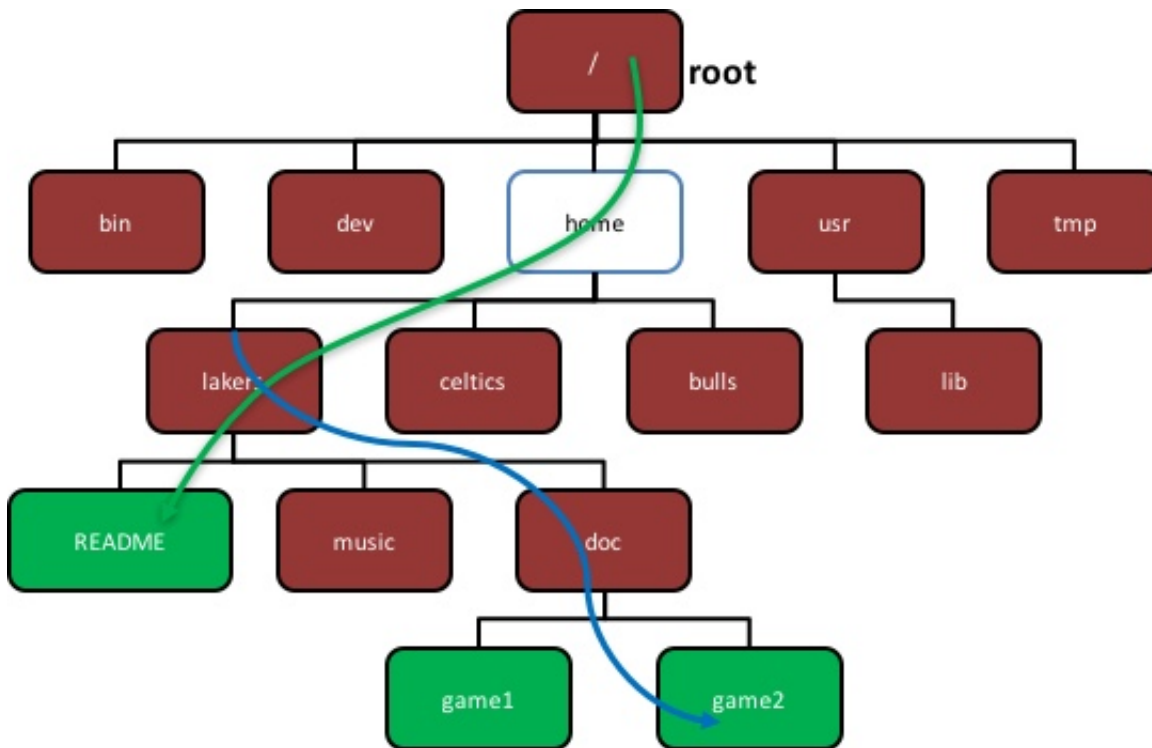


Shell Basics

- <up arrow>: previous command
- <tab>: autocomplete
- !!: replace with previous command
- ![str]: refer to previous command with str
- ^[str]: replace with command referred to as str

Linux File System Layout



Absolute Path

- **always** starts at the root
 - thus, will start with a forward-slash, /
- /home/lakers/README

Relative Path (relative to lakers)

- relative to a certain directory
- does not need to start with a forward-slash
- lakers/doc/game2

Files and Processes

- everything is either a **process** or a **file**
- even folders are directories, which are just files

Process

- an executing program identified by PID

File

- collection of data
 - document
 - text of program written in high-level language
 - executable
 - directory
 - devices

Moving Around

- **pwd**: print working directory
- **cd**: change directory
 - home directory: `~`
 - current directory: `.`
 - root directory, or directory separator: `/`
 - parent directory: `..`

