

Bash Day 1 Navigate, make, remove, rename files

Command space argument(option or file that is worked on)

Ex

Date - u <- The spaces here separate the command from the argument. The majority of flags need a - before hand to indicate you are activating an option

Head command

Prints first 10 lines of a file

Format Command space filename

Ex head space example.txt

Can use the flag '-n' to select how many lines
Head space -n 5 example.txt

General format

Command space flag space filename

Help functions

Command name —help

Man space command name

Ex man head

File structure

Root main folder for the system

Home main folder for the user's credentials

~/ is a shortening for the home folder aka
user's credential

/ before 'Users' also stands for the root folder

For finding where you are use pwd

Ls command

'List' lists files in the folder

You can look into any folder not just working
directory by putting ls folder name

Absolute path versus a relative path

Starts from a specific location either the systems main folder the root using '/' or from the user's main folder '~/'

Relative path is where you are sitting right now, the working directory

Cd command

Cd space folder location

../ Command

Lets you move one folder up

First . Indicates the current location second .

Indicates one folder above the current.

Tail command

Prints last lines of a file

Less command

Allows you to open a file in side the terminal and brows through it.

Use q to exit

Wc command

Wc stands for word count

Format

'Lines', 'words', 'characters'

Also allows you to count how many files and folders you have in a directory

-l flags allows you to extract number of lines

Copy and move overwrites the file

CP command

'Copy '

Takes two arguments CP filename new filename

You do not need to give a path if you want to keep it in the same folder

To copy to a new folder

Cp nameoffile to copy folder path/name of new file

cp example.txt data/example_2.txt

Mv command

'Move'

Mv filename folder path/
mv example_copy.txt experiment/

Rm

'Removes' a file aka deletes it

Rm pathname/filename
rm experiment/example_copy.txt

Nano terminal based text editor allows you to edit values in text files

To save a file in nano do control o in order to save a file

Control x to exit nano

Mkdir

Stands for make directory How to create a folder

Syntax mkdir pathname/ newfilename

Syntax

Mkdir foldername

Rmdir removes a folder

Remove directory

Does not delete a folder if it is full

The -r flag lets you delete all the file sin the folder r stands for recursive

The force command will remove all safe guards and let you delete even critical folders for the OS. It is useful in doing clean installs of software

To rename a file use the mv command

Mv old filename new filename