Introduction to Linux

All of this is identical for any unix operating system, i.e. Ubuntu, Fedora, MacOS, Scientific Linux, etc.

- terminal: shell from which you navigate around the directory structure

- ls: list items in a directory. Many options available, -lathr

- pwd: present working directory

- mkdir: make directory

- cd: change directory

- $\sim$: home directory

- clear: clear the terminal screen

- cp: copy file

- mv: move/rename file

- rm/rmdir: remove a file/directory

- man: look at the manual for a command

- more: displays file to screen, one page/line at a time.

- less: displays file to screen, one page/line at a time, clears screen when finished.

- head: writes first 10 lines to the screen

- tail: writes last 10 lines to the screen

- grep: searches for a string inside a file or files

- cat: prints to screen, combines files into one

    - $>$: redirect/overwrite output in file
    - $>>$: append output to existing file
    - | : pipe the output of a command to a file

- sudo: super user do, for installing or running certain higher level commands

- apt-get/yum/homebrew: search for/install packages

- ps: list the processes running. end process with (kill -9)

- diff: look at the differences between two files

- tar: creates and manipulates streaming archive files

    - create: -czvf (Create a Zipped File, Verbosely)
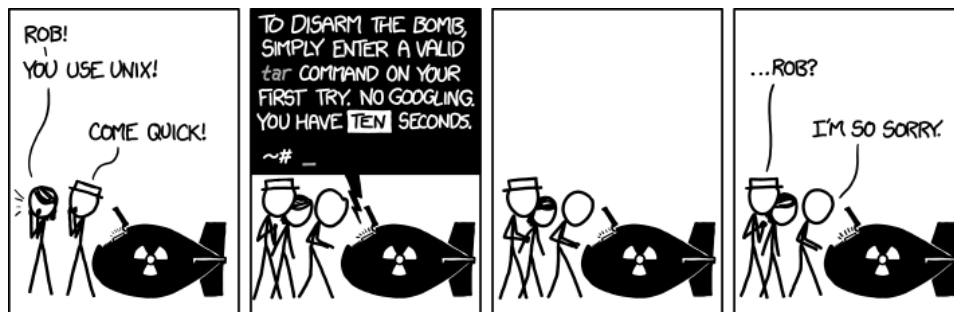   - extract: -xzvf (eXtract from a Zipped File, Verbosely)

Figure 1: tar, from www.xkcd.com/1168