

<CH.5>[*Command Line Skills*]

'Most consumer OSes are designed to shield the user from the ins and outs of the CLI.'

'The Linux community positively celebrates the CLI for its power and speed.'

<*Shell*>

'The shell is the command line interpreter that translates commands entered by a user'
'into actions performed by the operating system.'

'Bash shell popular features:'

>*Scripting*: 'place commands in a file and then interpret them all commands.'

>*Aliases*: 'create short nicknames for longer commands.'

>*Variables*: 'store information for the shell and user.'

'the prompt indicates that commands can be run and'

'also provides useful information to the user.'

sysadmin@localhost:~\$

'sysadmin: user name',

'localhost: system name',

'~: home dir:/home/sysadmin'

<*Commands*>

'a software program that, when executed on the CLI, performs an action on the computer.'

'typical command format:'

command [options] [argument]

-*Arguments*:

'can be used to specify something for the command to act upon.'

'the ls command accepts multiple arguments.'

-*Options*:

'can be used with commands to expand or modify the way a command behaves.'

'using the -l option in the ls command results in a long listing.'

'can be combined such as in -lh (long-listing human-readable.)'

'order of combined options isnt important'

'single word: -h'

'full-word: --human-readable'

- History:

```
'commands are stored in a history list after execution.'
```

```
history → 'view history list.'
```

```
!n      → 'execute nth command in history list.'
```

```
history n → 'outputs n previous commands.'
```

```
!-n      → 'execute nth from the bottom of history list.'
```

<Variables>

'are given names and stored temporarily in memory.'

```
'allow the user or the shell to store data.'
```

- *Local*:

'Local (shell) variables exists only in the current shell and cannot affect'

```
'other commands or applications.'
```

'lowercase by convention and associated with with user-based tasks.'

```
'input: variable=value'
```

```
'output: echo $variable (display output in the terminal)'
```

- *Environment*:

'or global variables, are available system-wide (all shells and performing tasks.)'

'PATH, HOME, and HISTSIZE are some the global variables.'

```
'env: outputs a list of the environment variables.'
```

```
'ej: env | grep variable1'    'the pipe | character passes the output of'
```

'the env command to the grep command.'

```
'export: turns a local variable into an environment variable.'
```

```
'unset: removes exported variables.'
```

- *Path*:

'PATH: contains a list that defines which directories the shell looks in'

'to find commands.'

<Command Types>

```
'type: can be used to determine information about command type.'
```

- *Internal*:

'also called built-in command, are built into the shell itself.'

```
$type cd
```

```
'cd' is a shell builtin
```

-External:

'stored in files searched by the shell.'
which command 'displays the full path to the command.'
\$which cal
'cal is /usr/bin/cal'
type -a command 'displays all locations of the command.'

-Aliases:

alias name=command 'creates a new alias for the command.'
'aliases created this way only persist while the shell is open.'

-Functions:

'can be built using existing commands'

-Quoting:

'information within quotes are treated in a specific way.'
'Glob characters, also called wildcards, are symbols that have special'
'meaning to the shell.'

1>Double(" "):

'doesn't convert the glob patterns:' (*, ?, [])
'still allow for command substitution:' \$(command) or `command`
'or variable substitution:' \${variable}

2>Single(' '):

'prevent the shell from doing any interpreting of special characters.'

3>Backquotes(` `):

'or backticks, are used to specify a command within a'
'command (command substitution.)'

\$echo today is `date`

'today is Wed Mar 24 01:55:15 PM AST 2021'

<Control Statements>

'allow the use of multiple commands at once.'

1>Semicolon:

command1; command2; command3

'used to run a command right after the other, regardless if'
'the past command failed.'

2>*Double Ampersand:*

command1 && command2

'acts as a short-circuited logical `AND`'

3>*Double Pipe:*

command1 || command2

'acts as a short-circuited logical `OR`'