Linux Shell

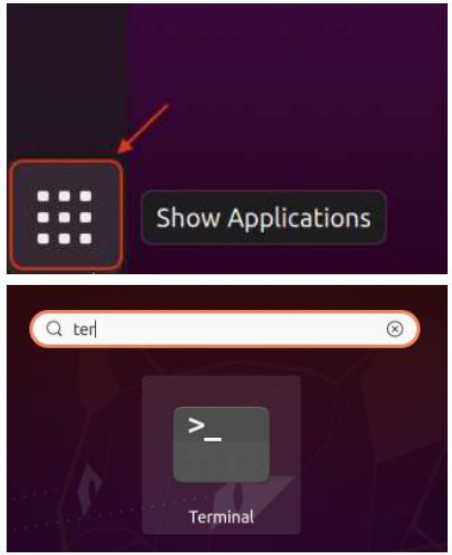
BLG101E - Introduction to Information Systems

Recitation Week 3

Open the Shell

You can directly use the commands given in this presentation on your Linux and MacOS terminal.

macOS



Linux

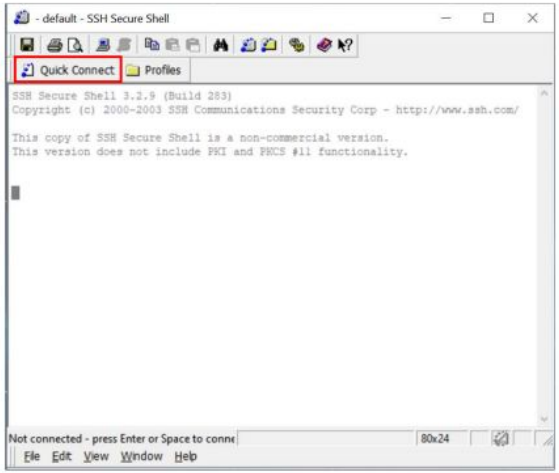
Open the Shell (Windows)

On Windows, in order to use the UNIX commands, you can connect to a remote Linux server.

Now, we will connect to the ITU Linux servers using SSH Secure Shell.

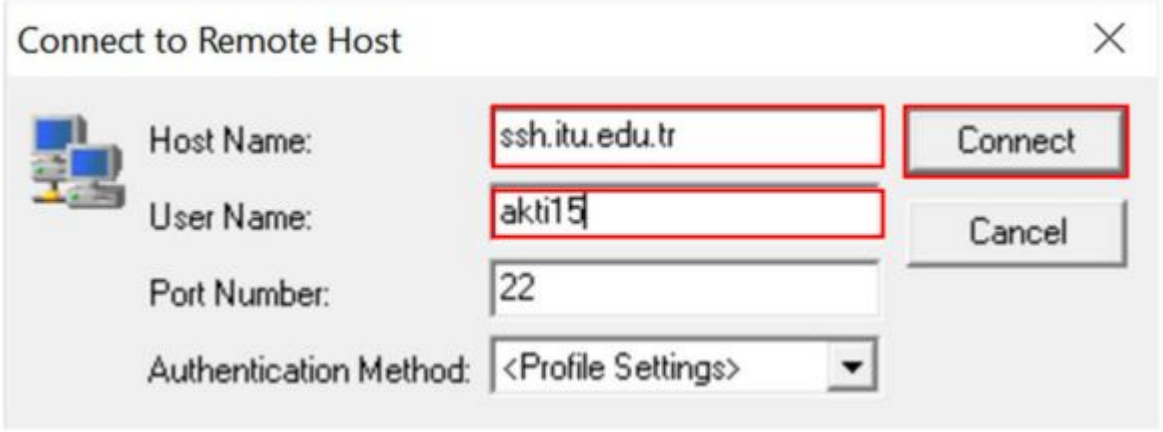
Open the Shell (Windows)

Open the SSH Secure Shell on your computer. This program is installed in default on the laboratory computers. You can also download it on your personal computers.



Open the Shell (Windows)

Program asks for the connection information. Enter the host name as **ssh.itu.edu.tr** and username as **<your ITU username>** . Then, click **Connect**.

