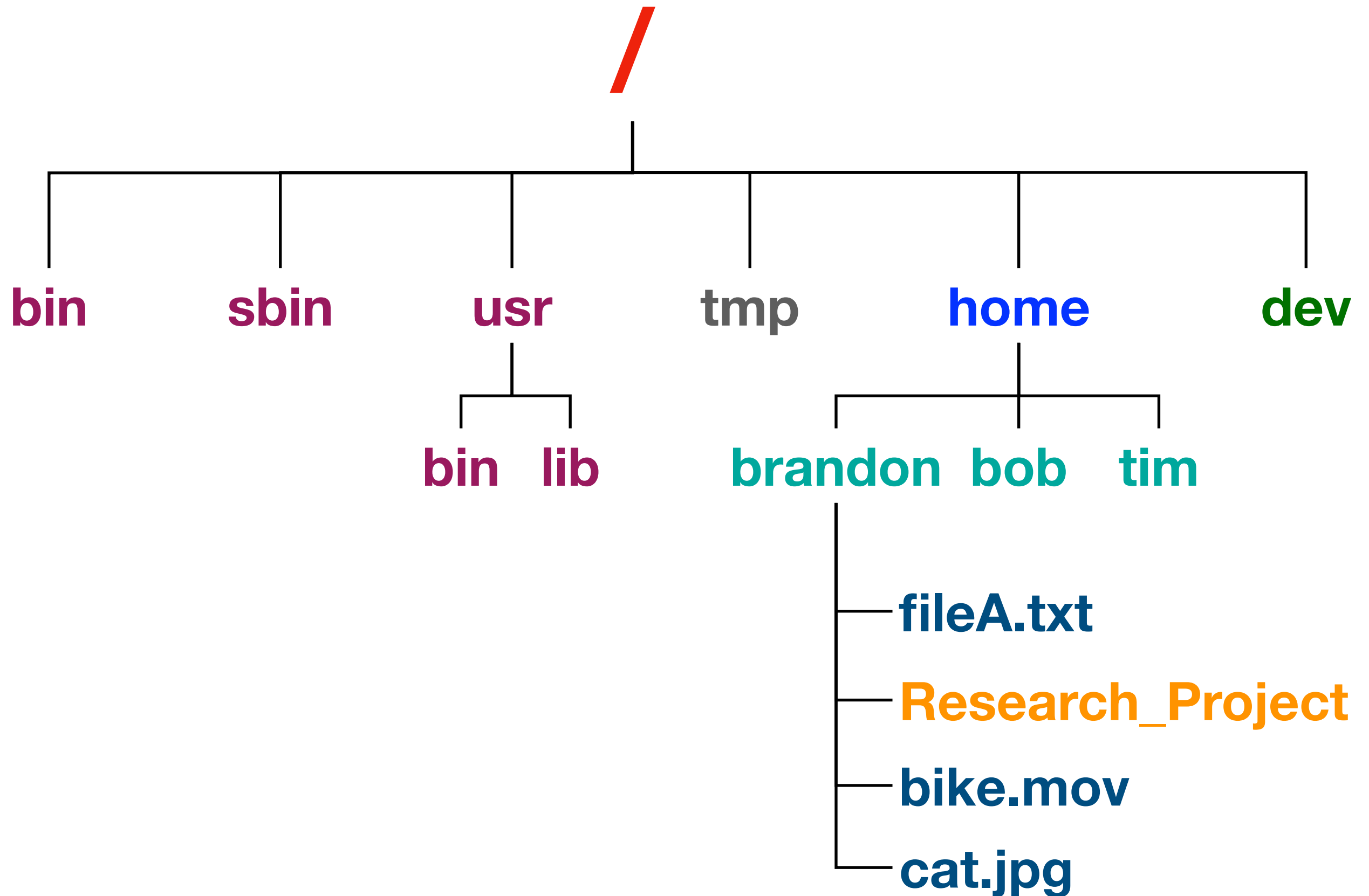
