

About Linus shell commands

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1. pwd

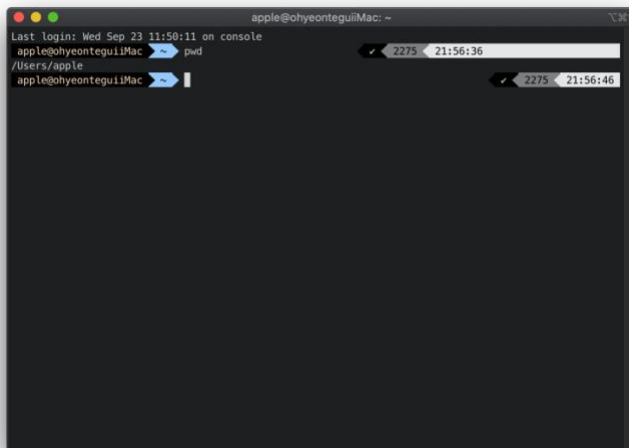
- “pwd” command is used to print the information of the currently working directory.

A terminal window titled 'apple@ohyeonteguiMac: ~/desktop'. The prompt is 'apple@ohyeonteguiMac: ~'. The user enters 'pwd' and the output is '/Users/apple'. The prompt changes to 'apple@ohyeonteguiMac: ~/desktop'. The user enters 'cd desktop' and the prompt changes to 'apple@ohyeonteguiMac: ~/desktop'. The user enters 'pwd' and the output is '~/desktop'.

```
apple@ohyeonteguiMac: ~/desktop
Last login: Wed Sep 23 11:50:11 on console
apple@ohyeonteguiMac: ~$ pwd
/Users/apple
apple@ohyeonteguiMac: ~$ cd desktop
apple@ohyeonteguiMac: ~/desktop$ pwd
~/desktop
```

2. cd(change directory)

- “cd” command is used to move the path of directory.

A terminal window titled 'apple@ohyeonteguiMac: ~'. The prompt is 'apple@ohyeonteguiMac: ~'. The user enters 'pwd' and the output is '/Users/apple'. The prompt changes to 'apple@ohyeonteguiMac: ~'. The user enters 'cd desktop' and the prompt changes to 'apple@ohyeonteguiMac: ~/desktop'.

```
apple@ohyeonteguiMac: ~
Last login: Wed Sep 23 11:50:11 on console
apple@ohyeonteguiMac: ~$ pwd
/Users/apple
apple@ohyeonteguiMac: ~$ cd desktop
apple@ohyeonteguiMac: ~/desktop$
```

3. ls(list)

- “ls” command is used to find the list of directories.

```
apple@ohyeonteguiMac: ~/desktop/hello
Last login: Wed Sep 23 11:50:11 on console
apple@ohyeonteguiMac ~$ pwd
/Users/apple
apple@ohyeonteguiMac ~$ cd desktop
apple@ohyeonteguiMac ~/desktop$ cd hello
apple@ohyeonteguiMac ~/desktop/hello$ ls
helloworld
apple@ohyeonteguiMac ~/desktop/hello$ ls -a
.
..
.vscode
helloworld
apple@ohyeonteguiMac ~/desktop/hello$ ls -al
total 0
drwxr-xr-x@ 4 apple  staff  128  9 21 19:22 .
drwxr-xr-x@ 54 apple  staff 1728  9 23 21:58 ..
drwxr-xr-x@ 3 apple  staff   96  9 21 19:22 .vscode
drwxr-xr-x@ 5 apple  staff  160  9 21 19:22 helloworld
apple@ohyeonteguiMac ~/desktop/hello$
```

4. cp(copy)

