COM1001 TUTORIAL-II
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-Basic Ubuntu Commands

-Writing an example C code, and execution.

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What is Terminal?

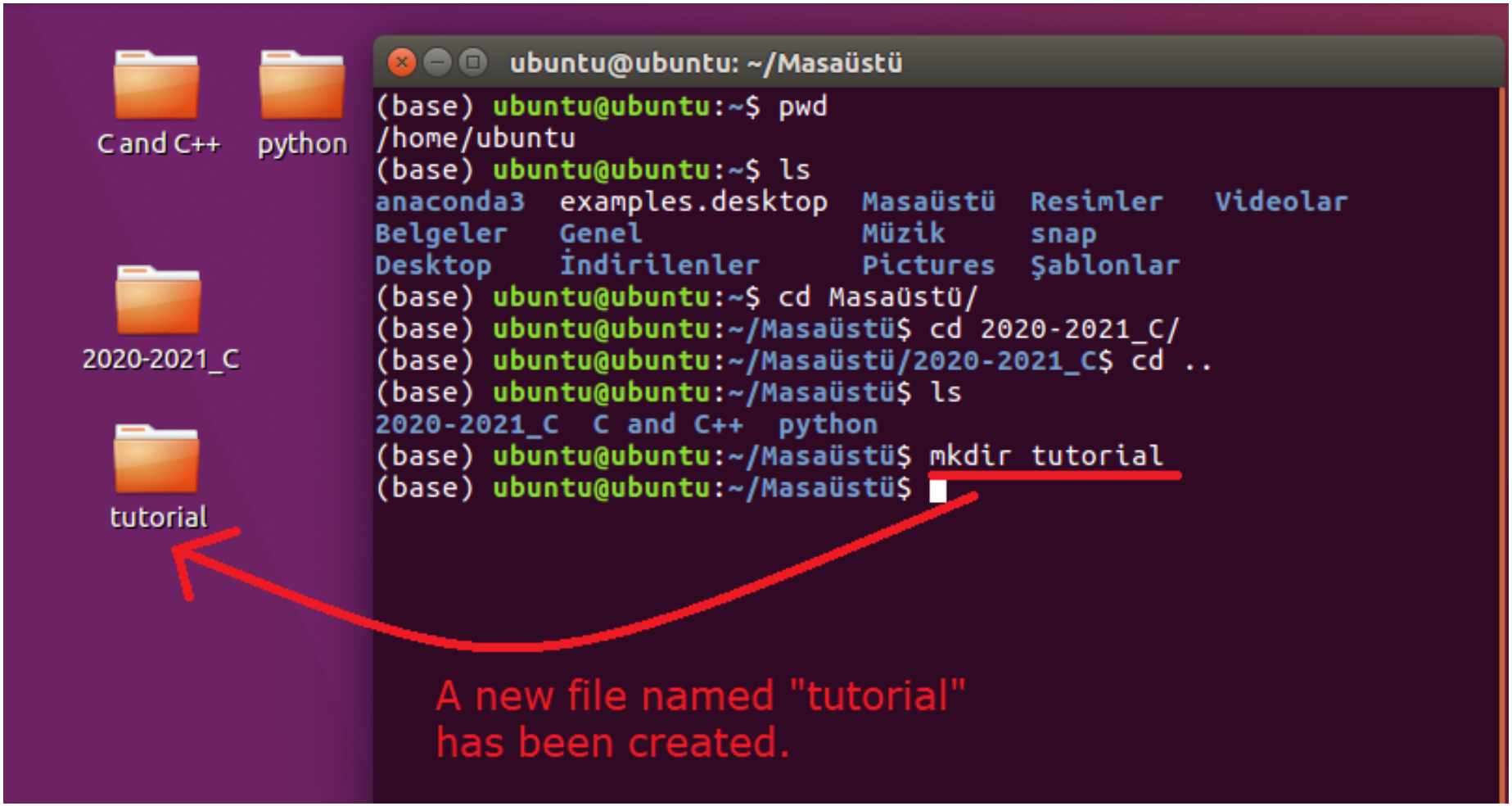
- The Linux command line is a text interface to your computer. Often referred to as the shell, terminal, console or various other names.
- You can open terminal by typing the first letters of the “terminal”, “shell”.
- Keyboard shortcut is:

