

Linux 終端機模式 基本操作

熟悉Linux終端機基本操作

- 圖書館借相關書籍
- 上網找資料

Basic Linux Commands (1)

Command	Description
cd	Change directory
cd /home	Change the current working directory to /home
cd ..	Move to the parent directory of the current directory
cd ~	Move to the user's home directory

cp	Copy files
cp file1 file2	Copy the file “file1” to the file “file2”

Basic Linux Commands (2)

Command	Description
df	Show the amount of disk space used on each mounted filesystem
ls	List files
ls	List files in the current working directory except those starting with . and only show the file name
ls -al	List all files in the current working directory in long listing format showing permissions, ownership, size, and time and date stamp

Basic Linux Commands (3)

Command	Description
cat	Sends file contents to standard output
cat /etc/hosts	Sends the contents of the “/etc/hosts” file to the screen

less	Similar to the more command, but the user can page up and down through the file
less file1	The example displays the contents of file1

Basic Linux Commands (4)

Command	Description
more	Allows file contents or piped output to be sent to the screen one page at a time
<code>more /etc/hosts</code>	Lists the contents of the "/etc/profile" file to the screen one page at a time
<code>ls -al more</code>	Performs a directory listing of all files and pipes the output of the listing through more. If the directory listing is longer than a page, it will be listed one page at a time

Basic Linux Commands (5)

Command	Description
rm	Delete the files
<code>rm file1</code>	Delete the file "file1"

mv	Move or rename files
<code>mv file1 file2</code>	Move the file from "file1" to "file2". This effectively changes the name of "file1" to "file2"

Basic Linux Commands (6)

Command	Description
pwd	Show the name of the current working directory
whereis	Show where the binary, source and manual page files are for a command
whereis ls	Locates binaries and manual pages for the ls command
man	format and display the on-line manual pages
man ls	Display the on-line manual of “ls”

Setting Environment Variables (1)

Command	Description
ps	Report process status

❖ Which shell do you use?

```
$ ps
  PID TTY          TIME CMD
13580 pts/11    00:00:00 bash
13626 pts/11    00:00:00 ps
$
```

Bash Shell

```
$ ps
  PID TTY          TIME CMD
13580 pts/11    00:00:00 csh
13626 pts/11    00:00:00 ps
$
```

C shell

Setting Environment Variables (2)

- Set PATH
 - Ex: Add “/foo/bin” to PATH

```
$ export PATH=/foo/bin:$PATH
```

Bash Shell

```
$ setenv PATH /foo/bin:$PATH
```

C shell

Log Information: Redirection

- Before a command is executed, its input and output may be **redirected**
 - Executable file: myexec
 - Log file: log.txt
 - Direct both **standard output** and **standard error** to the file “log.txt”

