Introduction to Linux and Basic Linux Commands



Agenda

- Linux Introduction
- Command line
- Graphical Interface
- Demo
- Quiz
- Q&A



Operating System and OpenSource Software







Linux, what is that?



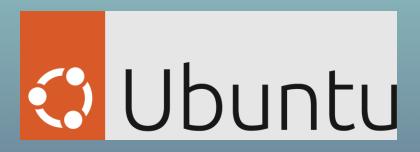


Linux Distributions





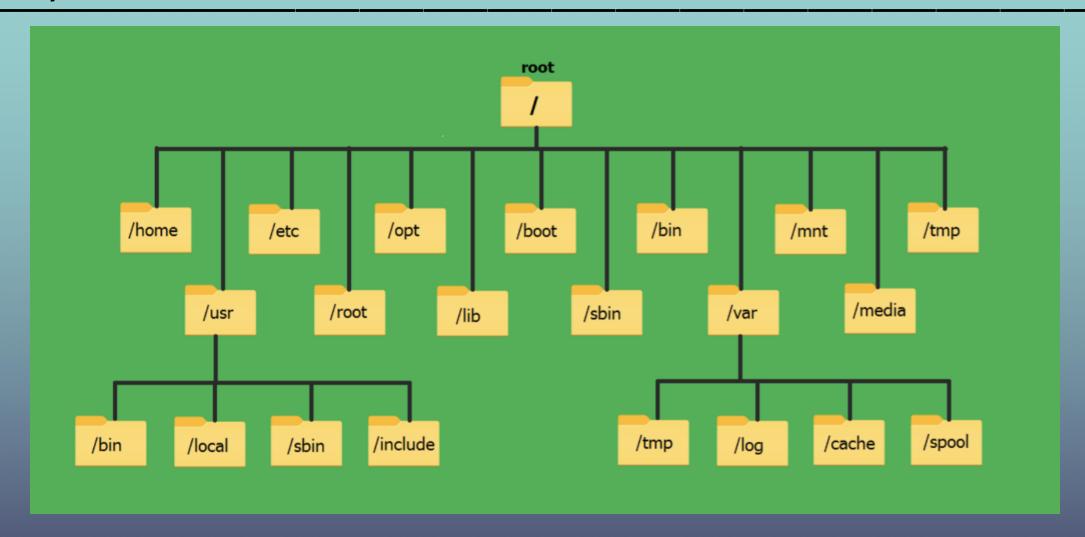






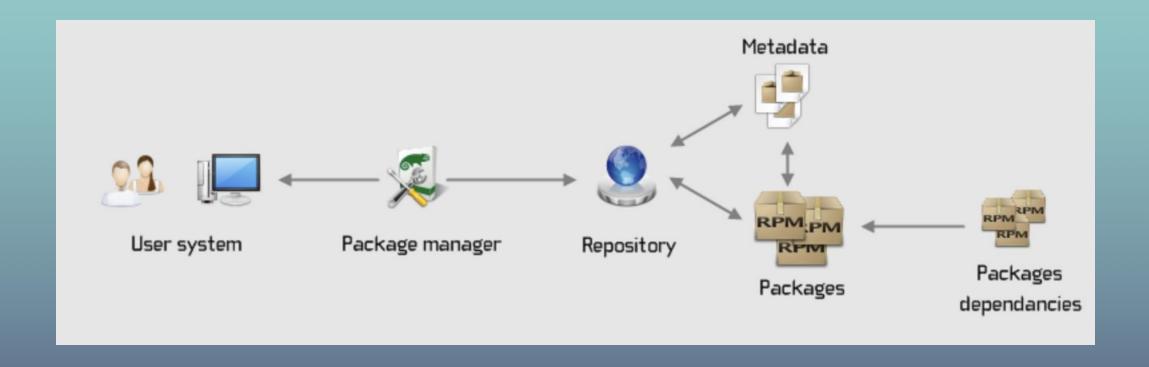


Filesystem





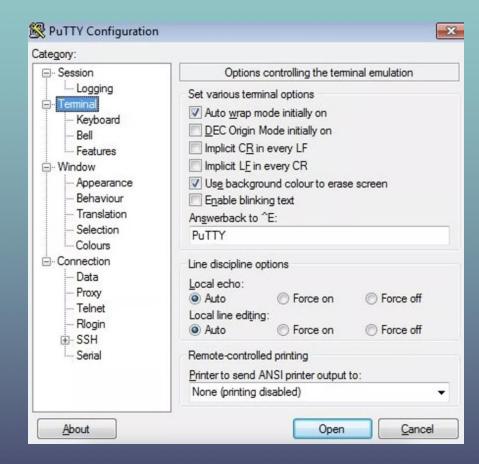
Package Manager





How to access a remote server







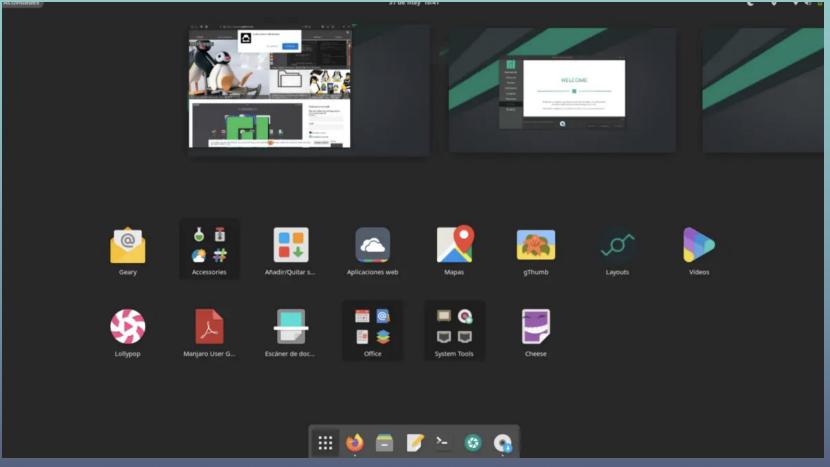
Command line

| Command | What it does |
|---------|---|
| pwd | print working directory (print the path to where I currently am in the file system) |
| cd | change directory (this moves you, the viewer of the terminal, to a new location in the file system). You may use an absolute file path or a relative path where . is the current working directory and is the parent directory. |
| ls | list the contents of the directory |
| mkdir | make a directory |
| touch | create a new file |
| rm | delete a file (note: to delete a directory, add the option -r or -d) |
| ср | copy a file (note: to copy a directory you probably need to add an option (like -r)) |
| mv | move a file or directory to a new location (note: this can also be useful for changing the name of a file/directory) |
| echo | print some text; often used in conjunction with other commands |
| cat | print the contents of the file |
| > | this is an operator: X > Y will redirect (send) the outputs of command X to Y; if Y exists, it this will overwrite the existing file. |
| >> | this is an operator similar to the above: X >> Y will send the outputs of command X to Y; if Y exists, it this will append to the existing file. |



Graphical Interface







Graphical Interface







Graphical Interface







Demo















Slack Workspace:

https://join.slack.com/t/globalsquadproject/shared invite/zt-1e27kui5g-K1nMyKHDql9i9Chl OibDA