  Ctrl + Alt + T

Some Basic Linux Commands

- **pwd:** This command print the present working directory.
- **ls:** print what is in the current directory.
- **cd:** change the working directory (an abbreviation for ‘change directory’).
- **cd .. :** goes up to the parent directory (note the space between cd and ..).
- **mkdir:** create a new directory (abbreviation for ‘make directory’).

Some Basic Linux Commands



Some Basic Linux Commands

- **>** : output of a command can be redirected into a file by using the greater-than symbol (>).
  - command > file
- **<** : You can use the less-than symbol (<) to use a file as input for a command.
  - command < file
- **clear:** clean the shell.

Some Basic Linux Commands

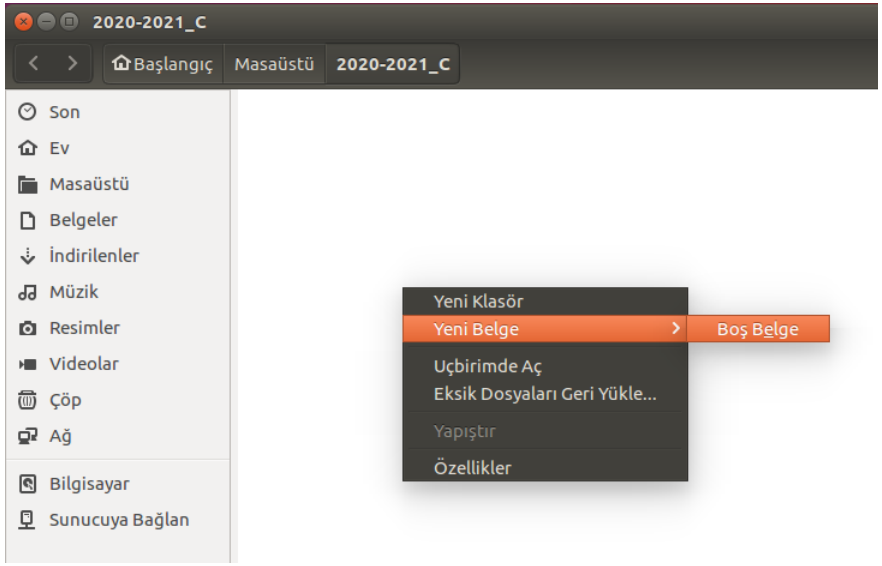
- In Unix terminology, root called as **superuser.**
- Root can do just about anything!..
- However, a person logged in as root is just as capable of making mistakes as anyone else.
- To reduce problems, it is encouraged to use ‘su’.

