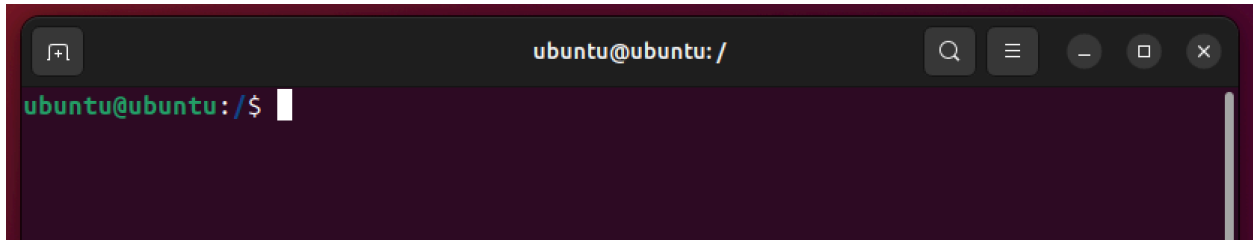


# INTRODUCCION LINUX

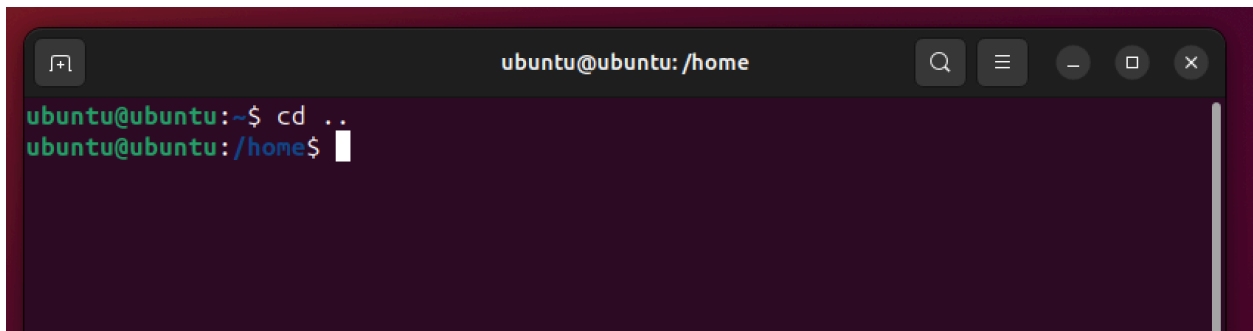
## Numero 1:

Para abrir un Nuevo usamos => Teclas (**Ctrl + Alt + T**)

A terminal window titled 'ubuntu@ubuntu: /' with search, menu, and window control icons in the title bar. The prompt is 'ubuntu@ubuntu:/\$' followed by a cursor.

```
ubuntu@ubuntu:/$
```

Para cambiar directorio que os aparecer al directorio padre utilizamos el comando (**cd ..**)

A terminal window titled 'ubuntu@ubuntu: /home' with search, menu, and window control icons in the title bar. The prompt is 'ubuntu@ubuntu:~\$'. The command 'cd ..' is entered and executed, changing the prompt to 'ubuntu@ubuntu: /home\$'.

```
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ cd ..
ubuntu@ubuntu: /home$
```

---

## Numero 2:

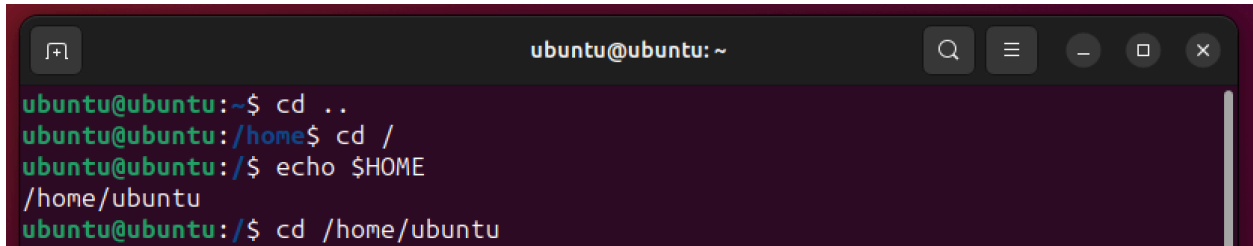
Para cambiar al Directorio Raíz utilizando Rutas Absolutas utilizamos (**cd /**)

