**Lesson 1 – 20 November 2018**

*Introduction to LINUX command line*

Linux 🡪 open source operating system

Operating system

Shell 🡪 interpreter, is a program

Terminal 🡪 is a program that can be started by executing the program of the shell

Commands:

List files:

* ls 🡪 the list of the folders and the files into the current folder. Is the same action that we perform when we click two times over a folder.
* ls -l

See the current position:

* pwd 🡪 see where you are

Remove files:

* rm <file> 🡪 remove file
* rm -i <file> 🡪 this option is “inquiry”: using -i the “are you sure (yes/no)?” will appear
* rm \* 🡪 cancella tutto
* rm -f -r \* 🡪 the option -f is for force, -r every directory and also the directory

Move files:

* mv <f1> <f2> 🡪 move the file from f1 to f2 where f1 and f2 are the names of the files with the information about the folder

Copy files:

* cp <f1> <f2> 🡪 create a copy of a file

Change directory:

* cd

Options and arguments:

* There are commands that can take arguments
* Commands may also take options
* Options change the behaviour of the command
* Arguments are the object on which commands act
* You will specify options using a minus
* The command name, the arguments and the options must be separated by the space

Other rules:

* Ctrl+u 🡪 to cancel the whole line
* Unix is case sensitive
* Ctrl+a 🡪 sets the cursor at the beginning of the line
* Ctrl+e 🡪 sets the cursor at the end of the line
* Up and down arrows 🡪 to recall commands
* Tab 🡪 to complete a command or file name
* ls -a 🡪 to show the hidden files
* more .bash\_history 🡪 to show the history (after ls -a into the user directory)
* less .bash\_history
* head -<numero di righe> .bash\_history
* tail -<numero di righe> .bash\_history
* more, less, cat 🡪 can only display text files (not .doc)
* cat 🡪 shows the complete file
* more/less <percentage> 🡪 shows only the percentage of file established by input
* cat .bash\_history > pippo 🡪 this command writes all the content of the file .bash\_history into the file pippo
* more 🡪 without arguments shows one page
* > 🡪 redirect the output (it is used to write the output into a file)

To execute a bash file:

* bash <file\_name>
* ./<file\_name>