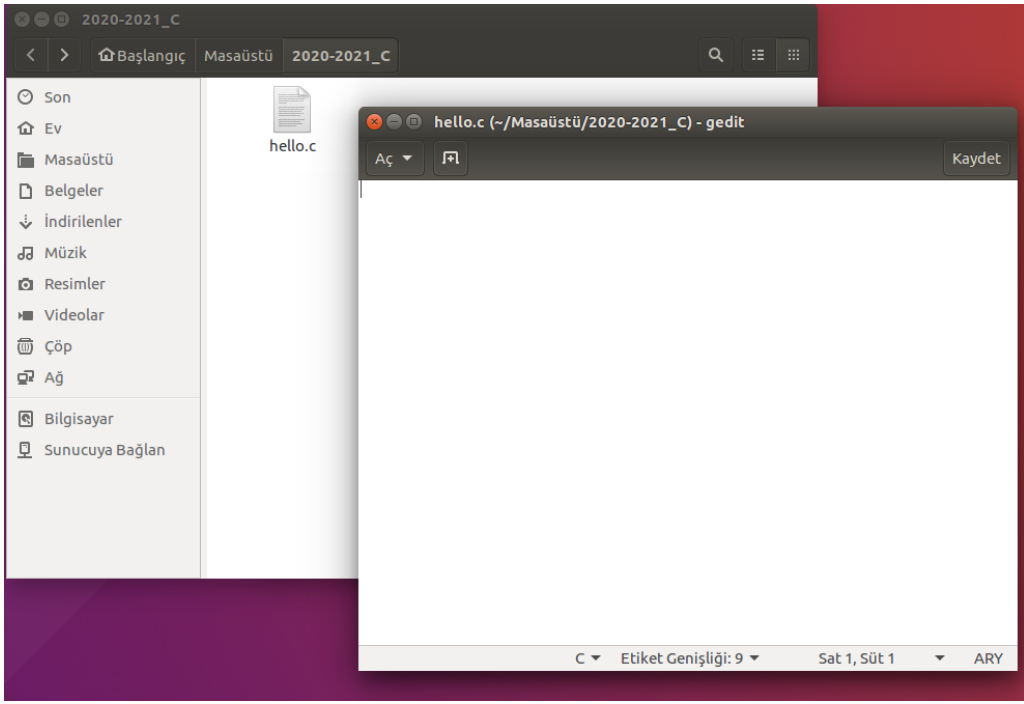
Some Basic Linux Commands

- **su:** command for '**s**uper **u**ser' or '**s**witch **u**ser'. The aim was spending most of time as using a normal account, swith to the superuser account when they needed to.
- However, it is still dangerous! Because, when using su your entire terminal session is switched to super user.
- **sudo:** '**s**witch **u**ser and **do** this command'.
- **apt** or **apt-get:** install or upgrade software onto your system.

Creating a C file

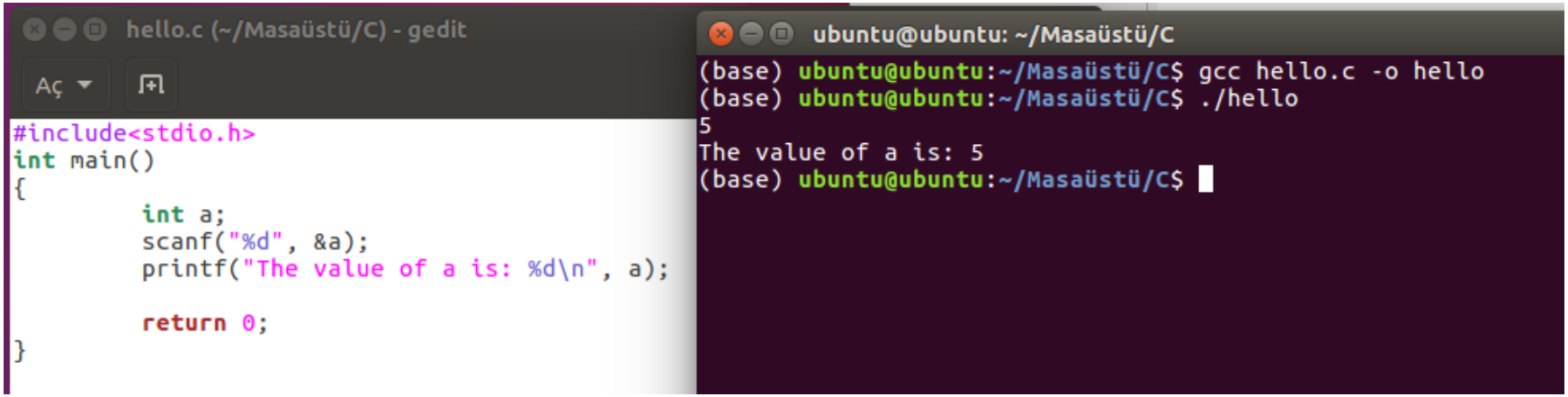
- File extension must be .c
- We will use a graphical Text Editor such as gedit, Notepad++.