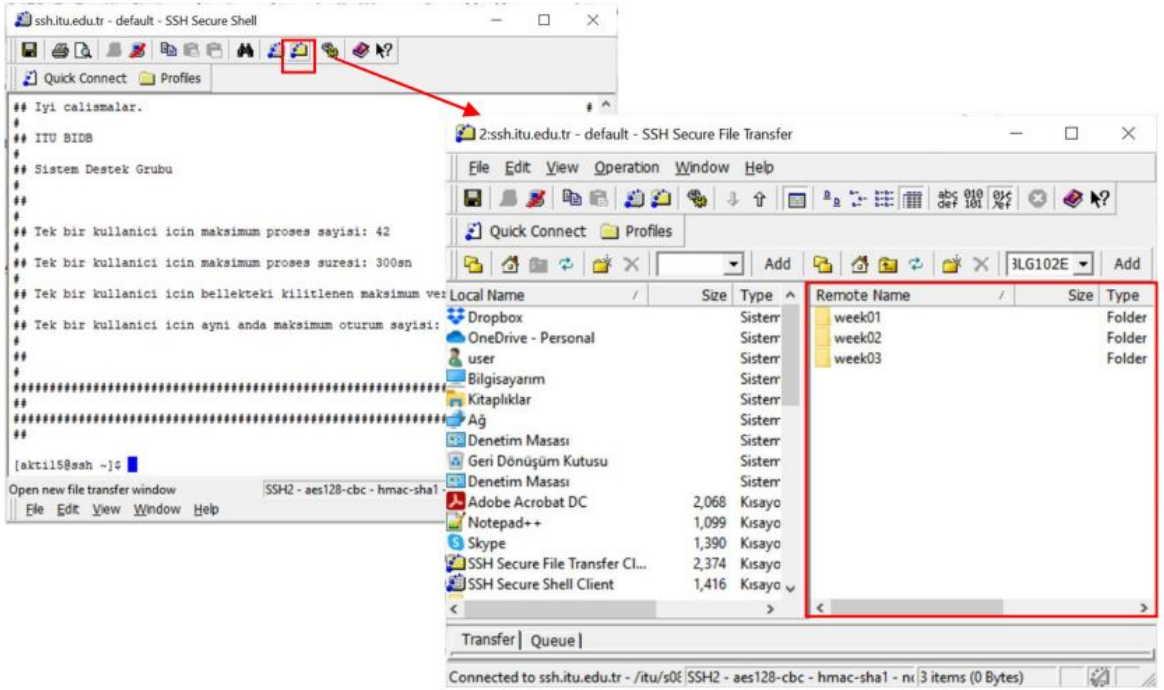


Open the Shell (Windows)

Next, you should enter **your own ITU password** in order to connect. Press **OK** to complete.

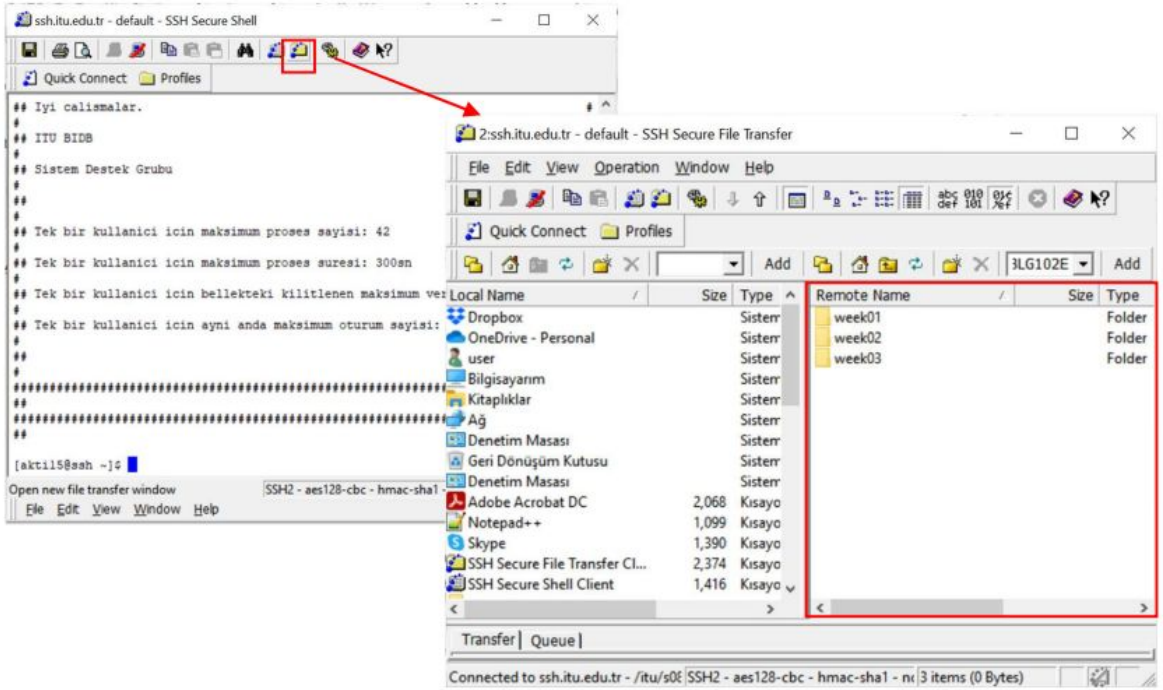
Open the Shell (Windows)

Now, you have successfully connected your account on ITU Linux server.