A terminal window titled 'ubuntu@ubuntu: /' with search, menu, and window control icons in the title bar. The prompt is 'ubuntu@ubuntu:~\$'. The command 'cd ..' is entered and executed, changing the prompt to 'ubuntu@ubuntu: /home\$'. Then, the command 'cd /' is entered and executed, changing the prompt to 'ubuntu@ubuntu: /\$'.

```
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ cd ..
ubuntu@ubuntu: /home$
ubuntu@ubuntu: /home$ cd /
ubuntu@ubuntu: /$
```

### Numero 3:

Para mostrar la ruta de nuestro directorio personal utilizamos el comando (**echo \$HOME**)

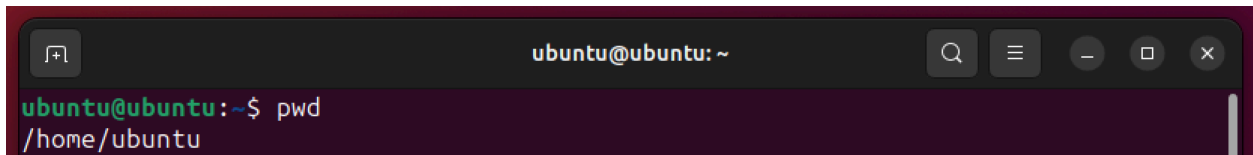
A terminal window titled 'ubuntu@ubuntu: ~' with search, menu, and window control icons. The command history shows: 'cd ..', 'cd /', 'echo \$HOME' (outputting '/home/ubuntu'), and 'cd /home/ubuntu'.

```
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ cd ..
ubuntu@ubuntu:/home$ cd /
ubuntu@ubuntu:/$ echo $HOME
/home/ubuntu
ubuntu@ubuntu:/$ cd /home/ubuntu
```

---

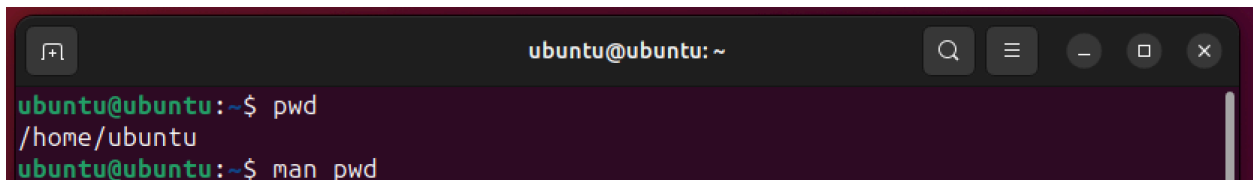
### Numero 4:

Para mostrar la ruta del directorio actual utilizamos el comando (**pwd**)

A terminal window titled 'ubuntu@ubuntu: ~' with search, menu, and window control icons. The command 'pwd' is entered, and the output is '/home/ubuntu'.

```
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ pwd
/home/ubuntu
```

Para conocer qué otras opciones puede tener el comando (**pwd**), utilizamos el comando (**man**) seguido del nombre del comando

A terminal window titled 'ubuntu@ubuntu: ~' with search, menu, and window control icons. The command history shows 'pwd' (outputting '/home/ubuntu') and 'man pwd'.