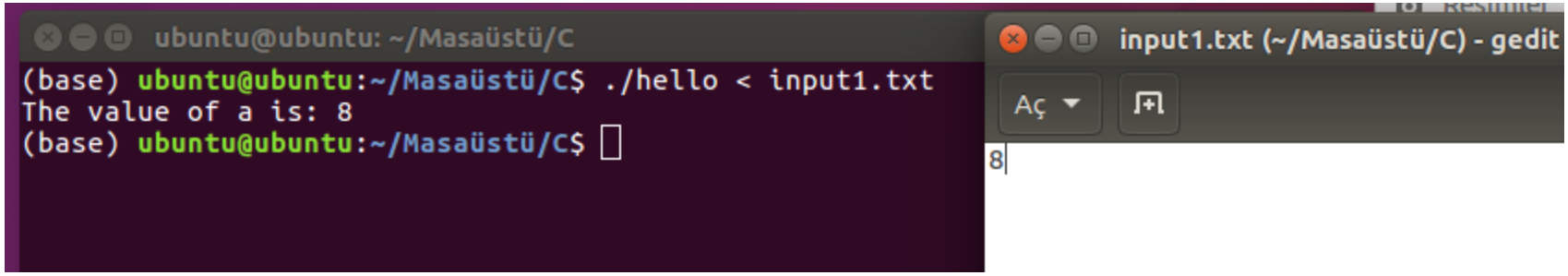
Compiling a C file

- Type the command: gcc cFileName.c -o executableFileName
- For ex; gcc hello.c -o hello
- This command will invoke the C compiler to compile the file hello.c and output (-o) the result to an executable called hello.
- If you don't type output filename, your executable filename will be a.out.