Open the Shell (Windows)

You can view and manage your files on remote server using **SSH Secure File Transfer** window.



Note!

Do not close or clear the content of the command prompt during the lab hour. The commands should be seen at the screenshot that you will upload on Ninova.

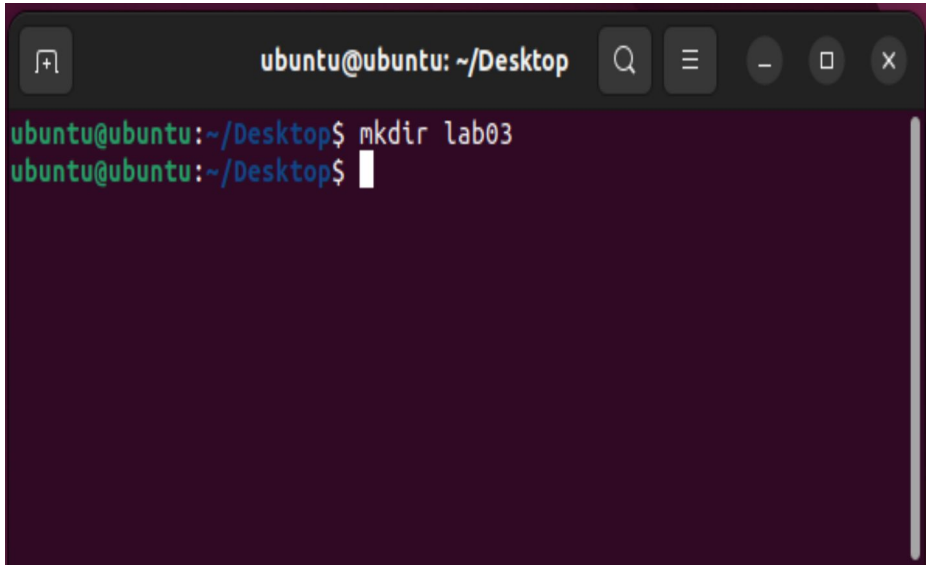
Create a folder

To create new folder type:

- mkdir ***directory_name***

(i.e. your lab name '*lab03*')

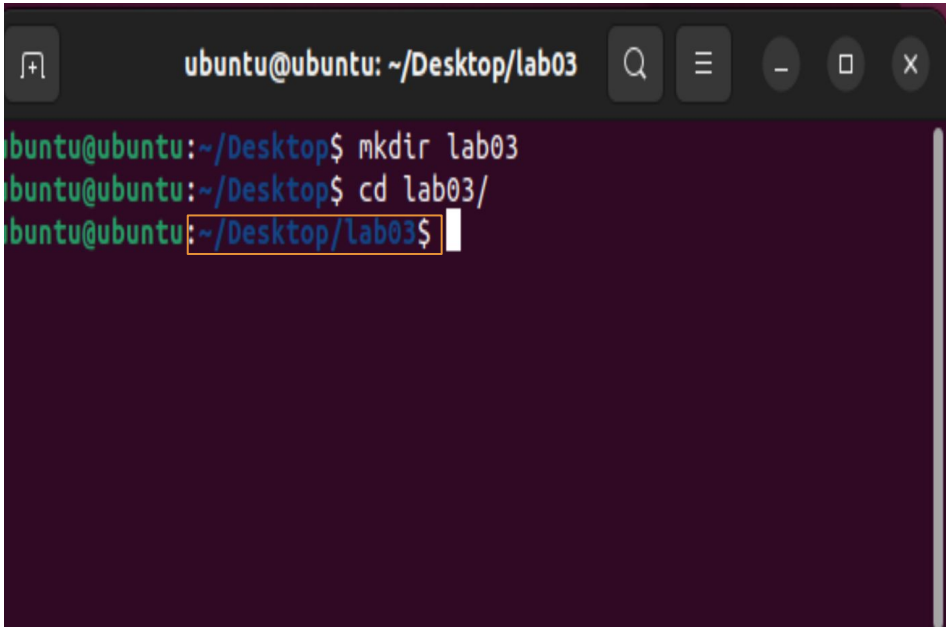
Then press **Enter**.