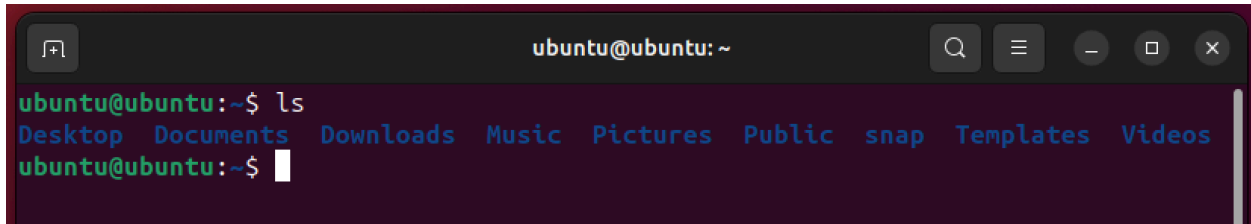
```
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ pwd
/home/ubuntu
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ man pwd
```

```
ubuntu@ubuntu: ~  
PWD(1) User Commands PWD(1)  
  
NAME  
    pwd - print name of current/working directory  
  
SYNOPSIS  
    pwd [OPTION]...  
  
DESCRIPTION  
    Print the full filename of the current working directory.  
  
    -L, --logical  
        use PWD from environment, even if it contains symlinks  
  
    -P, --physical  
        avoid all symlinks  
  
    --help display this help and exit  
  
    --version  
        output version information and exit  
  
    If no option is specified, -P is assumed.  
  
    NOTE: your shell may have its own version of pwd, which usually super-  
    sedes the version described here. Please refer to your shell's docu-  
    mentation for details about the options it supports.  
Manual page pwd(1) line 1/48 53% (press h for help or q to quit)
```

```
ubuntu@ubuntu: ~  
  
If no option is specified, -P is assumed.  
  
NOTE: your shell may have its own version of pwd, which usually super-  
sedes the version described here. Please refer to your shell's docu-  
mentation for details about the options it supports.  
  
AUTHOR  
Written by Jim Meyering.  
  
REPORTING BUGS  
GNU coreutils online help: <https://www.gnu.org/software/coreutils/>  
Report any translation bugs to <https://translationproject.org/team/>  
  
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GPL version 3 or later <https://gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html>.  
This is free software: you are free to change and redistribute it.  
There is NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by law.  
  
SEE ALSO  
getcwd(3)  
  
Full documentation <https://www.gnu.org/software/coreutils/pwd>  
or available locally via: info '(coreutils) pwd invocation'  
  
GNU coreutils 9.1 January 2023 PWD(1)  
Manual page pwd(1) line 22/48 (END) (press h for help or q to quit)
```

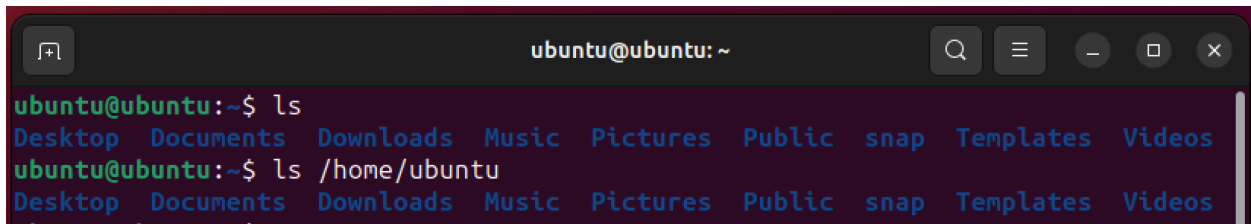
### Numero 5:

Para mostrar el contenido del directorio actual utilizamos el comando (**ls**)



```
ubuntu@ubuntu: ~  
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ ls  
Desktop Documents Downloads Music Pictures Public snap Templates Videos  
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$
```

Para mostrar el contenido del Escritorio del usuario actual utilizamos el comando (**ls /home/nombre de usuario/Escritorio**)

