</code>	This command stands for print working directory. It prints the path of the working directory starting from the root.	<code>/home/user_account_name</code>

# Commands

Sl.No.	Commands	Explanation	Example
5)	gedit	This command is used to create a file without any content.	gedit file1.c
6)	mv	This command is used for moving files from one location to another.	mv /home/cse/Downloads/file.c /home/cse/Desktop
7)	cp	This command will copy the contents of the file1 to file 2.	cp file1.c file2.c
8)	rm	This command is used to remove a file.	rm file1.c

# Commands

Sl.No.	Command	Explanation	Example
9)	<code>gcc -o programName [programName].c</code>	GCC stands GNU Compiler Collection. -o is used to specify the output file name for the executable.	<code>gcc -o hello hello.c</code>
10)	<code>./programName</code>	This command is used for executing the program.	<code>./hello</code>
11)	<code>ls</code>	This command will list all the files and directories in the current directory.	<code>ls</code>
12)	<code>man</code>	It stands for manual. It shows the user manual of a command. It is similar to HELP found in other software.	<code>man printf</code>

# Basic terminology

- GNOME: a desktop environment for UNIX like systems
- File: a virtual construct used to save 'data' in the computer 'memory'
- Editor: a computer application used to edit computer files
- gedit: the default text editor of the GNOME desktop environment
- Terminal: a command based interface to the computer



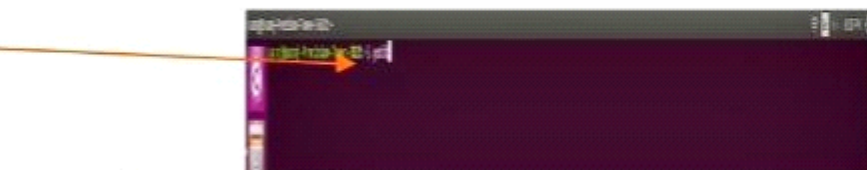
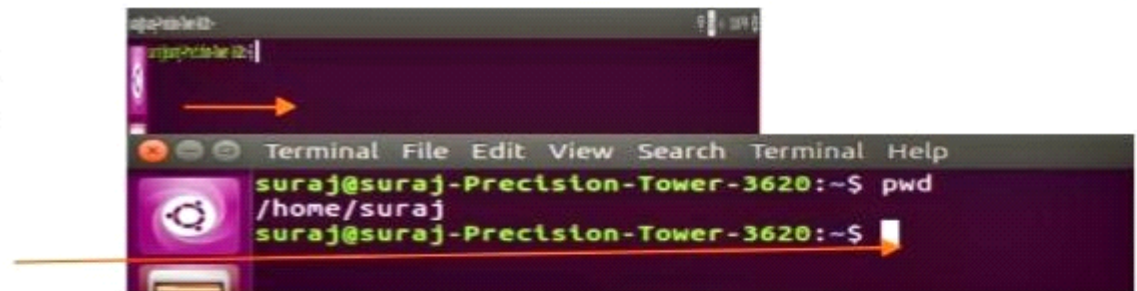
# Gedit – The text editor