Change directory to the folder

- cd ***path_to_directory***

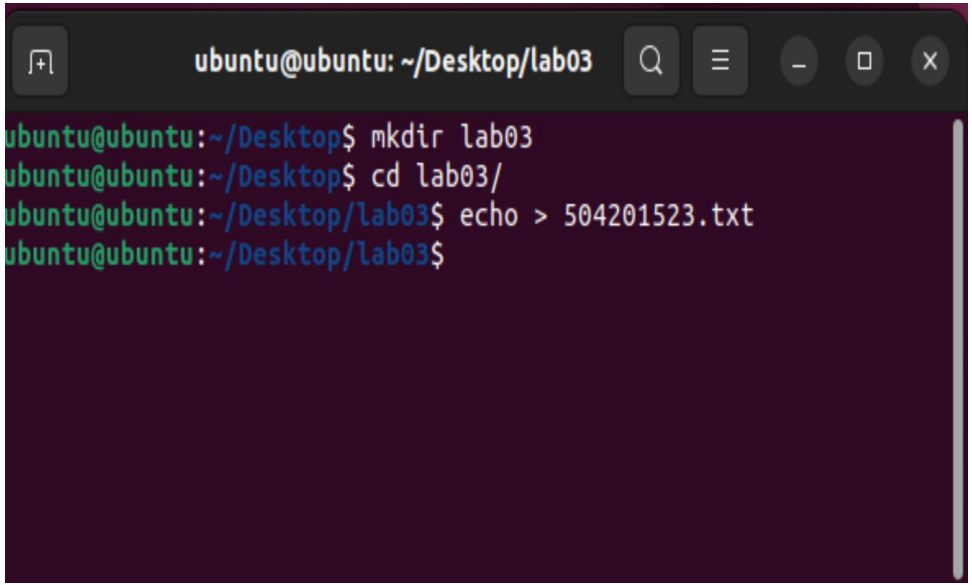
command changes the working directory to ***path_to_directory***



Create a text file

For creating empty text file type command:

echo > ***your_file_name.txt***



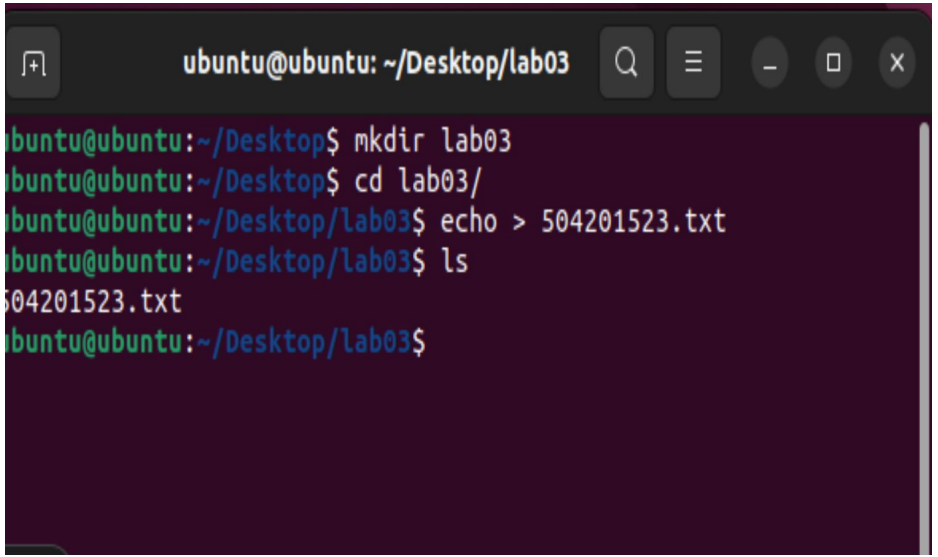
Check folder content

In order to list files in the current directory, type:

ls

You can also list the files with details using:

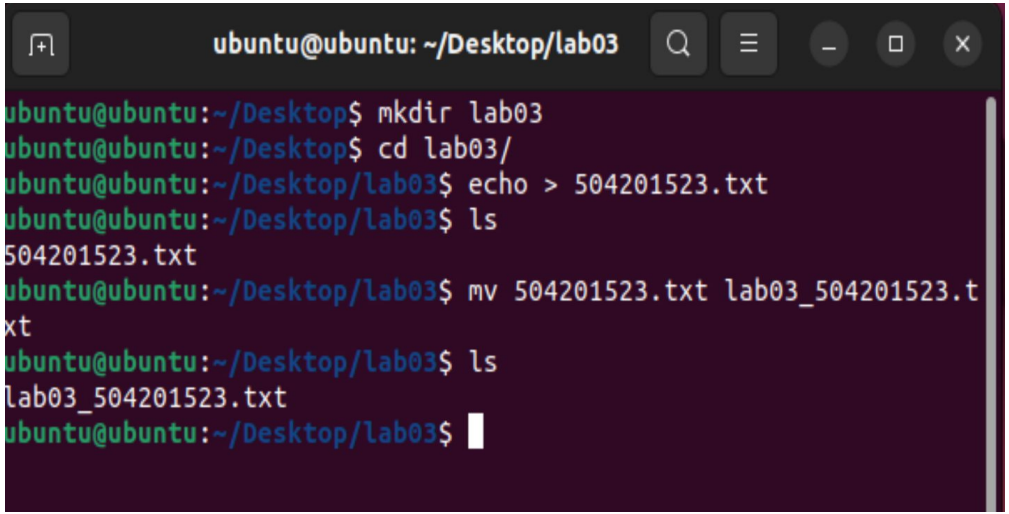
ls -l



Change file name

In order to rename a file, type:

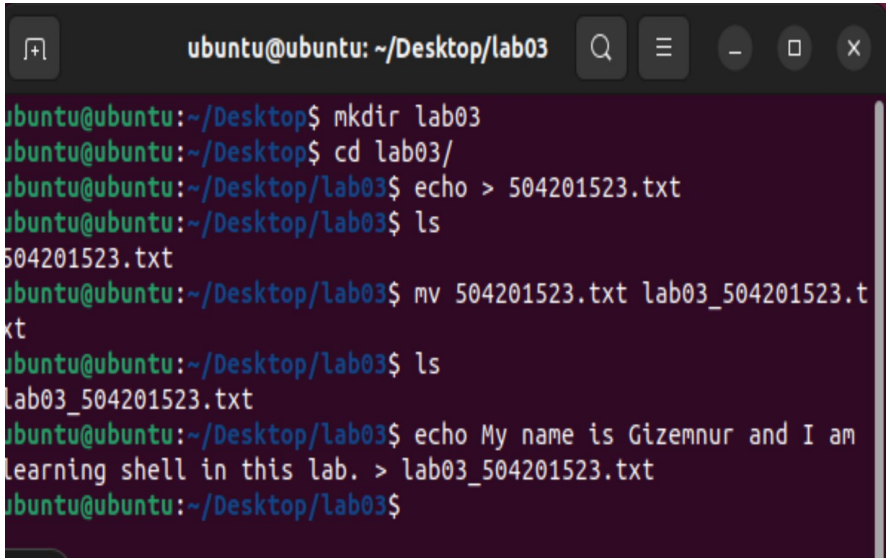
mv *old_file_name.txt new_file_name.txt*



Write to text file

In order to write some text to your file, type:

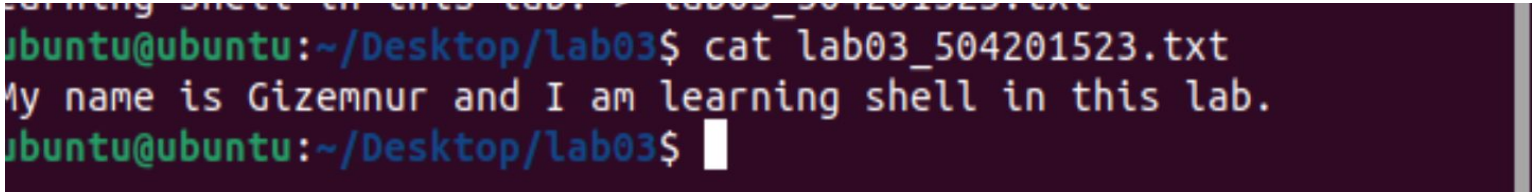
echo ***text_you_write*** > ***your_file_name***