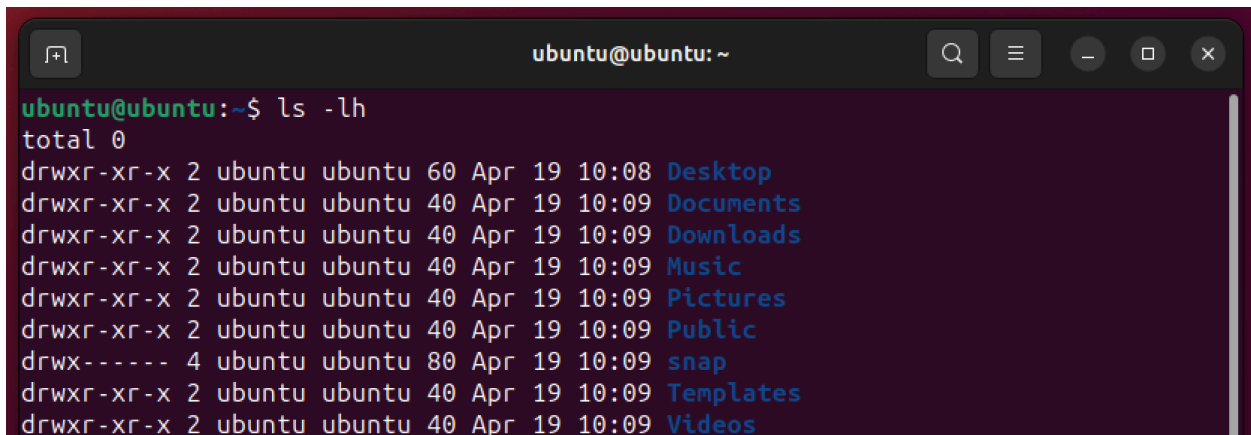


```
ubuntu@ubuntu: ~  
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ ls  
Desktop Documents Downloads Music Pictures Public snap Templates Videos  
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ ls /home/ubuntu  
Desktop Documents Downloads Music Pictures Public snap Templates Videos  
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$
```

---

### Numero 6:

Para mostrar el contenido del directorio actual con información extendida o larga de ficheros utilizamos el comando (**ls -lh**)



```
ubuntu@ubuntu: ~  
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ ls -lh  
total 0  
drwxr-xr-x 2 ubuntu ubuntu 60 Apr 19 10:08 Desktop  
drwxr-xr-x 2 ubuntu ubuntu 40 Apr 19 10:09 Documents  
drwxr-xr-x 2 ubuntu ubuntu 40 Apr 19 10:09 Downloads  
drwxr-xr-x 2 ubuntu ubuntu 40 Apr 19 10:09 Music  
drwxr-xr-x 2 ubuntu ubuntu 40 Apr 19 10:09 Pictures  
drwxr-xr-x 2 ubuntu ubuntu 40 Apr 19 10:09 Public  
drwx----- 4 ubuntu ubuntu 80 Apr 19 10:09 snap  
drwxr-xr-x 2 ubuntu ubuntu 40 Apr 19 10:09 Templates  
drwxr-xr-x 2 ubuntu ubuntu 40 Apr 19 10:09 Videos
```

### Numero 7:

Para mostrar el contenido del directorio raíz con información extendida y tamaño en unidades comprensibles utilizamos el comando (**ls -lh /**)

```
ubuntu@ubuntu: ~  
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ ls -lh /  
total 3.0K  
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 7 Oct 16 2023 bin -> usr/bin  
drwxr-xr-x 1 root root 196 Oct 16 2023 boot  
dr-xr-xr-x 11 root root 2.3K Apr 19 10:08 cdrom  
drwxr-xr-x 19 root root 4.1K Apr 19 10:46 dev  
drwxr-xr-x 1 root root 700 Apr 19 10:10 etc  
drwxr-xr-x 1 root root 80 Apr 19 10:08 home  
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 7 Oct 16 2023 lib -> usr/lib  
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 9 Oct 16 2023 lib64 -> usr/lib64  
drwxr-xr-x 1 root root 60 Apr 19 10:08 media  
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 3 Oct 16 2023 mnt  
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 3 Oct 16 2023 opt  
dr-xr-xr-x 262 root root 0 Apr 19 10:08 proc  
drwxr-xr-x 18 root root 281 Oct 16 2023 rofs  
drwx----- 1 root root 80 Apr 19 10:09 root  
drwxr-xr-x 37 root root 1020 Apr 19 10:11 run  
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 8 Oct 16 2023 sbin -> usr/sbin  
drwxr-xr-x 1 root root 80 Oct 16 2023 snap  
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 3 Oct 16 2023 srv  
dr-xr-xr-x 13 root root 0 Apr 19 10:08 sys  
drwxrwxrwt 18 root root 420 Apr 19 10:24 tmp  
drwxr-xr-x 1 root root 100 Oct 16 2023 usr  
drwxr-xr-x 1 root root 180 Oct 16 2023 var
```

