Commands and Unix Shell

Joel Chacón C.

CIMAT

21st July 2021

How are sorted the files in Linux?

The structure of the directories in Linux are as follows:

- *bin*, the binary files of the system (shells) like ls, grep, tar, kill, echo, cp, mv, rm, cat, ...
- *etc*, configuration files.
- *lib*, contains all helpful library files used by the system.
- *dev*, special device files for all the devices.
- *opt*, unbundled packeges.
- *home*, personal configuration files.

Linux commands

Always read the manual, or at least check the *help* options.
A list of the most basic commands can be the following:

- *pwd*, find out the path of the current working directory (folder) in which you are.
- *cd*, to navigate through the Linux files and directories:
  - *cd ..*, to move one directory up.
  - *cd*, to go straight to the home folder.
  - *cd-*. to move to your previous directory.
- *ls*, to view the contents of a directory.
- *cp*, copy files from the current directory to a different directory.
- *mv*, move files from the current directory to a different directory.
- *mkdir*, makes a new directory.

Linux commands

- *rm*, deletes files.
- *rm -fr*, deletes directories and their contents.
- *find*, locates files and rectories (find . -name file.txt).
- *grep*, search through all the text in a given file.
- *head*, shows the first lines of any text file.
- *tail*, shows the last lines of any text file.
- *diff*, compares the contents of two files line by line.

Linux commands

- *cat*, concatenate files and redirect output in terminal or files.
- *cut*, is a command for cutting out the sections from each line of files and writing the result to standard output
- $>$, redirects the standard output from one file.
- *&*, sends a task to the background.
- ctrl + z, pauses a task.
- *fg pid*, continues a task. bg pid, sends a task to the background.

Linux bash

- Bash is a Unix shell and command language written by Brian Fox for the GNU Project as a free software.
- Bash is a command processor that typically runs in a text window where the user types commands that cause actions.
- Bash can also read and execute commands from a file better known as *shell script*.

Linux shell

- Check an example of a bash-script.

More information in *The Linux Command Line* by William E. Shotts, Jr.
https://wiki.lib.sun.ac.za/images/c/ca/TLCL-13.07.pdf