Display the file content

When you want to display the content of the text file, type:

cat name_of_the_text_file



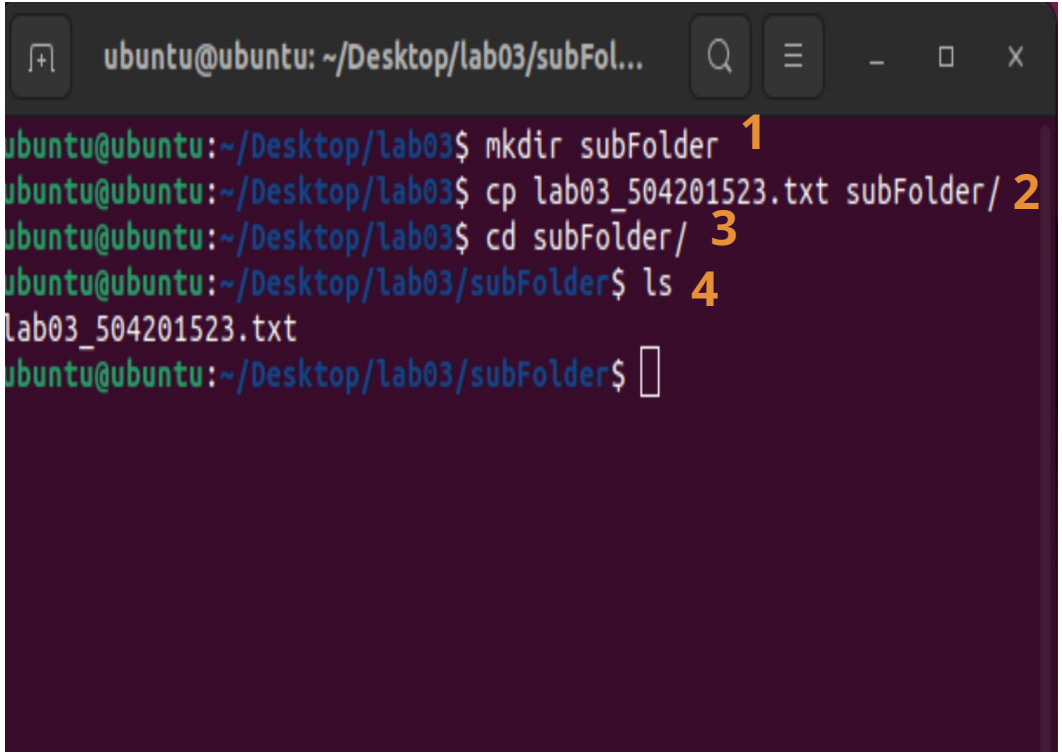
Now, let's apply following steps:

1 - create a subfolder

2 - copy the text file to the subfolder

3 - change directory to subfolder

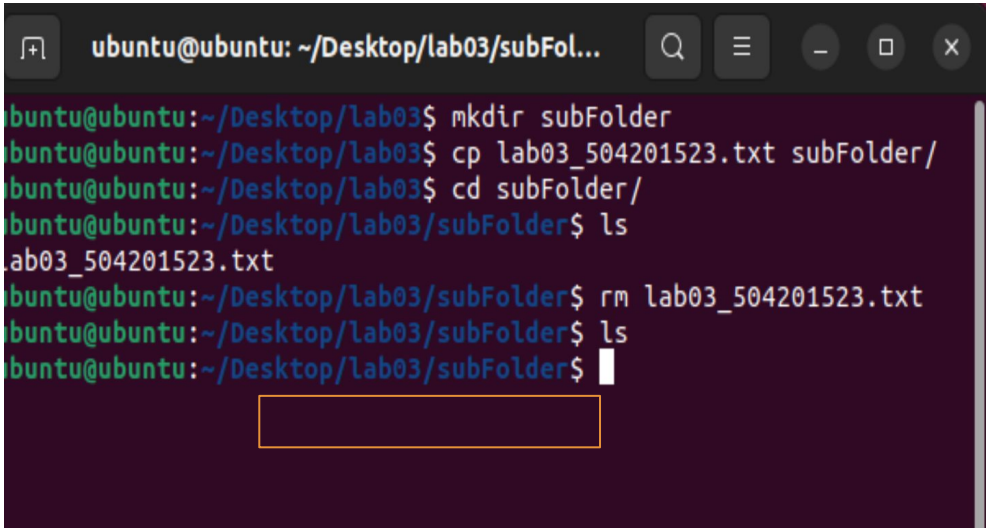
4 - check the content of the subfolder



Delete the text file in the sub-folder

In order to delete a file, type:

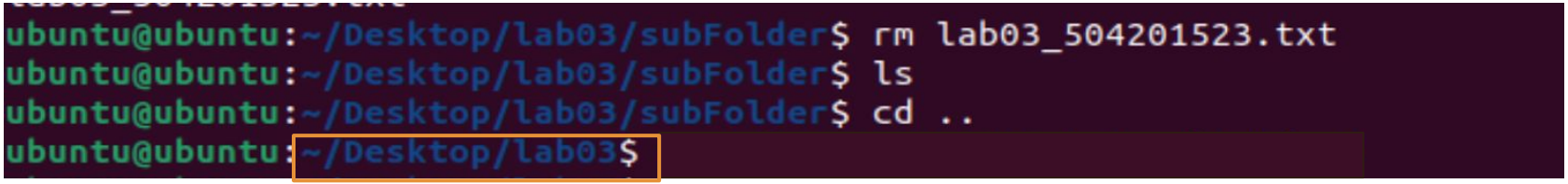
rm ***file_name.txt***



Change directory to parent file

In order to go back to the parent file, you can type:

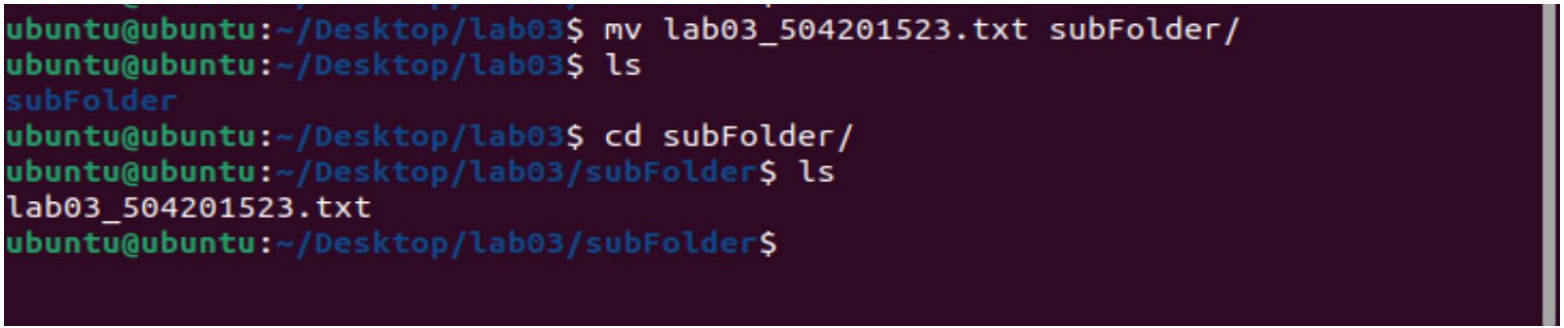
cd ..