### Numero 8:

Para crear un directorio llamado “UEM\_FP” en el directorio personal escribimos:

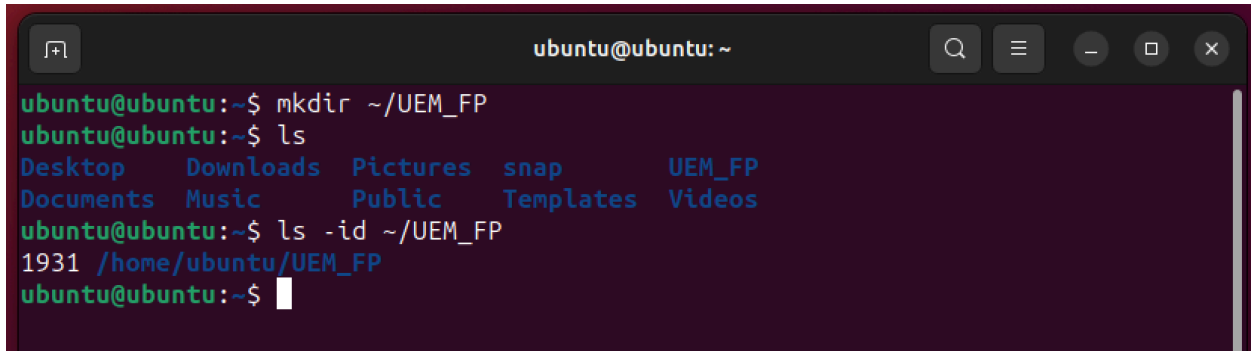
**mkdir ~/UEM\_FP**

```
ubuntu@ubuntu: ~  
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ mkdir ~/UEM_FP  
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ ls  
Desktop    Downloads  Pictures  snap      UEM_FP  
Documents  Music      Public    Templates Videos
```

### Numero 9:

Para mostrar información extendida del directorio “UEM\_FP”, escribimos:

(**ls -ld ~/UEM\_FP**)



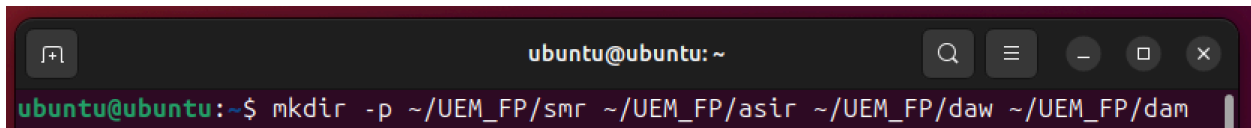
```
ubuntu@ubuntu: ~  
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ mkdir ~/UEM_FP  
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ ls  
Desktop  Downloads  Pictures  snap      UEM_FP  
Documents Music      Public    Templates Videos  
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ ls -ld ~/UEM_FP  
1931 /home/ubuntu/UEM_FP  
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$
```

---

### Numero 10:

Para que creamos los directorios “smr”, “asir”, “dam” y “daw” dentro del directorio “UEM\_FP”, podemos utilizar el comando (**mkdir**) con la opción (**-p**):

**mkdir -p ~/UEM\_FP/smr ~/UEM\_FP/asir ~/UEM\_FP/dam ~/UEM\_FP/daw**



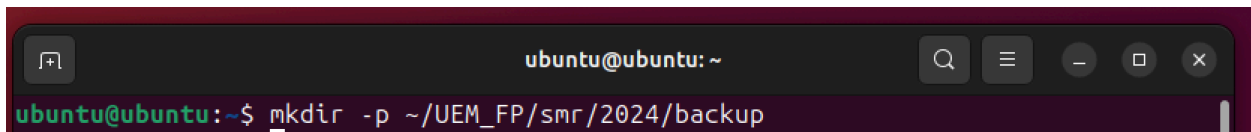
```
ubuntu@ubuntu: ~  
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ mkdir -p ~/UEM_FP/smr ~/UEM_FP/asir ~/UEM_FP/daw ~/UEM_FP/dam  
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$
```

