

Outline

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

Command line basics
Getting Help



Commands, Options, and Arguments

- A Linux command normally consists of 3 parts: the **command itself**, the command **options**, and its **arguments**.

`command [OPTIONS prefixed with - or --] [ARG1] [...ARGX]`

- To execute the command, press enter.
 - When it runs, it may (or may not!) print output to the screen.
 - When completed, the command prompt is displayed again
- Check: <https://explainshell.com/>



Commands, Options, and Arguments

- **command** – the executable (program or package) that is to be run.
 - If you are running your own application, you must include either the full path or the relative path as part of the command.
`$./my_hello_world`
 - Most commands that come packaged with the OS or are installed by the package manager (executables often located in `/bin` or `/usr/bin`) do not need the path because they have already been added to the environment variable `$PATH`.
 - Check with `whereis ls`

<https://cvw.cac.cornell.edu/Linux/shells>



Commands, Options, and Arguments

- **option(s)** – (*flags*) optional arguments for the command that alter the behavior.
 - Start with a - or -- (example: -h or --help for help).
 - Each command may have different options or no options at all.
 - Some options require an argument immediately following.
 - Explore options for commands by reading the Manual Pages.
- **argument(s)** – depend on the command and the flags selected.
 - Certain flags require an argument.
 - Filename arguments must include a path unless located in the current directory.

<https://cvw.cac.cornell.edu/Linux/shells>



Getting help: command built-in

- Help on most Linux commands is typically built into the command itself
- These flags usually look like “-h” or “--help”.
- `$ ls --help`

```
Select linuxvp@CRD-L-05099: ~  
(base) linuxvp@CRD-L-05099: $ ls --help  
Usage: ls [OPTION]... [FILE]...  
List information about the FILEs (the current directory by default).  
Sort entries alphabetically if none of -cftuvSUX nor --sort is specified.  
  
Mandatory arguments to long options are mandatory for short options too.  
-a, --all                do not ignore entries starting with .  
-A, --almost-all        do not list implied . and ..  
--author                 with -l, print the author of each file  
-b, --escape             print C-style escapes for nongraphic characters  
--block-size=SIZE        scale sizes by SIZE before printing them; e.g.,  
                          '--block-size=M' prints sizes in units of  
                          1,048,576 bytes; see SIZE format below  
-B, --ignore-backups     do not list implied entries ending with ~  
-c, --sort=TYPE           with -lt: sort by, and show, ctime (time of last  
                          modification of file status information);  
                          with -l: show ctime and sort by name;  
                          otherwise: sort by ctime, newest first  
-C, --color[=WHEN]       list entries by columns  
                          colorize the output; WHEN can be 'always' (default  
                          if omitted), 'auto', or 'never'; more info below  
-d, --directory          list directories themselves, not their contents  
-D, --dired              generate output designed for Emacs' dired mode  
-f, --full-time           do not sort, enable -al, disable -ls --color  
-F, --classify           append indicator (one of */@|) to entries  
--file-type              likewise, except do not append '*'  
--format=WORD            across -x, comma -o, horizontal -x, long -l,  
                          single-column -l, verbose -l, vertical -C  
--full-time              like -l --time-style=full-iso  
-g, --sort=TYPE           like -l, but do not list owner
```



Getting help: man pages

- Best source of information can be found in the manual pages, “**man pages**”
type “man command”.

```
$ man ls
```

- Tips:
 - To search for a particular keyword within a man page, type “/word”.
 - Use up/down arrows or the space bar to navigate through a man page.
 - To quit from a man page, type the “q” key.
 - If you do not remember the name of Linux command and you know a keyword relating to the command, search the man pages with the -k
 - apropos (man -k) prints out a one-line summary of commands, based on a keyword search.
- ```
$ man -k control
```



## Getting help: info pages

- Info pages are similar to man page, but instead of being displayed on one long scrolling screen, they are presented in shorter segments with links to other pieces of information.

- Access with the “info” command

```
$ info ls
```

- Tips:
  - To quit from a info page, type the “q” key.
  - Type “h” to get more help on the info, or `info -help`
  - Use the arrow keys to browse through the text
  - Move the cursor on a line starting with an asterisk, containing the keyword about which you want info, then hit Enter.
  - Use the P and N keys to go to the previous or next subject.
  - The space bar will move you one page further



## Getting help

- bash has a built-in help facility available for each of the shell *builtins*.
- Get an overview of the builtins: `help -d`

```
$ help pwd
```

```
$ help ls
```

- `whatis` displays a very brief description of a command  

```
$ whatis pwd
```
- `whereis` locates the binary, source and manual files for the specified command
- `type` displays information about the command type



## More on the command line

1. Linux systems are case (and space) sensitive.
  - `MyFile` is not same as `myfile`
2. There is no "recycle bin" or "trash can" when working in the command line environment. There might be one for GUI.  
When files are deleted on the command line, they instantly disappear forever.
3. You should always practice new commands on a test case. This minimizes the chances of an accident that can take down an important system

## Useful features

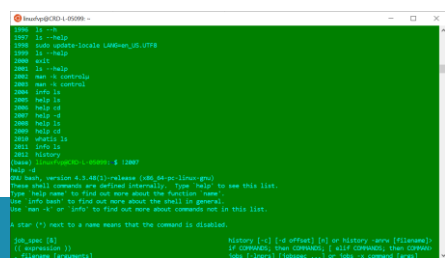
## Auto-Completion



- Have the shell automatically complete commands or file paths.
- Activated using the **<TAB>** key on most systems
- examples
  - `$ whe<TAB>`
  - `$ whereis`
  - `$ ls -l /etc/en<TAB>`
  - `$ ls -l /etc/environment`
- When more than one match is found, the shell will display all matching results (use **<TAB>** twice)
  - `$ ls -l /etc/host<TAB>`



- Previously executed commands can be recalled by using the **Up Arrow** key on the keyboard.
- Most Linux distributions remember the last five hundred commands by default.
- Display commands that have recently been executed
  - The `history` command displays a user's command line history.
  - You can execute a previous command using `![NUM]` where NUM is the line number in history you want to recall.



- `$ who`  
Lists all the users logged on the system.
- `$ whoami`  
Tells what user I am logged as.
- `$ groups`  
Tells which groups I belong to.

## Copy text

- select-to-copy (with mouse) and right click to paste in a terminal