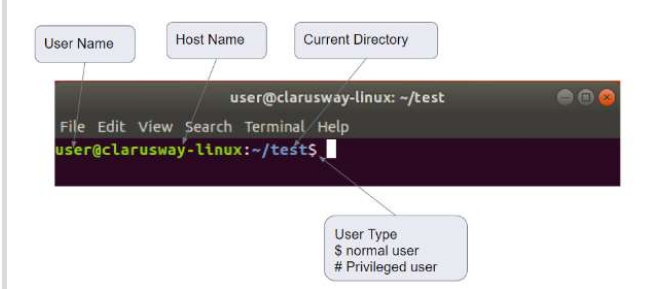


Linux 3

16 Kasım 2022 Çarşamba 19:19

üstteki her satırdaki dizeye prompt denir. Bize default olarak gelen aşağıdakilerdir:



Komut satırındaki command prompt bir metin dizisidir. Burada kullanıcı adı, host adı ve hangi klasörde bulunduğu gösterilir. En sonundaki dolar sembolü normal kullanıcı olduğunu gösterir.

PS1 değişkeni promptu tutan değişkendir. PS1 değişkenine atanan komutlarla promptta değişiklik yapabiliriz.

pwd komutu hangi directoryde olduğumuzu gösterir.

"hostname" ve "hostname -i" komutları bize ip adresini verir.

whoami komutu hangi kullanıcının işlem yaptığını gösterir.

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-84-160:~$ who
ubuntu pts/0      2022-11-16 18:08 (88.131.7.130)
ubuntu pts/1      2022-11-16 18:09 (88.131.7.130)
ubuntu@ip-172-31-84-160:~$ whoami
ubuntu
ubuntu@ip-172-31-84-160:~$ hostname
ip-172-31-84-160
ubuntu@ip-172-31-84-160:~$ hostname -i
172.31.84.160
ubuntu@ip-172-31-84-160:~$
```

sadece ls ile gizli dosyaları gösremeyiz. ls -a gizli dosyaları da gösterir. ls -al ise detaylı ve listelenmiş şekilde bütün dosya ve klasörleri alt alta gösterir.

Linux te kök directory windows taki C (sistem klasörü) nün karşılığıdır. Linux te / ile gösterilir. cd / komutuyla gideriz.

ls -lR komutu :detaylı şekilde listeliyor.

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-84-160:~$ touch file1 file2
ubuntu@ip-172-31-84-160:~$ mkdir folder1 folder2 folder3 folder4
ubuntu@ip-172-31-84-160:~$ ls -lR
.:
total 16
-rw-rw-r-- 1 ubuntu ubuntu 0 Nov 16 18:38 file1
-rw-rw-r-- 1 ubuntu ubuntu 0 Nov 16 18:38 file2
drwxrwxr-x 2 ubuntu ubuntu 4096 Nov 16 18:38 folder2
drwxrwxr-x 2 ubuntu ubuntu 4096 Nov 16 18:38 folder1
drwxrwxr-x 2 ubuntu ubuntu 4096 Nov 16 18:38 folder3
drwxrwxr-x 2 ubuntu ubuntu 4096 Nov 16 18:38 folder4

./folder2:
total 0

./folder1:
total 0

./folder3:
total 0

./folder4:
total 0
ubuntu@ip-172-31-84-160:~$
```

touch, echo, cat komutları:

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-84-160:~/folder3$ cd ..
ubuntu@ip-172-31-84-160:~$ touch file4 file5
ubuntu@ip-172-31-84-160:~$ echo "hello world" > file6
ubuntu@ip-172-31-84-160:~$ cat file6
hello world
ubuntu@ip-172-31-84-160:~$ echo "hello world" >>file6
ubuntu@ip-172-31-84-160:~$ cat file6
hello world
hello world
ubuntu@ip-172-31-84-160:~$
```

echo komutu ile olmayan bir soyayı hem oluşturup hem içine yazı yazdırdık.

date komutu bize tarihi ve saati gösterir:

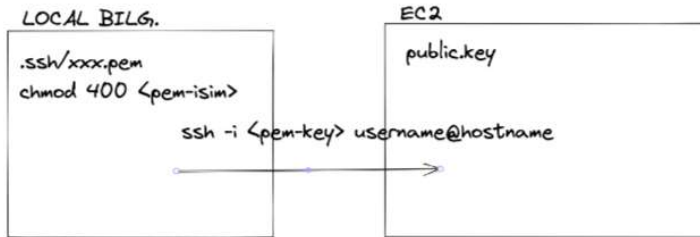
```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-84-160:~$ date
Wed Nov 16 18:43:42 UTC 2022
ubuntu@ip-172-31-84-160:~$
```

echo "Su an saat `date`" >> date.txt komutu ile bir dosyanın içine tarih ve saati yazdırabiliriz:

backtick: `` (altgr + ,) iki kere basınca oluyor windowsta

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-84-160:~$ echo "Su an saat `date`" >> date.txt
ubuntu@ip-172-31-84-160:~$ cat date.txt
Su an saat Wed Nov 16 18:47:20 UTC 2022
```

EC2 ile lokal pc deki terminali bağlama:



```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-84-160:~$ rm -i folder4
rm: cannot remove 'folder4': Is a directory
ubuntu@ip-172-31-84-160:~$ rm -i file1 file2
rm: remove regular empty file 'file1'? yes
rm: remove regular empty file 'file2'? yes
ubuntu@ip-172-31-84-160:~$ |
```

rm -i komutu silerken sorar. (i information bilgi ver anlamında)

cp komutu:

cp source destination

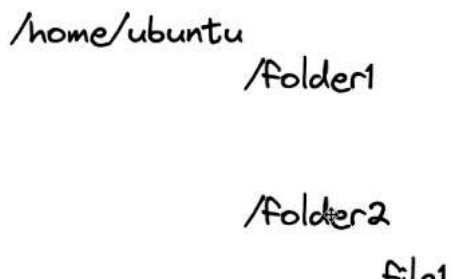


cp .folder1/file1 .folder2/file1 (file2 olarak da gitmesini isteyebiliriz):

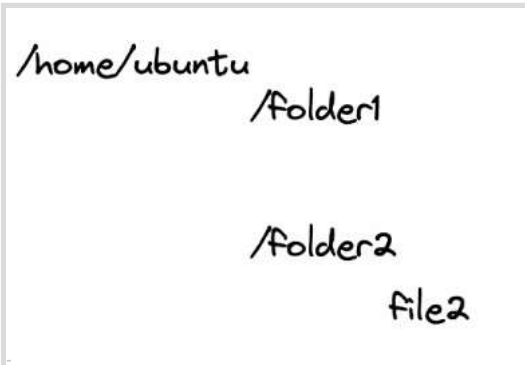


mv komutu ise taşıyor:

mv .folder1/file1 .folder2/file1



```
mv .folder2/file1 .folder2/file2 :
```



cp ve mv komutları uygulaması:

```

ubuntu@ip-172-31-84-160:~$ cp ./folder1/file2 ./folder2/file2
ubuntu@ip-172-31-84-160:~$ cd folder2
ubuntu@ip-172-31-84-160:~/folder2$ ls
file2
ubuntu@ip-172-31-84-160:~/folder2$ cd
ubuntu@ip-172-31-84-160:~$ mv ./folder1/file1 ./folder4/file5
ubuntu@ip-172-31-84-160:~$ tree
.
├── date.txt
├── file2
├── file4
├── file5
├── file6
├── folder2
│   └── file2
├── folder1
│   └── file2
├── folder2
├── folder4
│   └── file5
└── 3 directories, 9 files
  
```

./ yazmak da olurdu folder ın başına

tree komutunu çalıştırmak için öncesinde; iki komutu girecez:

```

sudo apt update -y
sudo apt install tree -y
  