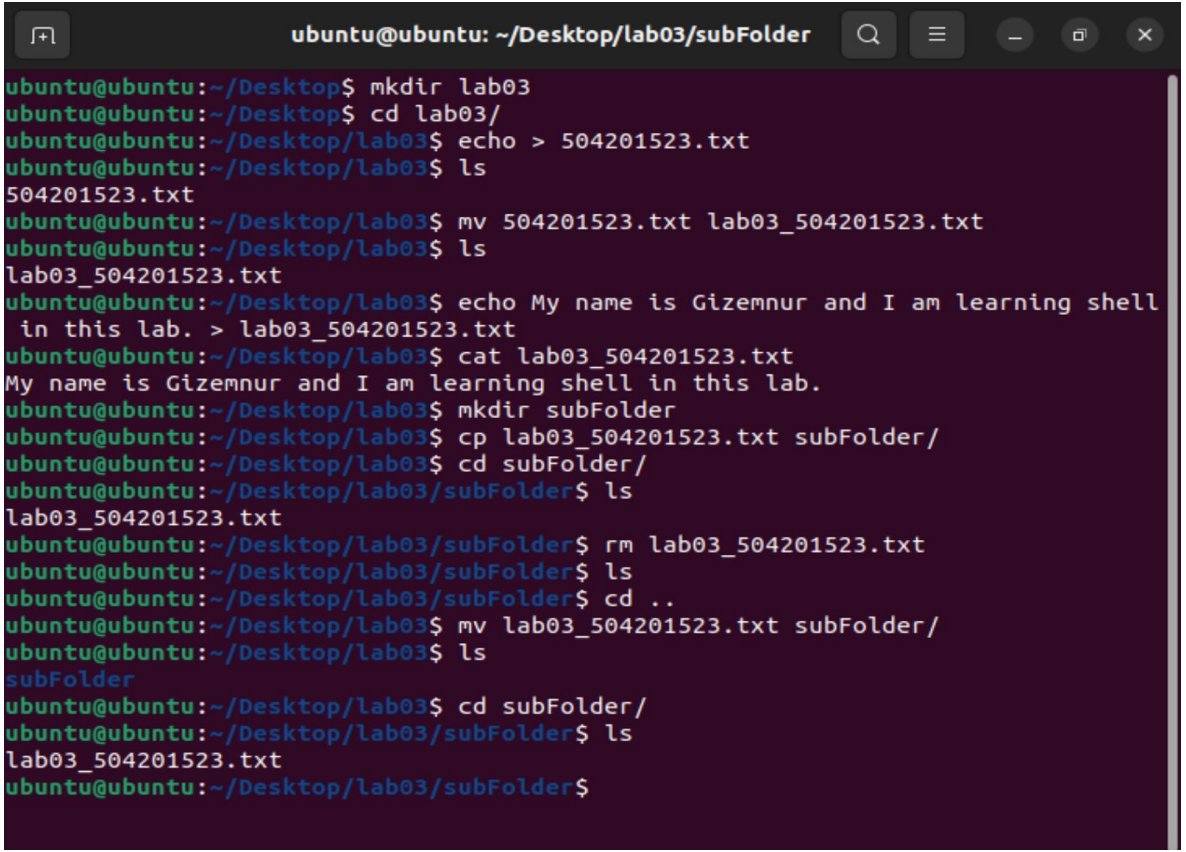
Move text file to subfolder

In order to move a file, you can type:

mv ***current_file_path path_to_move***



At the end, your terminal should look like this:



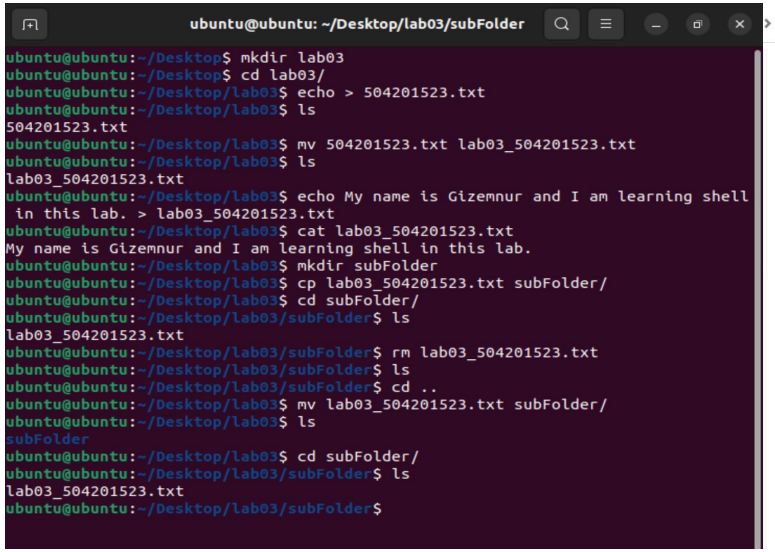
Take screenshot and submit

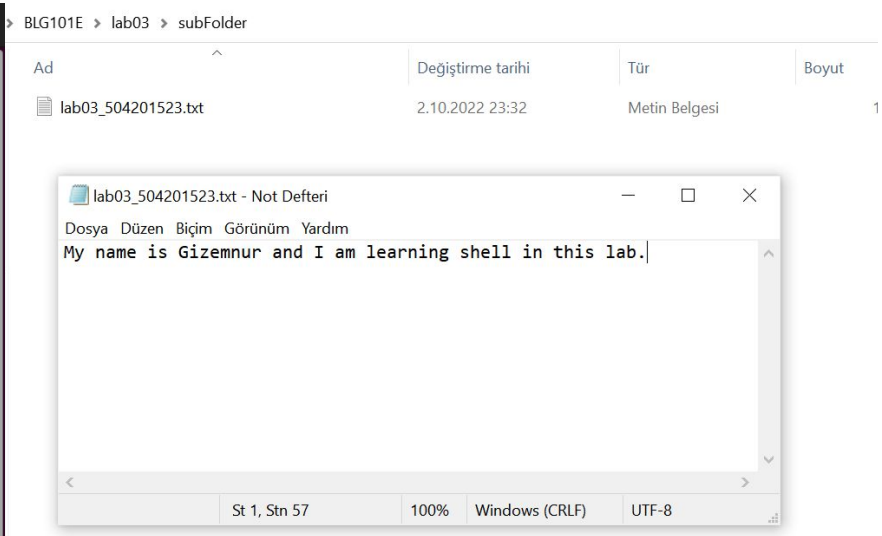
Take the screenshot of your results. Screenshot should include:

- File content in the subFolder. The path and the content of folder and text file should be seen.

- Terminal window.

Take screenshot and submit





Close the terminal

In the end you may write exit and press enter to close terminal, or just close the window.