



Commands in Linux



The Linux command line is a text interface to your computer. Often referred to as the shell, terminal, console, prompt or various other names, it can give the appearance of being complex and confusing to use.

☐ Use Ctrl-Alt-T shortcut to open terminal



Basic Commands

Print working directory

```
pwd
```

Change directory

```
# Go to specific directory
cd /usr/local/bin
# Return home directory
cd ~
# Go up to the parent directory
cd ..
```

Creating folders and files

```
mkdir /tmp/tutorial
cd /tmp/tutorial

mkdir -p /tmp/tutorial /*create the parent directories, too*/
```

Manage the directories/file system

```
# list the files and folders in the current directory:
ls
# list with details
ls -l
# capture the output of that command as a text file
ls > output.txt
# cat command to look at its content
cat output.txt

# Use tree to check file system
sudo apt install tree
tree
```

Moving and manipulating files

Moving and manipulating files



Update and install software

```
# sesynchronize the package index files from their sources.
$ apt-get update

# Install the newest versions of all packages currently installed.
$ apt-get upgrade

# Install/Uninstall package
$ sudo apt-get install package-name
$ sudo apt-get remove package_name

# Install .deb file
$ sudo dpkg -i package_file.deb
```



Other Commands

```
# Use chmod sets the file permissions flags -rwxrwxrwx
chmod -R 765 example.txt

# Use echo command prints (echoes) a string of text
echo $USER
echo $PATH

# Check history commands
```

```
history
```

```
# Terminate process  
ps -e | grep shutter  
kill [PID No.]  
shutdown now  
restart
```