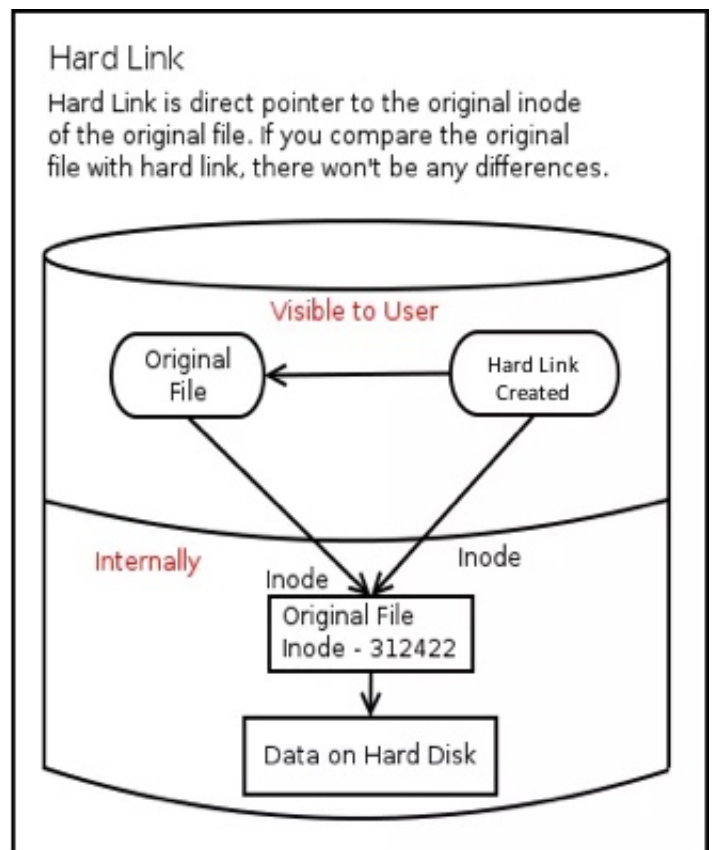
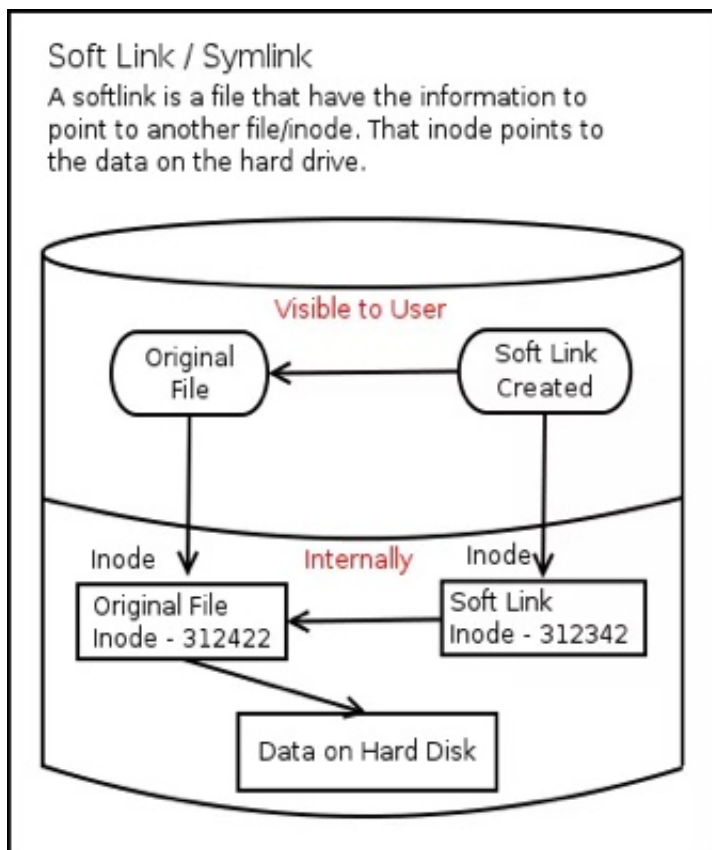
Dealing with Files

- **mv**: move/rename a file
- **cp**: copy a file
- **rm**: remove a file
 - **r**: remove directories and their contents recursively
- **mkdir**: remove an empty directory
- **ls**: list contents of a directory
 - **d**: list only directories
 - **a**: list all files including hidden ones
 - **l**: show long listing including permission info
 - **s**: show size of each file, in blocks
 - can apply multiple of these modifiers to ls at the same time
 - e.g. `ls -dals`

Changing File Attributes

- **ln**: create a link
 - hard links: point to physical data
 - soft links (aka symbolic links (-s)): point to a file
- **touch**: update access & modification time to current time
 - touch filename
 - touch -t 201101311759.30 filename
 - change filename's access & modification time to: 2011 January 31, 17:59:30

Soft Link v. Hard Link



find

- **-type**: type of a file (e.g: directory, symbolic link)
- **-perm**: permission of a file
- **-name**: name of a file
- **-user**: owner of a file
- **-maxdepth**: how many levels to search

Usage

- `find . -name my*`
 - Finds any file in current directory with name starting “my”
- `find /-name filename -user Josh`
 - Finds any file in root directory with name “filename” and user “Josh”
- `find / -type f -name myfile -print`

File Name Matching

- `?`: matches any **single** character in a filename
- `*`: matches **one or more** characters in a filename
- `[]`: matches any one of the characters between brackets
 - use ‘-’ to separate a range of consecutive characters

wh... Commands

`what is <command>`

- returns name section of `man` page

`where is <command>`

- locates the binary, source, and manual page files for a command

Process: ps and kill

Process

- an instance of a computer program in execution

ps

- list processes that are currently running

kill

- terminates a certain process
- usage
 - `kill PID`

Daemon

- a process that runs in the background (long-term process life)
- **Ex:** cron

- enables users to schedule jobs to run periodically at certain times (cron jobs)
- usage: full backup every month

diff

- a file comparison utility that outputs the differences between the two files
- shows the changes between one version of a file and a former version of the same file

Usage

- `diff original_file new_file`
- `diff -u original_file new_file`

wget

- a computer program that retrieves content from web servers
- similar to **curl**

Usage

- `wget <URL>`