```

cat komutu ile dosya içeriğini görüyoruz ancak bazen dosyalar çok uzun olur. bunun için ilk ... satır veya son ... satırı görmek için komutlar var:

head	show first 10 lines from file contents
tail	show last 10 lines from file contents

```

robert@robert-virtual-machine:~$ head a.txt
You do not do, you do not do
Any more, black shoe
In which I have lived like a foot
For thirty years, poor and white,
Barely daring to breathe or Achoo.

Daddy, I have had to kill you.
You died before I had time—
Marble-heavy, a bag full of God,
Chastly statue with one gray toe
  
```

```

robert@robert-virtual-machine:~$ tail a.txt
where it pours bean green over blue
In the waters off beautiful Nauset.
I used to pray to recover you.
Ach, du.

In the German tongue, in the Polish town
Scraped flat by the roller
Of wars, wars, wars.
But the name of the town is common.
My Polack friend
  
```

nano siir.txt diyerek editörü açıp şiir yazdık. sonra ctrl + o + enter ile kaydediyoruz. ctrl + x ile çıkış yapıyoruz editörden.

head -15 siir.txt komutu ile ilk 15 satırı, tail -10 diyerek son 10 satırı görebildik:

```

ubuntu@ip-172-31-84-160:~$ nano siir.txt
ubuntu@ip-172-31-84-160:~$ head -15 siir.txt

Ben Sana Mecburum
Ben sana mecburum bilemezsin
Adını mih gibi aklımda tutuyorum
Büyüdükçe büyüyor gözlerin
Ben sana mecburum bilemezsin
İçimi seninle ısıtıyorum

Ağaçlar sonbahara hazırlanıyor
Bu şehir o eski İstanbul mudur?
Karanlıkta bulutlar parçalanıyor
Sokak lambaları birden yanıyor
Kaldırımlarda yağmur kokusu
Ben sana mecburum sen yoksun

ubuntu@ip-172-31-84-160:~$ tail -2 siir.txt

ubuntu@ip-172-31-84-160:~$ tail -10 siir.txt
Ne vakit bir yaşamak düşünsem
Bu kurtlar sofrasında belki zor
Ayıpsız fakat ellerimizi kirletmeden
Ne vakit bir yaşamak düşünsem
  
```



```
Sus deyip adınıla başlıyorum
İçim sıra kımlıdıyor gizli denizlerin
Hayır başka türlü olmayacak
Ben sana mecburum bilemezsin..
```

cat /var/log/syslog bize sistem loglarını gösterir:

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-84-160:~$ cat /var/log/syslog
Nov 16 18:06:51 ip-172-31-84-160 systemd-modules-load[183]: Inserted module 'msr'
Nov 16 18:06:51 ip-172-31-84-160 systemd-fsck[182]: cloudfp-rootfs: clean, 73059/1032192 files, 466023/2068731 blocks
Nov 16 18:06:51 ip-172-31-84-160 systemd[1]: Mounted Huge Pages File System.
Nov 16 18:06:51 ip-172-31-84-160 systemd[1]: Mounted POSIX Message Queue File System.
Nov 16 18:06:51 ip-172-31-84-160 systemd[1]: Mounted Kernel Debug File System.
Nov 16 18:06:51 ip-172-31-84-160 systemd-modules-load[183]: Inserted module 'ipmi_devintf'
Nov 16 18:06:51 ip-172-31-84-160 systemd[1]: Mounted Kernel Trace File System.
Nov 16 18:06:51 ip-172-31-84-160 systemd[1]: Finished Set the console keyboard layout.
Nov 16 18:06:51 ip-172-31-84-160 systemd[1]: Finished Create List of Static Device Nodes.
Nov 16 18:06:51 ip-172-31-84-160 systemd[1]: modprobe@chromos_pstore.service: Deactivated successfully.
Nov 16 18:06:51 ip-172-31-84-160 systemd[1]: Finished Load Kernel Module chromos_pstore.
Nov 16 18:06:51 ip-172-31-84-160 systemd[1]: modprobe@configfs.service: Deactivated successfully.
Nov 16 18:06:51 ip-172-31-84-160 systemd[1]: Finished Load Kernel Module configfs.
Nov 16 18:06:51 ip-172-31-84-160 systemd[1]: modprobe@drm.service: Deactivated successfully.
Nov 16 18:06:51 ip-172-31-84-160 systemd[1]: Finished Load Kernel Module drm.
Nov 16 18:06:51 ip-172-31-84-160 systemd[1]: modprobe@efi_pstore.service: Deactivated successfully.
Nov 16 18:06:51 ip-172-31-84-160 systemd[1]: Finished Load Kernel Module efi_pstore.
Nov 16 18:06:51 ip-172-31-84-160 systemd[1]: modprobe@fuse.service: Deactivated successfully.
Nov 16 18:06:51 ip-172-31-84-160 systemd[1]: Finished Load Kernel Module fuse.
Nov 16 18:06:51 ip-172-31-84-160 systemd[1]: modprobe@mtddpstore.service: Deactivated successfully.
Nov 16 18:06:51 ip-172-31-84-160 systemd[1]: Finished Load Kernel Module mtdpstore.
Nov 16 18:06:51 ip-172-31-84-160 systemd[1]: modprobe@pstore_blk.service: Deactivated successfully.
```

head ve tail i burada da kullanırız. örneğin sistemde yeni oluşmuş bir sorun varsa son 20 satırını görmek için tail -20 /var/log/syslog komutunu kullanalım:

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-84-160:~$ tail -20 /var/log/syslog
Nov 16 18:08:29 ip-172-31-84-160 systemd[1]: Started Session 1 of User ubuntu.
Nov 16 18:08:29 ip-172-31-84-160 systemd[1210]: Reached target Main User Target.
Nov 16 18:08:29 ip-172-31-84-160 systemd[1210]: Startup finished in 80ms.
Nov 16 18:09:35 ip-172-31-84-160 systemd[1]: Started Session 3 of User ubuntu.
Nov 16 18:11:52 ip-172-31-84-160 systemd[1]: Starting Download data for packages that failed a
Nov 16 18:11:52 ip-172-31-84-160 systemd[1]: update-notifier-download.service: Deactivated suc
Nov 16 18:11:52 ip-172-31-84-160 systemd[1]: Finished Download data for packages that failed a
Nov 16 18:17:01 ip-172-31-84-160 CRON[1402]: (root) CMD ( cd / && run-parts --report /etc/cr
Nov 16 18:21:40 ip-172-31-84-160 systemd[1]: Starting Cleanup of Temporary Directories...
Nov 16 18:21:40 ip-172-31-84-160 systemd[1]: systemd-tmpfiles-clean.service: Deactivated succe
Nov 16 18:21:40 ip-172-31-84-160 systemd[1]: Finished Cleanup of Temporary Directories.
Nov 16 18:50:49 ip-172-31-84-160 systemd[1]: Starting Ubuntu Advantage Timer for running repea
Nov 16 18:50:49 ip-172-31-84-160 systemd[1]: ua-timer.service: Deactivated successfully.
Nov 16 18:50:49 ip-172-31-84-160 systemd[1]: Finished Ubuntu Advantage Timer for running repea
Nov 16 19:17:01 ip-172-31-84-160 CRON[1519]: (root) CMD ( cd / && run-parts --report /etc/cr
Nov 16 19:28:32 ip-172-31-84-160 dbus-daemon[470]: [system] Activating via systemd: service na
kagekit.service' requested by ':1.21' (uid=0 pid=1772 comm="/usr/bin/gdbus call --system --des
Nov 16 19:28:32 ip-172-31-84-160 systemd[1]: Starting PackageKit Daemon...
Nov 16 19:28:32 ip-172-31-84-160 PackageKit: daemon start
Nov 16 19:28:32 ip-172-31-84-160 dbus-daemon[470]: [system] Successfully activated service 'or
Nov 16 19:28:32 ip-172-31-84-160 systemd[1]: Started PackageKit Daemon.
```

less ve more komutları da var:

tek seferde range kullanarak birden fazla dosya oluşturmak için:

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-84-160:~/Folder1$ touch file{1..100}
ubuntu@ip-172-31-84-160:~/Folder1$ ls
file1 file14 file2 file25 file30 file36 file41 file47 file52 file58 file63 file69 file74 file8 file85 file90 file96
file10 file15 file20 file26 file31 file37 file42 file48 file53 file59 file64 file7 file75 file80 file86 file91 file97
file100 file11 file12 file18 file22 file28 file33 file39 file44 file5 file55 file60 file66 file71 file77 file82 file88 file93 file99
file12 file18 file23 file29 file34 file4 file45 file50 file56 file61 file67 file72 file78 file83 file89 file94
file13 file19 file24 file3 file35 file40 file46 file51 file57 file62 file68 file73 file79 file84 file9 file95
ubuntu@ip-172-31-84-160:~/Folder1$ touch file{1..100}.txt
ubuntu@ip-172-31-84-160:~/Folder1$ ls
file1 file17.txt file26 file34.txt file43 file51.txt file60 file69.txt file78 file86.txt file95
file1.txt file18 file26.txt file35 file43.txt file52 file60.txt file7 file78.txt file87 file95.txt
file10 file20 file27.txt file36 file44.txt file53 file61.txt file70 file79.txt file88 file96.txt
file100 file19.txt file28 file36.txt file45 file53.txt file62 file70.txt file8 file88.txt file97
file100.txt file2 file28.txt file37 file45.txt file54 file62.txt file71 file8.txt file89 file97.txt
file11 file22.txt file29 file37.txt file46 file54.txt file63 file71.txt file80 file89.txt file98
file11.txt file20 file29.txt file38 file46.txt file55 file63.txt file72 file80.txt file9 file98.txt
file12 file20.txt file3 file38.txt file47 file55.txt file64 file72.txt file81 file9.txt file99
file12.txt file21 file3.txt file39 file47.txt file56 file64.txt file73 file81.txt file90 file99.txt
file13 file21.txt file30 file39.txt file48 file56.txt file65 file73.txt file82 file90.txt
file13.txt file22 file30.txt file4 file48.txt file57 file65.txt file74 file82.txt file91
file14 file22.txt file31 file4.txt file49 file57.txt file66 file74.txt file83 file91.txt
file14.txt file23 file31.txt file40 file49.txt file58 file66.txt file75 file83.txt file92
file15 file23.txt file32 file40.txt file5 file58.txt file67 file75.txt file84 file92.txt
file15.txt file24 file32.txt file41 file5.txt file59 file67.txt file76 file84.txt file93
file16 file24.txt file33 file41.txt file50 file59.txt file68 file76.txt file85 file93.txt
file16.txt file25 file33.txt file42 file50.txt file6 file68.txt file77 file85.txt file94
file17 file25.txt file34 file42.txt file51 file6.txt file69 file77.txt file86 file94.txt
```

tek seferde range kullanarak birden fazla klasör oluşturmak için:

```
mkdir folder{1..100}
```

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-84-160:~/Folder1$ mkdir folder{1..100}
ubuntu@ip-172-31-84-160:~/Folder1$ ls
file1 file2.txt file31 file42.txt file54 file65.txt file77 file88.txt folder1 folder31 folder54 folder77
file1.txt file20 file31.txt file43.txt file54.txt file66 file77.txt file89 folder10 folder32 folder55 folder78
file10 file20.txt file32 file43.txt file55 file66.txt file78 file89.txt folder100 folder33 folder56 folder79
file10.txt file21 file32.txt file44 file55.txt file67 file78.txt file9 folder11 folder34 folder57 folder8
file100 file21.txt file33 file44.txt file56 file67.txt file79 file9.txt folder12 folder35 folder58 folder80
file100.txt file22 file33.txt file45 file56.txt file68 file79.txt file90 folder13 folder36 folder59 folder81
file11 file22.txt file34 file45.txt file57 file68.txt file8 file90.txt folder14 folder37 folder6 folder82
file11.txt file23 file34.txt file46 file57.txt file69 file8.txt file91 folder15 folder38 folder60 folder83
file12 file23.txt file35 file46.txt file58 file69.txt file80 file91.txt folder16 folder39 folder61 folder84
file12.txt file24 file35.txt file47 file58.txt file7 file78.txt file92 folder17 folder4 folder62 folder85
file13 file24.txt file36 file47.txt file59 file7.txt file81 file92.txt folder18 folder40 folder63 folder86
file13.txt file25 file36.txt file48 file59.txt file70 file81.txt file93 folder19 folder41 folder64 folder87
file14 file25.txt file37 file48.txt file6 file70.txt file82 file93.txt folder2 folder42 folder65 folder88
file14.txt file26 file37.txt file49 file6.txt file71 file82.txt file94 folder20 folder43 folder66 folder89
file15 file26.txt file38 file49.txt file60 file71.txt file83 file94.txt folder21 folder44 folder67 folder9
file15.txt file27 file38.txt file5 file60.txt file72 file83.txt file95 folder22 folder45 folder68 folder90
file16 file27.txt file39 file5.txt file61 file72.txt file84 file95.txt folder23 folder46 folder69 folder91
file16.txt file28 file39.txt file50 file61.txt file73 file84.txt file96 folder24 folder47 folder7 folder92
file17 file28.txt file4 file50.txt file62 file73.txt file85 file96.txt folder25 folder48 folder70 folder93
file17.txt file29 file4.txt file51 file62.txt file74 file85.txt file97 folder26 folder49 folder71 folder94
file18 file29.txt file40 file51.txt file63 file74.txt file86 file97.txt folder27 folder5 folder72 folder95
file18.txt file3 file40.txt file52 file63.txt file75 file86.txt file98 folder28 folder50 folder73 folder96
```



```

file19   file3.txt   file41   file52.txt file64   file75.txt file87   file98.txt folder29 folder51 folder74 folder97
file19.txt file30   file41.txt file53   file64.txt file76   file87.txt file99   folder3 folder52 folder75 folder98
file2    file30.txt file42   file53.txt file65   file76.txt file88   file99.txt folder30 folder53 folder76 folder99
ubuntu@ip-172-31-84-160:~/folder1$ |

```

? bir tane karakteri temsil eder.Baş tarafa ya daa_son tarafa ekleyebiliriz.
ne kadar ? koyarsak o sayıda karakteri ifade eder.

Simple Globbing

Globbing is primarily used to match patterns in filenames or text by using a wildcard character to create a pattern.

Character	Name	Function
?	Question mark	Match any single character
*	Asterisk	Match any number of character(s)
[]	Brackets	Match character from a range
^	Caret	Used to match starting character
\$	Dollar sign	Used to match ending character
{ }	Curly brace	Used to match more than one pattern
	Pipe	Used for applying more than one condition

