The Notebook
of
LINUX

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Chapter 1

The Shell

1.1 Shortcuts

Table 1.1: Shell shortcuts

Shortcuts	Explanation
Ctrl + Alt + F1 − 6	Start or switch to the first (to sixth) session
Ctrl + Alt + F7	Switch to GUI session
Ctrl + A	Jump to the beginning of the line
Ctrl + E	Jump to the end of the line
Ctrl + U	Clear from the cursor to the beginning of the line
Ctrl + K	Clear from the cursor to the end of the line
!string	Re-execute a recent command by matching the command name
!65	Re-execute a 65th command in the history list
Ctrl + R	Search the history list of commands for a pattern
Esc + .	Copy the last argument of the previous command to the current one
Ctrl + C	Stop the running command
Ctrl + Z	Suspend the running command

1.2 Configuration files

Shell configuration files are scripts that execute when a shell starts. There are two types of shells:

- Login shell: run when the system starts and is using only the CLI as the user interface.

- Non-login shell run when a shell session is opened from within the GUI.

Login shells execute only one of the following configuration files in order (means that if a file is found, all files followed it are abandoned):

1. /etc/profile

2. ~/.bash_profile

3. ~/.bash_login

4. ~/.profile

File	Type	Explanation
/etc/profile.d/	login	Configurations in this directory are applied for all users. Do not modify the system's files, instead create your own file (for example: MyConf.sh) and add custom configurations to it.
~/.bash_profile	login	Contains shell preferences for individual user.
~/.profile	login	Contains environment variables for individual users.
~./bash_login	login	Store commands executed when a user logs in.
~./bash_logout	login	Store commands executed when a user logs out.
/etc/bashrc	non-login	Contain shell preferences for all users.
~/.bashrc	non-login	Pass variables between shells.

Chapter 2

Files and Directories

Table 2.1: File and Directory commands

Activity	Command	Explain
Copy a file	cp file1 file2	Copy `file1` to a desire location and change name to `file2`
Copy multiple files	cp file1 file2 file3 dir	Copy `file1`, `file2`, and `file3` to directory `dir`. Note that the last argument must be a directory.