- Either open gedit from the application browser

OR

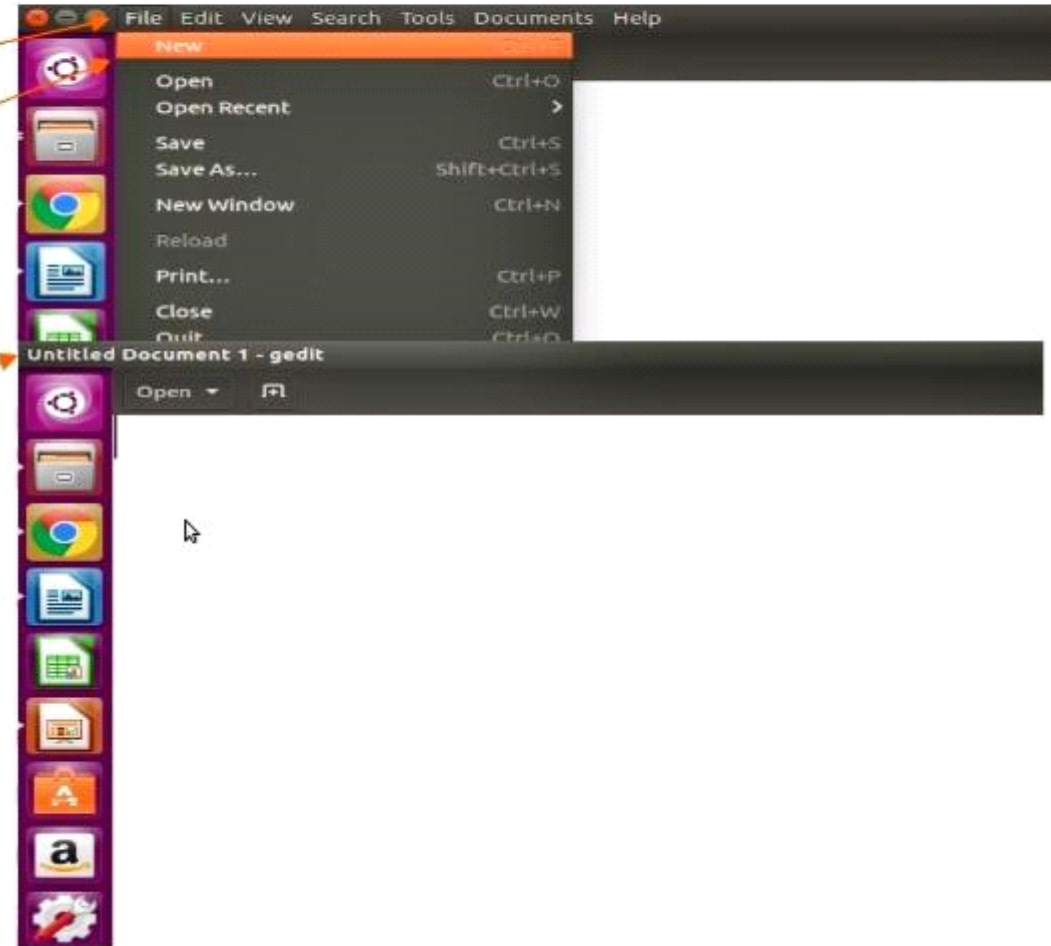
Open the terminal (ctrl + alt +t)

- You may use 'pwd' command here to check the current directory
- Type 'gedit'
- Press enter
- The 'gedit' window opens up



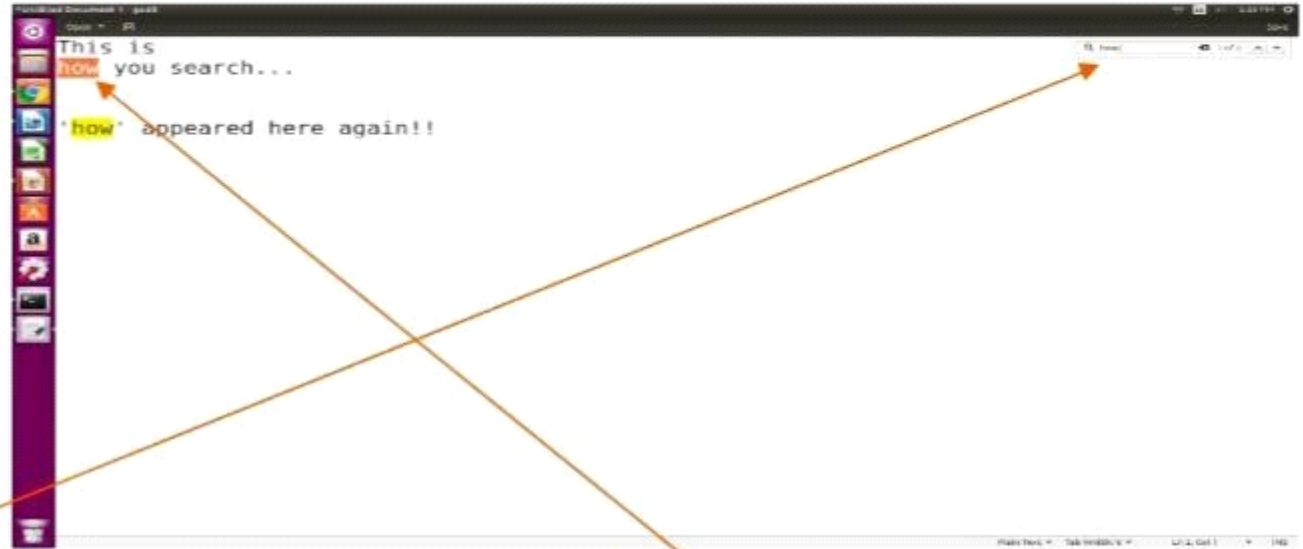
# Basic file operations: (New file)

- Create
  - Click on 'File' tab
  - Click on 'New' tab
  - a new tab opens with title as 'Untitled Document \_number'