---

### Numero 11:

Para que creamos el directorio “backup” dentro del directorio “2024” dentro del directorio “smr” dentro del directorio “UEM\_FP”, puedes utilizar el comando (**mkdir**) con la opción (**-p**):

**mkdir -p ~/UEM\_FP/smr/2024/backup**

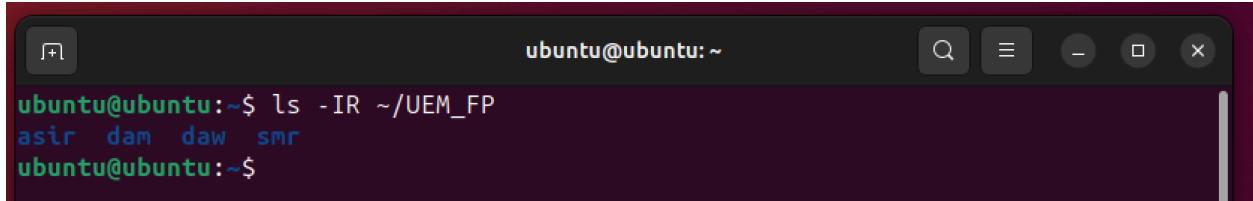


```
ubuntu@ubuntu: ~  
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ mkdir -p ~/UEM_FP/smr/2024/backup  
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$
```

### Numero 12:

Para que mostramos el contenido del directorio “UEM\_FP” y todos sus subdirectorios podemos utilizar el comando (**ls**) con la opción (**-IR**):

**ls -IR ~/UEM\_FP**



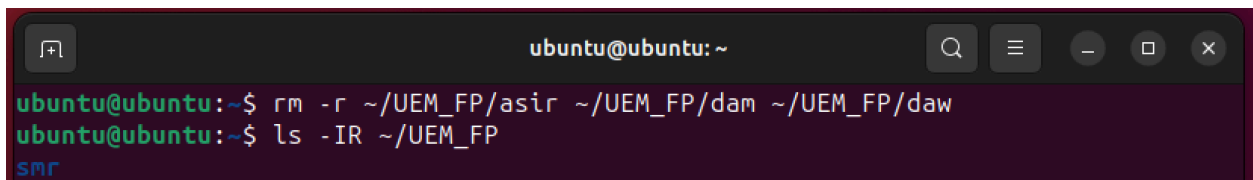
```
ubuntu@ubuntu: ~  
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ ls -IR ~/UEM_FP  
asir  dam  daw  smr  
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$
```

---

### Numero 13:

Para que borramos los directorios “asir”, “dam” y “daw” que están dentro del directorio “UEM\_FP”, puedes utilizar el comando (**rm**) con la opción (**-r**):

**rm -r ~/UEM\_FP/asir ~/UEM\_FP/dam ~/UEM\_FP/daw**



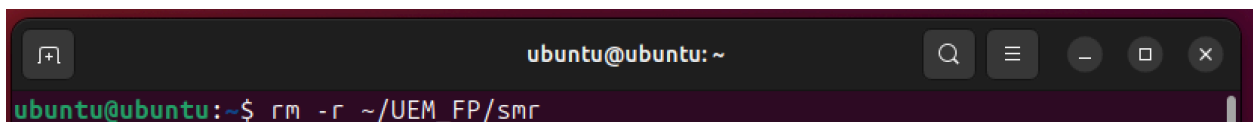
```
ubuntu@ubuntu: ~  
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ rm -r ~/UEM_FP/asir ~/UEM_FP/dam ~/UEM_FP/daw  
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ ls -IR ~/UEM_FP  
smr
```

---

### Numero 14:

Para que borramos el directorio “smr” que está dentro del directorio “UEM\_FP”, usamos el comando (**rm**) con la opción (**-r**):

**rm -r ~/UEM\_FP/smr**



```
ubuntu@ubuntu: ~  
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ rm -r ~/UEM_FP/smr
```