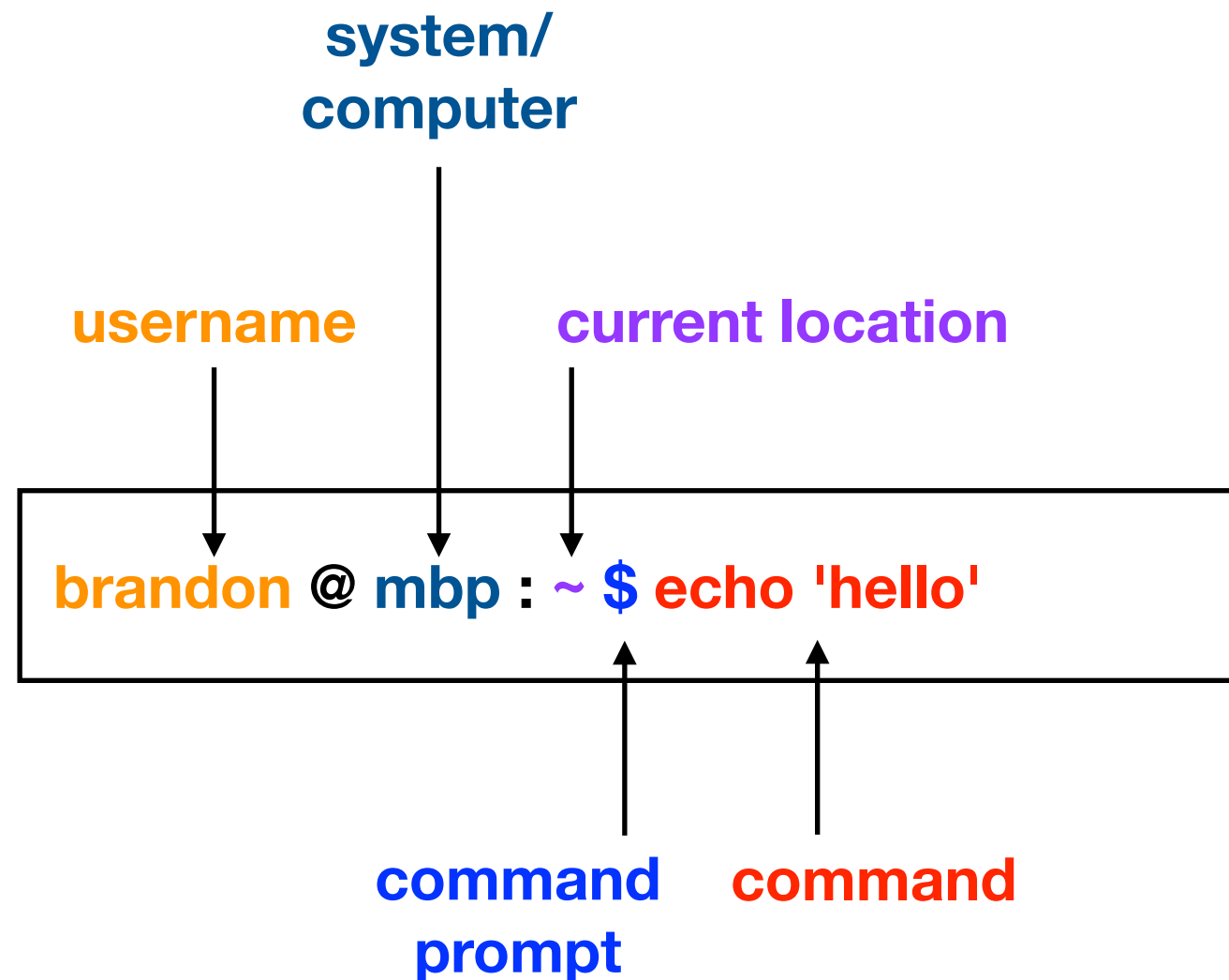