rm file? komutu ile file1 file2 gibi sonunda bir rakam olan tüm dosyaları silecek:

```

ubuntu@ip-172-31-84-160:~/folder1$ rm file?
ubuntu@ip-172-31-84-160:~/folder1$ ls
file1.txt   file20.txt  file32.txt  file44.txt  file56.txt  file68.txt  file80   file92   folder17 folder4   folder62 folder85
file10.txt  file21.txt  file33.txt  file45.txt  file57.txt  file69.txt  file80.txt file92.txt folder18 folder40 folder63 folder86
file100.txt file21.txt  file33.txt  file45.txt  file57.txt  file69.txt  file81.txt file93.txt folder19 folder41 folder64 folder87
file100.txt file22.txt  file34.txt  file46.txt  file58.txt  file70.txt  file81.txt file93.txt folder2 folder42 folder65 folder88
file100.txt file22.txt  file34.txt  file46.txt  file58.txt  file70.txt  file82.txt file94.txt folder20 folder43 folder66 folder89
file11.txt  file23.txt  file35.txt  file47.txt  file59.txt  file71.txt  file82.txt file94.txt folder21 folder44 folder67 folder9
file11.txt  file23.txt  file35.txt  file47.txt  file59.txt  file71.txt  file83.txt file95.txt folder22 folder45 folder68 folder90
file12.txt  file24.txt  file36.txt  file48.txt  file60.txt  file72.txt  file83.txt file95.txt folder23 folder46 folder69 folder91
file12.txt  file24.txt  file36.txt  file48.txt  file60.txt  file72.txt  file84.txt file96.txt folder24 folder47 folder7 folder92
file13.txt  file25.txt  file37.txt  file49.txt  file61.txt  file73.txt  file84.txt file96.txt folder25 folder48 folder70 folder93
file13.txt  file25.txt  file37.txt  file49.txt  file61.txt  file73.txt  file85.txt file97.txt folder26 folder49 folder71 folder94
file14.txt  file26.txt  file38.txt  file50.txt  file62.txt  file74.txt  file85.txt file97.txt folder27 folder5 folder72 folder95
file14.txt  file26.txt  file38.txt  file50.txt  file62.txt  file74.txt  file86.txt file98.txt folder28 folder30 folder73 folder96
file15.txt  file27.txt  file39.txt  file51.txt  file63.txt  file75.txt  file86.txt file98.txt folder29 folder31 folder74 folder97
file15.txt  file27.txt  file39.txt  file51.txt  file63.txt  file75.txt  file87.txt file99.txt folder3 folder52 folder75 folder98
file16.txt  file28.txt  file40.txt  file52.txt  file64.txt  file76.txt  file87.txt file99.txt folder30 folder53 folder76 folder99
file16.txt  file28.txt  file40.txt  file52.txt  file64.txt  file76.txt  file88.txt folder1 folder31 folder54 folder77
file17.txt  file29.txt  file41.txt  file53.txt  file65.txt  file77.txt  file88.txt folder10 folder32 folder55 folder78
file17.txt  file29.txt  file41.txt  file53.txt  file65.txt  file77.txt  file89.txt folder100 folder33 folder56 folder79
file18.txt  file30.txt  file42.txt  file54.txt  file66.txt  file78.txt  file89.txt folder11 folder34 folder57 folder8
file18.txt  file30.txt  file42.txt  file54.txt  file66.txt  file78.txt  file90.txt folder12 folder35 folder58 folder80
file19.txt  file31.txt  file43.txt  file55.txt  file67.txt  file79.txt  file90.txt folder13 folder36 folder59 folder81
file19.txt  file31.txt  file43.txt  file55.txt  file67.txt  file79.txt  file91.txt folder14 folder37 folder6 folder82
file2.txt   file31.txt  file43.txt  file55.txt  file67.txt  file79.txt  file91.txt folder15 folder38 folder60 folder83
file20.txt  file32.txt  file44.txt  file56.txt  file68.txt  file80.txt  file91.txt folder16 folder39 folder61 folder84

```

- tamamını ifade eder. rm -rf fi* yazdığımızda fi ile başlayan her şeyi siler:

```

ubuntu@ip-172-31-84-160:~/folder1$ rm -rf fi*
ubuntu@ip-172-31-84-160:~/folder1$ ls
folder1   folder16  folder23 folder30  folder38  folder45  folder52 folder6  folder67 folder74 folder81 folder89 folder96
folder10  folder17 folder24 folder31  folder39  folder46  folder53 folder60 folder68 folder75 folder82 folder9 folder97
folder100 folder18 folder25 folder32  folder4  folder47  folder54 folder61 folder69 folder76 folder83 folder90 folder98
folder11  folder19 folder26 folder33  folder40  folder48  folder55 folder62 folder7 folder77 folder84 folder91 folder99
folder12  folder2  folder27 folder34  folder41  folder49  folder56 folder63 folder70 folder78 folder85 folder92
folder13  folder20 folder28 folder35  folder42  folder5  folder57 folder64 folder71 folder79 folder86 folder93
folder14  folder21 folder29 folder36  folder43  folder50 folder58 folder65 folder72 folder8 folder87 folder94
folder15  folder22 folder3  folder37  folder44  folder51 folder59 folder66 folder73 folder80 folder88 folder95
ubuntu@ip-172-31-84-160:~/folder1$