### Numero 15:

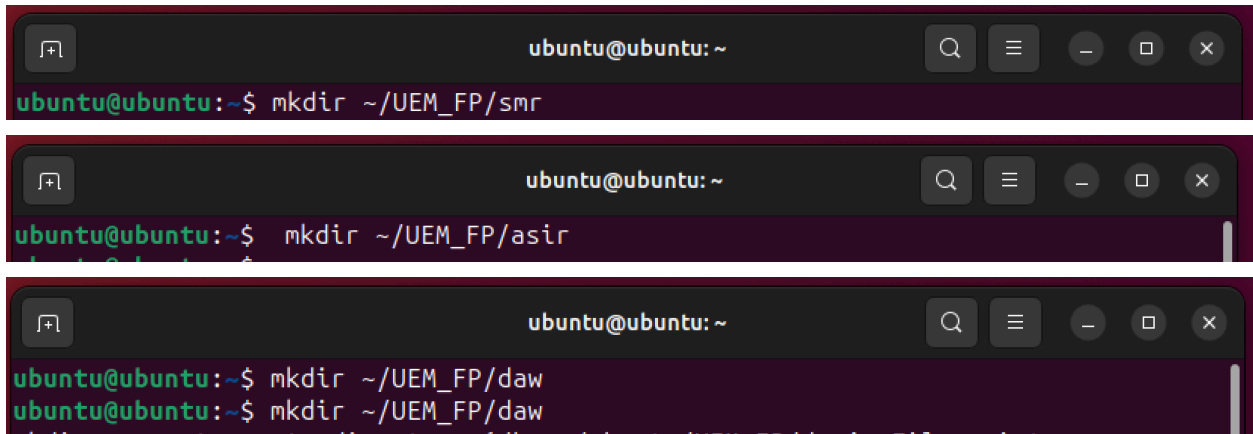
Para que creamos los directorios “smr”, “asir”, “dam” y “daw” dentro del directorio “UEM\_FP” utilizando rutas absolutas, escribimos:

**mkdir ~/UEM\_FP/smr**

**mkdir ~/UEM\_FP/asir**

**mkdir ~/UEM\_FP/dam**

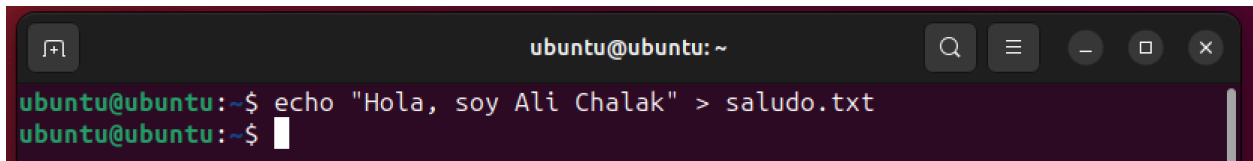
**mkdir ~/UEM\_FP/daw**



```
ubuntu@ubuntu: ~  
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ mkdir ~/UEM_FP/smr  
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ mkdir ~/UEM_FP/asir  
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ mkdir ~/UEM_FP/daw  
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ mkdir ~/UEM_FP/daw
```

### Numero 16:

**echo "Hola, Soy Ali chalak" > saludo.txt**

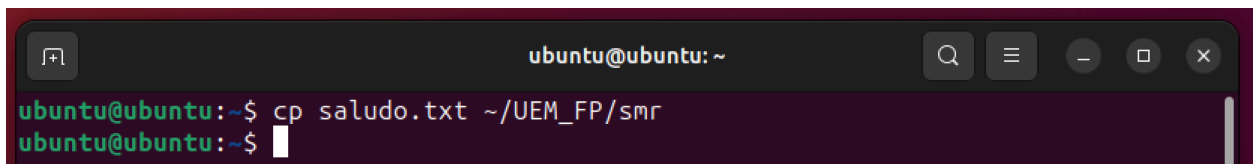


```
ubuntu@ubuntu: ~  
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ echo "Hola, soy Ali Chalak" > saludo.txt  
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$
```