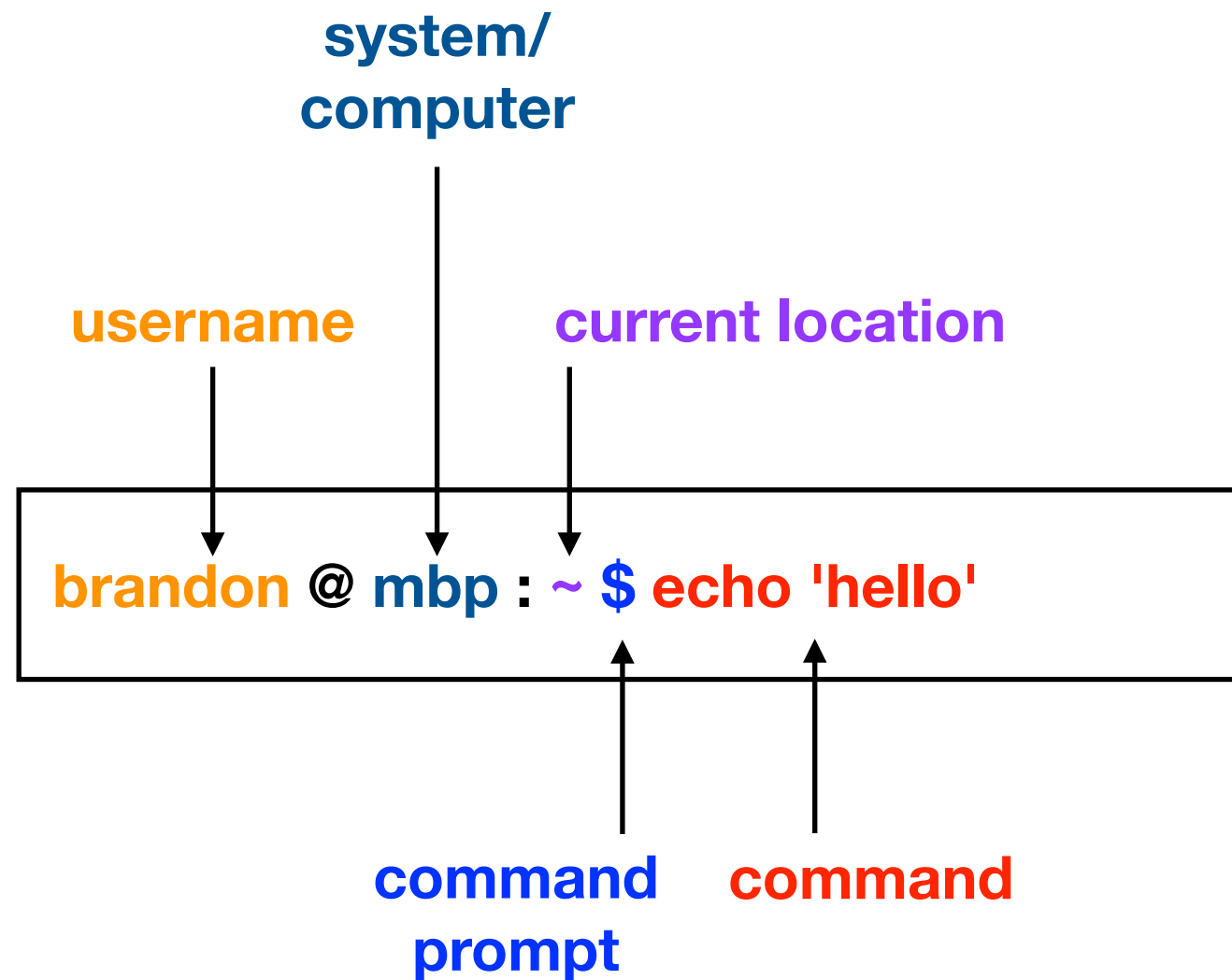
01 - Unix File System



02 - Navigating the File System



02 - Navigating the File System



`pwd` : print current working directory

`ls` : list the content of a directory

`cd` : change directory

03 - Creating and Working with Files

mkdir : make directory

touch : creates an empty file

cp : copy file/directory

mv : moving/renaming files

cat : concatenate/view file

less : quick view of file (no edits)

head : view first 10 lines of file

tail : view last 10 lines of file

rmdir : remove empty directory

rm : remove file/directory

04 - Command Options

```
brandon @ mbp : ~ $ ls -l -a -h -p
```

Options for the `ls` command

`-@ABCDEFGHILOPRSTUWabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz1%,] [--color=when] [-D format]`

`-a` Include directory entries whose names begin with a dot ('.').

`-h` When used with the `-l` option, use unit suffixes: Byte, Kilobyte, Megabyte, Gigabyte, Terabyte and Petabyte in order to reduce the number of digits to four or fewer using base 2 for sizes. This option is not defined in IEEE Std 1003.1-2008 ("POSIX.1").

`-l` (The lowercase letter "ell".) List files in the long format, as described in the The Long Format subsection below.

`-p` Write a slash ('/') after each filename if that file is a directory.

`-r` Reverse the order of the sort.

`-1` (The numeric digit "one".) Force output to be one entry per line. This is the default when output is not to a terminal. (-l)
output, and don't materialize dataless directories when listing them.

05 - Advanced Unix Commands

grep : pattern search

> : redirects output

| : pipe output

***** : using the wildcard

cut : concatenate/view file

sort : sorts a file

uniq : find uniq entries from a sorted file

wc : word count