```

rm -rf * komutuyla tamamını silelim:

```

ubuntu@ip-172-31-84-160:~/folder1$ rm -rf *
ubuntu@ip-172-31-84-160:~/folder1$ ls
ubuntu@ip-172-31-84-160:~/folder1$

```

Farklı karakterler veya sayılarla başlayan dosyalar var içlerinden f ile başlayanları bulmak istiyorsunuz: ^ karakterini kullanacağız.

shift + 3 sonra space tuşu ile ^ işaretini yapıyoruz.

[] bize aralık veya seçme imkanı sunuyor:

```

ubuntu@ip-172-31-84-160:~/folder1$ touch ahmet belgin ceyda deniz galip hatize zeynep
ubuntu@ip-172-31-84-160:~/folder1$ ls
ahmet belgin ceyda deniz galip hatize zeynep
ubuntu@ip-172-31-84-160:~/folder1$ ls [a,d,z]*
ahmet deniz zeynep
ubuntu@ip-172-31-84-160:~/folder1$ |

```

```

ubuntu@ip-172-31-84-160:~/folder1$ ls [a-d]*
ahmet belgin ceyda deniz
ubuntu@ip-172-31-84-160:~/folder1$

```

sonun * koymamızın sebebi tüm hepsini getirmesi. eğer kaç tane olduğunu biliyorsak ??? ile de getirebiliriz.

{ } kullanarak şu şekilde hızlı klasör oluşturabiliyoruz:

```

ubuntu@ip-172-31-84-160:~/folder1$ mkdir {ocak,şubat,mart}-{2020..2025}.
ubuntu@ip-172-31-84-160:~/folder1$ ls
ahmet deniz mart-2020. mart-2023. ocak-2020. ocak-2023. zeynep şubat-2022. şubat-2025.
belgin galip mart-2021. mart-2024. ocak-2021. ocak-2024. şubat-2020. şubat-2023.

```

```
geyda hatize mart-2022. mart-2023. ocak-2022. ocak-2023. şubat-2021. şubat-2024.
ubuntu@ip-172-31-84-160:~/folder1$ |
```

```
rm *25
rm ocak*.txt
```

isareti pipe şeklinde komut yazmayı sağlar. komutları artarda uygular.



```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-81-197:~/folder1$ ls
file1 file2 mehmet sonuc.txt yeni.txt zeynep
ubuntu@ip-172-31-81-197:~/folder1$ ls | sort -r
zeynep
yeni.txt
sonuc.txt
mehmet
file2
file1
ubuntu@ip-172-31-81-197:~/folder1$ ls | sort -r | tee file3.txt | sort
file1
file2
file3.txt
mehmet
sonuc.txt
yeni.txt
zeynep
ubuntu@ip-172-31-81-197:~/folder1$ cat file3.txt
zeynep
yeni.txt
sonuc.txt
mehmet
file3.txt
file2
file1
ubuntu@ip-172-31-81-197:~/folder1$
```

kout sırasıyla önce:

önce dosyaları alfabetik ters sırayla sıraladı, sonra file3 ün içinde tee komutuyla bu dosyaların ismini bu sırayla yazdı ve sonrasında, alfabetik düz sırayla sıraladı.

en sonunda cat komutuyla file3 ün içeriğini görebiliyoruz.

(burada file3 içinde file3.txt yazmaması gerekiyordu, dersten sonra bakacaz dedi hoca.)

isminin başına . koyarak bir dosya gizli hale getirilir. .abc gibi

man pages; manuel (kullanım kılavuzu)

info pages information

man ls , man rm gibi kodlarla o kodların kullanım kılavuzlarını görebiliriz.

info komutu ise komutun hikayesini anlatır. komut geliştiriciler için daha çok.