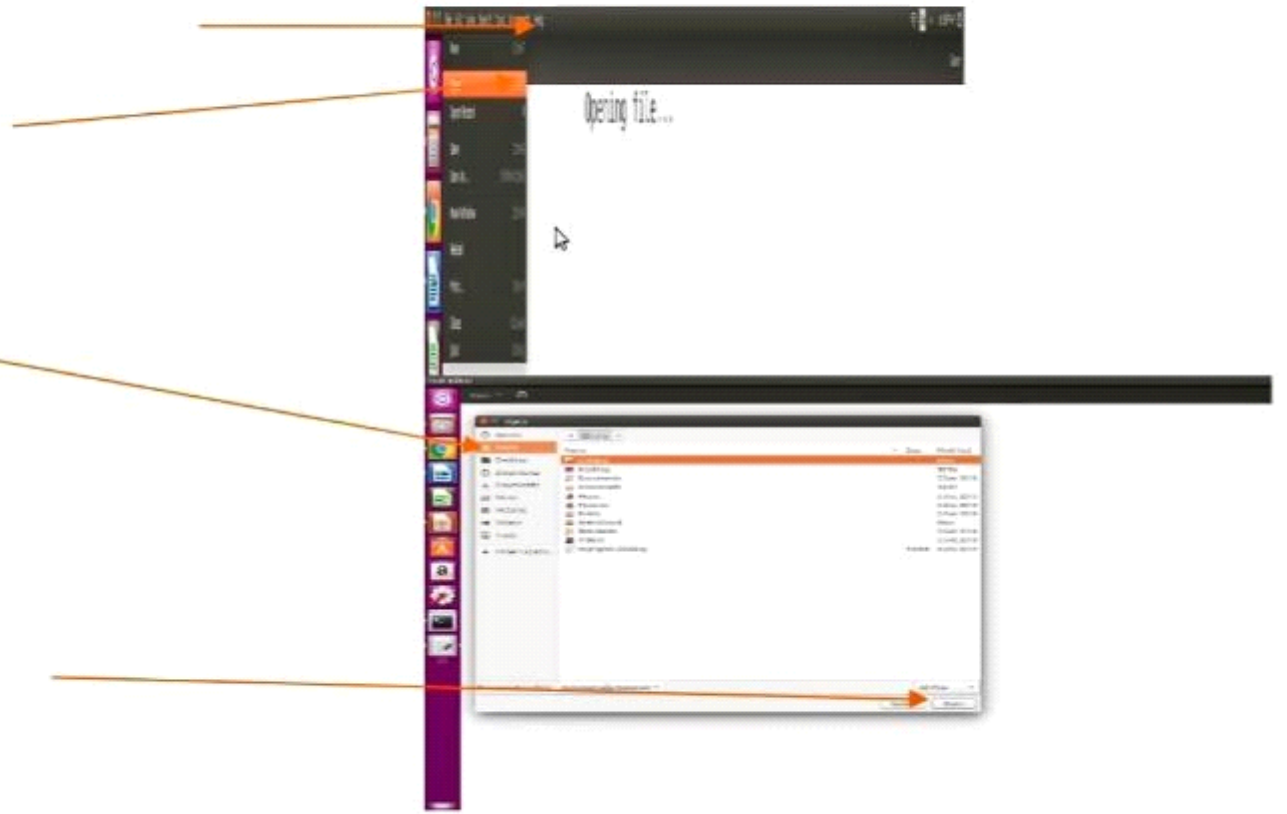
# Basic file operations: (Search)

- Search
  - Press 'ctrl + f'
  - A text-field pops down
  - Type the data to be searched into the Text-field
  - The data, if present in the file, gets highlighted
  - Use up and down arrows to search across multiple occurrences



# Basic file operations: (Open file)

- Open
  - Click on the 'File' tab
  - Click on 'Open'
  - An 'Open' dialog box pops up
  - Select the desired directory, select the desired file and click on 'Open'





# Basic file operations: (Editing...)

- Undo
  - Used to revert an action
  - Press 'ctrl + z' to “undo” an action
  - Undo can be done multiple times by pressing the combination as many times (25 by default!)
- Redo
  - Used to redo the last action
  - Press 'shift + ctrl + z' to “undo” an “undo”

# Basic file operations: (Saving a file)

- Save
  - Click on the 'File' tab
  - Click on 'Save'
  - In case of a fresh file, a 'Save as' dialog box pops up
  - Select the desired directory, enter the desired name and click on 'Save'

