Outline

- Introduction history
- Command line basics getting help
- File system
- ➤ Working with files and directories
- · More file handling
- · The shell revisited
- Monitoring resources

Outline detail

- File naming
- File creation
- Viewing files
- · Move copy delete

Working with Files and Directories

Naming

· Do not use spaces.

You can use - or _ instead

- Do not begin the name with (dash).
 Commands treat names starting with as options.
- Stick with letters, numbers, . (dot), (dash) and _ (underscore).
 Many other characters have special meanings on the command line.
- · Meaningful name.
- · File extension or not.

Is just a convention, in Linux file extensions are not necessary. Files contain bytes. However, two-part names are used to help keep different kinds of files apart.

Creating files: text editing



Text editor

- · Tool to create and edit files.
- There is no best text editor; it depends on personal taste.
- Text-only text editors
 - Simplicity first:
 - nano
 - With a steep learning curve: (needed for sysadmins and great for power users)
 - vi, vim
 - emacs
- · Graphical text editors
 - Gedit: general purpose GUI based text editor



Primitive text editing

- · Combine Redirection and Viewing
- use cat to direct stdin to a text file
 - \$ cat > my text.txt
 - Enter text.
 - To end the text input, press Ctrl-D.
- Check with cat my text.txt
- Try adding another line of text to the existing file
 - \$ cat >> my text.txt

Primitive text editing

- · Create an empty file
- >filename: Use redirection to create an empty file filename.
- touch filename: create an empty file, if the file does not exist yet.

echo command

- echo: displays line of text/string that are passed as an argument .
 - built in command that is mostly used in shell scripts and batch files to output status text to the screen or a file.
- Syntax: echo [options] [input string]
- 2 kinds of quoting: weak (") and strong (').
 - Use strong quoting ('): nothing is interpreted,
 - Use weak quoting ("): variable expansion, command expansion works

```
echo "Path to your shell is: $SHELL, $(ls)" echo 'Path to your shell is: $SHELL, $(ls)'
```

nano

- Entering text: nano is a "modeless" editor. This
 means that all keystrokes, with the exception of
 Control and Meta sequences, enter text into the file
 being edited.
- Commands (lower part) are given by using the Control key (Ctrl, shown as ^) or the Meta key (Alt or Cmd, shown as M-).
 - A control-key sequence is entered by holding down the Ctrl key and pressing the desired key.
 - A meta-key sequence is entered by holding down the Meta key (normally the Alt key) and pressing the desired key.
- Manual: https://www.nano-editor.org/dist/v4/nano.pdf
- Cheat sheet: https://www.nano-editor.org/dist/latest/cheatsheet.html



Vi

- Text-mode text editor available in all Linux systems.
- · Created before computers with mice appeared.
- Very productive for power users.
- · Check the web for tutorials:
 - https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/d/d2/Learning_the_vi_Edit_or.pdf
 - ftp://ftp.vim.org/pub/vim/doc/book/vimbook-OPL.pdf

Vi

- · 2 basic modes of operation:
 - command mode and editing mode.
 - Command Mode: signals from the terminal are interpreted as editing commands.
 - Editing mode: letters typed at the keyboard are inserted into the editing buffer.
- Pressing **Esc** on the keyboard activates command mode.

Key(s)	Function	Key(s)	Function
:w	Save	А	Append text after
:x	Save and exit	r	Replace text before cursor
:q	Quit	R	Replace text after cursor
1	Insert text after	i	Insert text before
Р	Paste copied text	уу	Copy current line
а	Append text before	/[TEXT]	Search for the specified text





- 2 modes
 - Editing(Input) mode
 - · ESC to back to cmd mode
 - · Command mode
 - · Cursor movement
 - h (left), j (down), k (up), l (right)
 - 4 (page down)
 - ^b (page up)
 - ^ (first char.)
 - \$ (last char.)
 - G (bottom page)
 - :1 (goto first line)
 - · Switch to input mode
 - a (append)
 - i (insert)
 - · o (insert line after
 - · O (insert line before)

- Delete
 - · dd (delete a line)
 - d10d (delete 10 lines)
 - d\$ (delete till end of line)
 - dG (delete till end of file)
 x (current char.)
- Paste

 - p (paste after)P (paste before)
- Undo
- Search
- Save/Quit
 - · :w (write)
 - :q (quit)
 - :wq (write and quit)
 - :q! (give up changes)

