Study Guide for Final Spring Spring 22

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List of Commands:

Command name:

.date

Description

.Display date and time in the given format.

Syntax

.date option + format

Example

Command name:

.uname

Description

.This prints system information.

Syntax

uname [option]

Example

uname -a uname -r uanme -m

Command name:

.du

Description

.Summarize device usage of the set of Files, recursively for directories.

Syntax

du [OPTION].....[File]

Example

.du -h /home/cis106/Downloads .du -a -h /home/cis106/Downloads

Command name:

.free

Description

.free displays the total amount of free memory in the system.

Syntax

free[options]

Example

. free -h . free -b

Command name:

echo

Description

.Display a line of text

Syntax

.echo [SHORT-OPTION]

Example

.echo -e 'Hello, \tGPU!'

Command name:

apt

Description

.apt is a command for installing, updating, removing and otherwise managing deb packages on Ubuntu and Debian.

Syntax

. apt [-h]

Example

.sudo apt full-upgrade .sudo apt install nginx

Command name:

.pwd

Description

.pwd is used for displaying the current working directory.

Syntax

pwd

Example

.pwd -P .pwd -L .pwd

Command name:

cd

Description

.cd helps the user to change the current working directory to a different directory.

Syntax

.cd + destination

Example

.cd /iloveyou .cd /downloads/cis106

Command name:

ls

Description

.ls is used for listing the content of a given directory or the file/directory itself.

Syntax

.ls

Example

.ls : list the content of the present working directory .ls -a: It shows the list and hidden files .ls -a ~/Pictures: list all the files inside a given directory

Command name:

tree

Description

.Tree will list contents of directories in a tree like format.

Syntax

.tree

Example

.tree -df .tree

Command name:

man

Description

.man is the system manual page. Man is look for the help manual.

Syntax

.man [OPTION]... [COMMAN NAME]...

Example

.man printf .man -f ls .man -k cd

Command name:

mkdir

Description

.mkdir is a command that allows the user to make directories

Syntax

.mkdir + directory

Example

.mkdir iloveyou .mkdir {test1, test2,test3} .mkdir -P {one,two,three}/deva{andalai, maniu,manuki}

Command name:

touch

Description

.touch is a command that allows the user to create files.

Syntax

.touch <math, science, art>

Example

touch math science art

Command name:

rm

Description

.rm is a command that allows you to remove object such as files, directories from the file system like UNIX.

Syntax

.rm [OPTION]... [FILE]

Example

.rm -r* .rm -i d.txt

Command name:

cp

Description

.copy source to destination, or multiple sources to directory.

Syntax

.cp [OPTION]

Example

cp -i a.txt b.txt

Command name:

mv

Description

.This command moves from one destination from another destination.

Syntax

.mv [OPTION]...SOURCE..DIRECTORY

Example

.mv sample1.txt sample2.txt sample3.txt ~/Documents/

Command name:

stat

Description

. It shows the file system status.

Syntax

.mv [OPTION]..FILE

Example

.stat /etc/

Command name:

wildcards

Description

.wilcards are symbols or speacial character, you can use them with any command such as ls or rm command to list or remove files.

Syntax

.+ option or option *

Example

.mv docs* markdown* pdfs*

Command name:

mv

Description

.This command moves from one destination from another destination.

Syntax

.mv [OPTION]...SOURCE..DIRECTORY

Example

.mv sample1.txt sample2.txt sample3.txt ~/Documents/

Command name:

Brace expansion

Description

.Brace expansion is a mechanism by which arbitrary string may be generated.

Syntax

.{}

Example

.echo {one,two, three, four}

Command name:

cat

Description

The cat command is used for displaying the content of a file.

Syntax

cat + option + file(s) to display

Example

Display the content of a file located in the pwd . cat todo.md Display the content of a file using absolute path . cat ~/Documents/todo.md Display the content of file with line numbers . cat -n ~/Documents/todo.md

Command name:

head

Description:

The head command displays the top N number of lines of a given file. By defaults, it prints the first 10 lines.

Syntax:

head + option + file(s)

Example:

Display the last 10 lines of a file tail ~/Documents/Book/dracula.txt

Command name:

tail

Description:

Output the last par of file

Syntax:

tail [option]

Example:

tail +25 bible.txt

Command name:

gzip

Description:

.The gzip command reduces the size.

Syntax:

.gzip [file]

Example:

gzip -k cereal.csv

Command name:

.cut

Description:

.remove sections from each line of files

Syntax:

cut [OPTION]

Example:

cut -b 1,2,3 file.csv

Command name:

tar

Description:

tar _A [OPTIONS]

Syntax:

tar -A [OPTIONs] ARCHIVE

Example:

tar cvf file.tar *.c

Command name:

chmod

Description:

.chmod changes the file mode bits of each given file.

Syntax:

.chmod[option]

Example:

chmod u=rw,og=r peru.txt