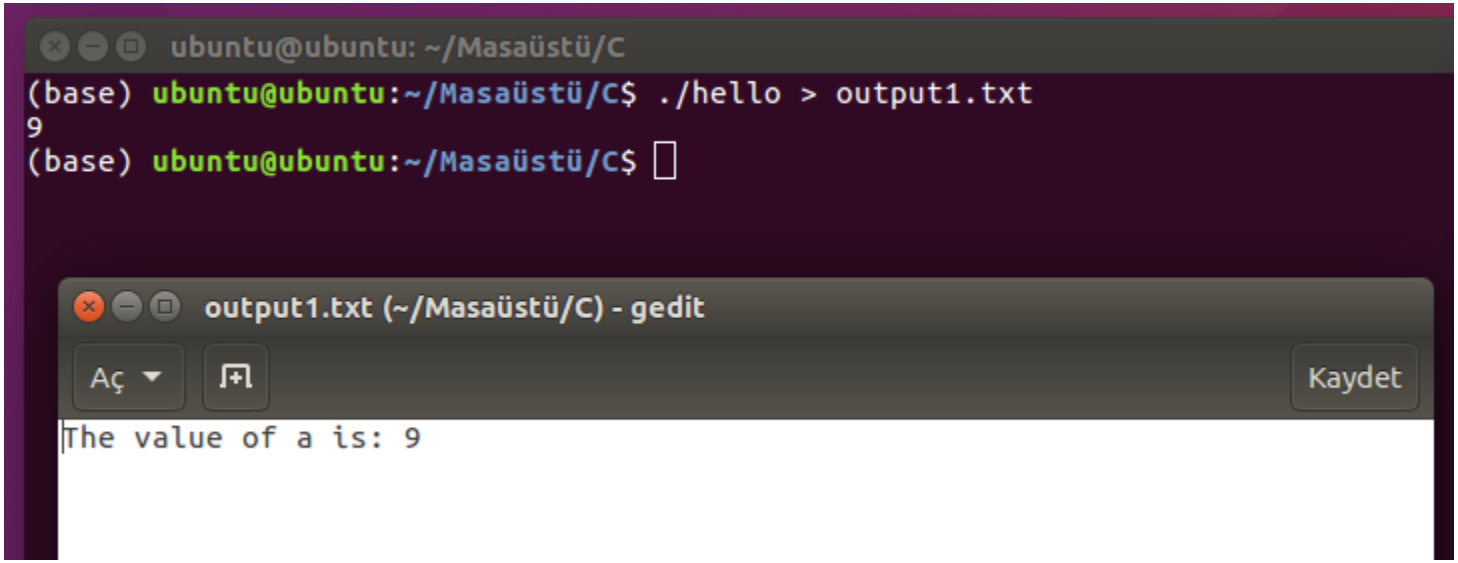
Reading input from a txt file

- Type the command: gcc ./executableFileName < txtFileName.txt
- For ex; gcc ./hello < input1.txt
- This command will use input1.txt file as input for the command.



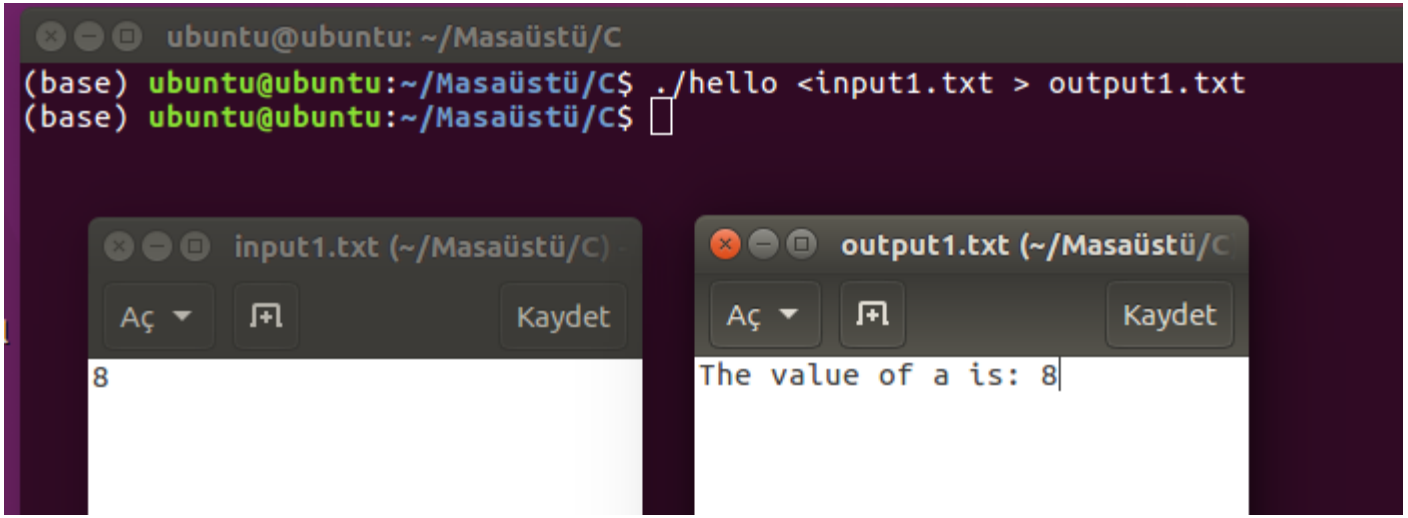
Writing an output of a command to a txt file

- Type the command: gcc ./executableFileName > txtFileName.txt
- For ex; gcc ./hello > output1.txt
- This command will redirect output of a command into output1.txt.



Using < and > characters together

- You can use both < and > together.
- Type the command: gcc ./executableFileName < inputtxtFileName.txt > outtxtFileName.txt



Thank you..