Emacs



- Extremely powerful text editor features
- · Great for power users
- · Non standard shortcuts
- Much more than a text editor (games, e-mail, shell, browser).
- Some power commands have to be learnt.

```
File Edit Options Buffers Tools C Help
         * Author: Nicolas Pitre

* Created: Jun 15, 2001

* Copyright: MontaVista Software Inc
             Code common to all PEA machines
             This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or nodify
it under the terms of the GNU General Public License version 2 as
published by the Free Software Foundation.
         * Since this file should be linked before any other machine specific file 
the _initcall() here will be executed first. This serves as default 
initialization stuff for FNA machines which can be overridden later if 
need be.
                       unsigned long flags;
int goio = gpio mode & GPIO MD MASK NR;
int fn = (gpio mode & GPIO MD MASK FN) >> 8;
                        local_irg_awve(flags);
if (ppis_mode & GPIO_ND_MANG_DID) (
if (ppis_mode & GPIO_ND_MANG_DID) (
if (ppis_mode & GPIO_ND_MANG_DID)
if (ppis_mode & GPIO_ND_MANG_DID)
cic.e. (C FSS-1.15 Abbrew)-Li-Top-
cc-mode._dom
```

Emacs

- \$ emacs
- Cursor movement
 - ^f (forward one char.)
 - ^b (backward one char.)
 - ^a (begin of line)
 - ^e (end of line)
 - ^n (next line)
 - ^p (prev. liné)
 - ^v (page up)
 - alt-v (page down)
- Deletion
 - ^d (delete one char)
 - alt-d (delete one word)
 - ^k (delete line)

- Paste
 - ^y (yank)
- Undo
 - ^/
- · Load file
 - ^x^f
- Cancel
 - ^g
- Save/Quit
 - ^x^c (quit w/out saving)
 - ^x^s (save)
 - ^x^w (write to a new file)

Viewing files

Displaying file contents

Several ways of displaying the contents of files (without editing).

- \$ cat file1 displays the contents of the given file.
- \$ cat file1 file2 file3 ... (concatenate)

 Concatenates and outputs the contents of the given files.
- \$ more file1
 Display the output of a command or text file one page at a time.
 - Can also jump to the first occurrence of a keyword (/ command).

Displaying file contents

- \$ less file1
 - Does more than more (less is more ©).
 - Doesn't read the whole file before starting.
 - Supports backward movement in the file (? command).
 - Search with /, next (n or N)
 - Press q to exit
- \$ display file1
 Displays graphical file (simple image) (needs imagemagick)







The head and tail commands

- \$ head [-<n>] <file>
 - Displays the first <n> lines (or 10 by default) of the given file. Doesn't have to open the whole file to do this!
- \$ tail [-<n>] <file>
 - Displays the last <n> lines (or 10 by default) of the given file.
 - No need to load the whole file in RAM! Very useful for huge files.
- \$ tail -f <file> (follow)
 - Displays the last 10 lines of the given file and continues to display new lines when they are appended to the file.
 - Very useful to follow the changes in a log file, for example.

File manipulation

Move Copy Delete

File Manipulation

- For all file manipulation commands relative of absolute paths can be used (or just files in the current directory when no extra path specified)
- Most of the commands are intuitive shortcuts of English names



Directories

- Create directories
 - The mkdir command is used to create directories
 - \$ mkdir dir1 dir2 dir3
- Remove directories
 - The rmdir command removes directories
 - \$ rmdir dir1
 - rmdir will only remove empty directories.

To remove a non-empty directory, use

\$ rm -r [DIRECTORY] instead. (BE CAREFUL!)

Copy a file

- The cp command copies files and directories
- The default behavior will overwrite any existing file(s). The -i option overrides this behavior and prompts the user before overwriting the destination file.
- syntax: cp [OPTIONS] [SOURCE] [DESTINATION]
 - \$ cp <source_file> <target_file>
 Copies the source file to the target.
 - \$ cp file1 file2 file3 ... dir
 Copies the files to the target directory (last argument).
 - \$ cp -i (interactive)
 - Asks for user confirmation if the target file already exists
 - \$ cp -r <source_dir> <target_dir> (recursive)
 Copies the whole directory.
 - \$ cp -v (verbose)Displays what has been copied

Move or rename files

- Move or rename files and directories: mv
- The default behavior will overwrite any existing file(s).
- syntax: mv [OPTIONS] [SOURCE] [DESTINATION]
 - \$ mv old_name new_name Renames the given file or directory.
 - \$ mv -i (interactive)
 - If the new file already exits, asks for user confirm
- The my command can also be used to move or rename directories
 - \$ mv NewFiles/ OldFiles/
 - -r option is not necessary





Remove files

- The rm command removes files.
- \$ rm file1 file2 file3 ... Removes the given files.
- \$ rm -i (interactive)
 Always ask for user confirmation.
- \$ rm -r dir1 dir2 dir3 (recursive)
 Removes the given directories with all their contents.