### Numero 17:

Para que copiamos el archivo “saludo.txt” al directorio “smr” dentro del directorio “UEM\_FP”, utilizamos el comando (cp):

**cp saludo.txt ~/UEM\_FP/smr**

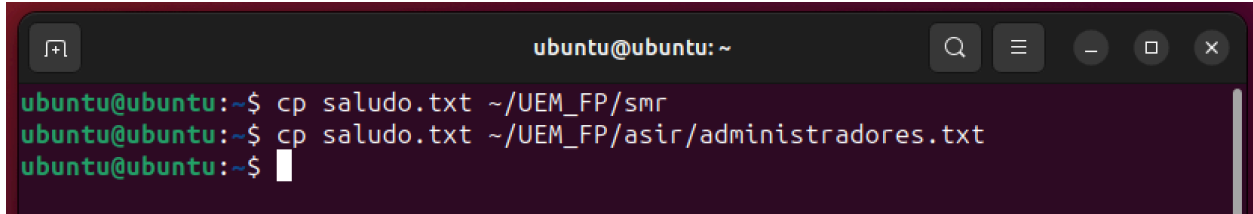


```
ubuntu@ubuntu: ~  
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ cp saludo.txt ~/UEM_FP/smr  
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$
```

### Numero 18:

Para que copiamos el archivo “saludo.txt” dentro del directorio “asir” dentro del directorio “UEM\_FP”, con el nombre “administradores.txt”, utilizamos el comando (**cp**):

**cp saludo.txt ~/UEM\_FP/asir/administradores.txt**



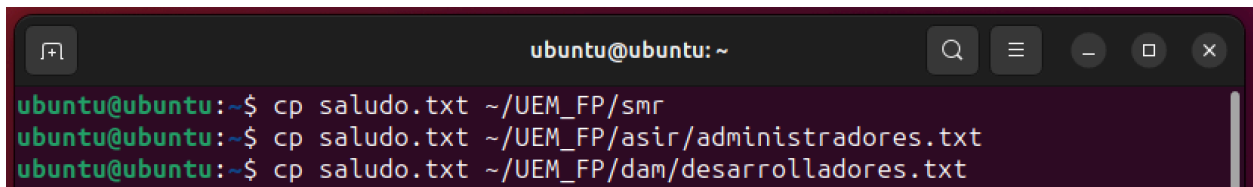
```
ubuntu@ubuntu: ~  
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ cp saludo.txt ~/UEM_FP/smr  
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ cp saludo.txt ~/UEM_FP/asir/administradores.txt  
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$
```

---

### Numero 19:

Para que copiamos el archivo “saludo.txt” dentro del directorio “dam” dentro del directorio “UEM\_FP”, con el nombre “desarrolladores.txt”, utilizamos el comando (**cp**):

**cp saludo.txt ~/UEM\_FP/dam/desarrolladores.txt**

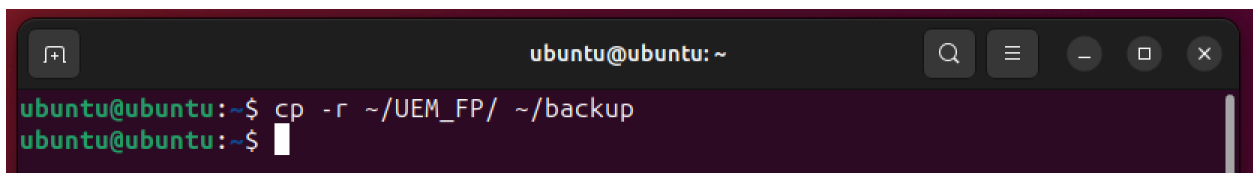


```
ubuntu@ubuntu: ~  
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ cp saludo.txt ~/UEM_FP/smr  
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ cp saludo.txt ~/UEM_FP/asir/administradores.txt  
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ cp saludo.txt ~/UEM_FP/dam/desarrolladores.txt
```

---

### Numero 20:

Para que copiamos de “UEM\_FP” a “backup”, utilizamos el comando (**cp**):



```
ubuntu@ubuntu: ~  
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ cp -r ~/UEM_FP/ ~/backup  
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$
```