- “cp” command is used to copy file or directory.
- If to copy the directory, we need to give “-r” option to the command.

```
apple@ohyeonteguiMac: ~/desktop/hello
Last login: Wed Sep 23 11:50:11 on console
apple@ohyeonteguiMac ~$ pwd
/Users/apple
apple@ohyeonteguiMac ~$ cd desktop
apple@ohyeonteguiMac ~/desktop$ cd hello
apple@ohyeonteguiMac ~/desktop/hello$ ls
helloworld
apple@ohyeonteguiMac ~/desktop/hello$ ls -a
.
..
.vscode
helloworld
apple@ohyeonteguiMac ~/desktop/hello$ ls -al
total 0
drwxr-xr-x@ 4 apple  staff  128  9 21 19:22 .
drwxr-xr-x@ 54 apple  staff 1728  9 23 21:58 ..
drwxr-xr-x@ 3 apple  staff   96  9 21 19:22 .vscode
drwxr-xr-x@ 5 apple  staff  160  9 21 19:22 helloworld
apple@ohyeonteguiMac ~/desktop/hello$ cp helloworld
usage: cp [-R [-H] [-L] [-P]] [-fi] [-n] [-apvXc] source_file target_file
       cp [-R [-H] [-L] [-P]] [-fi] [-n] [-apvXc] source_file ... target_directory
apple@ohyeonteguiMac ~/desktop/hello$ ls
helloworld
apple@ohyeonteguiMac ~/desktop/hello$ cp helloworld hello
cp: helloworld is a directory (not copied).
apple@ohyeonteguiMac ~/desktop/hello$ cp -r helloworld hello
apple@ohyeonteguiMac ~/desktop/hello$ ls
hello      helloworld
apple@ohyeonteguiMac ~/desktop/hello$
```

5. mv(move)

- “mv” command is used to move the file or directory or to change the name of the file.
- To move the directory, mv command doesn’t require any options.

```
apple@ohyeonteguiMac: ~/desktop/hello
Last login: Wed Sep 23 11:50:11 on console
apple@ohyeonteguiMac ~$ pwd
/Users/apple
apple@ohyeonteguiMac ~$ cd desktop
apple@ohyeonteguiMac ~/desktop$ cd hello
apple@ohyeonteguiMac ~/desktop/hello$ ls
helloworld
apple@ohyeonteguiMac ~/desktop/hello$ ls -a
.
..
.vscode
helloworld
apple@ohyeonteguiMac ~/desktop/hello$ ls -al
total 0
drwxr-xr-x@ 4 apple staff 128 9 21 19:22 .
drwx-----@ 54 apple staff 1728 9 23 21:58 ..
drwxr-xr-x@ 3 apple staff 96 9 21 19:22 .vscode
drwxr-xr-x@ 5 apple staff 160 9 21 19:22 helloworld
apple@ohyeonteguiMac ~/desktop/hello$ cp helloworld
usage: cp [-R [-H | -L | -P]] [-fi | -n] [-apvXc] source_file target_file
cp [-R [-H | -L | -P]] [-fi | -n] [-apvXc] source_file ... target_directory
apple@ohyeonteguiMac ~/desktop/hello$ ls
helloworld
apple@ohyeonteguiMac ~/desktop/hello$ cp helloworld hello
cp: helloworld is a directory (not copied).
apple@ohyeonteguiMac ~/desktop/hello$ cp -r helloworld hello
apple@ohyeonteguiMac ~/desktop/hello$ ls
hello helloworld
apple@ohyeonteguiMac ~/desktop/hello$ mv hello helloworld2
apple@ohyeonteguiMac ~/desktop/hello$ ls
helloworld2 helloworld
apple@ohyeonteguiMac ~/desktop/hello$
```

6. mkdir(make directory)

- “mkdir” command is used to create the directory.
- By using “-p” option, we can make down directory by once.

```
apple@ohyeonteguiMac: ~/desktop/hello
apple@ohyeonteguiMac ~$ cd desktop
apple@ohyeonteguiMac ~/desktop$ cd hello
apple@ohyeonteguiMac ~/desktop/hello$ ls
helloworld
apple@ohyeonteguiMac ~/desktop/hello$ ls -a
.
..
.vscode
helloworld
apple@ohyeonteguiMac ~/desktop/hello$ ls -al
total 0
drwxr-xr-x@ 4 apple staff 128 9 21 19:22 .
drwx-----@ 54 apple staff 1728 9 23 21:58 ..
drwxr-xr-x@ 3 apple staff 96 9 21 19:22 .vscode
drwxr-xr-x@ 5 apple staff 160 9 21 19:22 helloworld
apple@ohyeonteguiMac ~/desktop/hello$ cp helloworld
usage: cp [-R [-H | -L | -P]] [-fi | -n] [-apvXc] source_file target_file
cp [-R [-H | -L | -P]] [-fi | -n] [-apvXc] source_file ... target_directory
apple@ohyeonteguiMac ~/desktop/hello$ ls
helloworld
apple@ohyeonteguiMac ~/desktop/hello$ cp helloworld hello
cp: helloworld is a directory (not copied).
apple@ohyeonteguiMac ~/desktop/hello$ cp -r helloworld hello
apple@ohyeonteguiMac ~/desktop/hello$ ls
hello helloworld
apple@ohyeonteguiMac ~/desktop/hello$ mv hello helloworld2
apple@ohyeonteguiMac ~/desktop/hello$ ls
helloworld2 helloworld
apple@ohyeonteguiMac ~/desktop/hello$ mkdir helloworld3
apple@ohyeonteguiMac ~/desktop/hello$ ls
helloworld2 helloworld helloworld3
apple@ohyeonteguiMac ~/desktop/hello$
```

7. rm(remove)

- “rm” command is used to delete the file or directory.
- If we want to delete directory, we need to use option “-r”.
- By using “-f” option, we can delete the file without confirm.

```

apple@ohyeonteguiiMac ~/desktop/hello ls
helloworld helloworld2 helloworld3
apple@ohyeonteguiiMac ~/desktop/hello rm -r helloworld3
apple@ohyeonteguiiMac ~/desktop/hello ls
helloworld helloworld2
apple@ohyeonteguiiMac ~/desktop/hello

```

8. touch

- Change the recent update time of the file or directory to current time.
- If the file or directory doesn't exist, make an empty file.

```

apple@ohyeonteguiiMac ~/desktop/hello ls
helloworld helloworld2
apple@ohyeonteguiiMac ~/desktop/hello touch helloworld
apple@ohyeonteguiiMac ~/desktop/hello ls -l
total 0
drwxr-xr-x@ 5 apple  staff  160  9 23 22:13 helloworld
drwxr-xr-x@ 5 apple  staff  160  9 23 22:11 helloworld2
apple@ohyeonteguiiMac ~/desktop/hello

```

9. cat(concatenate)

- “cat” command can be use in various ways.
- We can use cat command just to print the value of the file, combine several files into one file, and can make new file.

```

apple@ohyeonteguiiMac ~/desktop/hello cat helloworld
cat: helloworld: Is a directory
apple@ohyeonteguiiMac ~/desktop/hello cat helloworld3
cat: helloworld3: No such file or directory
apple@ohyeonteguiiMac ~/desktop/hello cat helloworld helloworld2 > helloworld1
cat: helloworld: Is a directory
cat: helloworld2: Is a directory
apple@ohyeonteguiiMac ~/desktop/hello ls
helloworld helloworld1 helloworld2
apple@ohyeonteguiiMac ~/desktop/hello

```

10. head

- “head” command show the value of the file from top to bottom.
- Without option, the command will show the value of file from top to 10.

```
apple@ohyeonteguiiMac: ~/desktop/hello
Last login: Wed Sep 23 22:33:09 on ttys000
apple@ohyeonteguiiMac ~ > cd desktop
apple@ohyeonteguiiMac ~/desktop > cd hello
apple@ohyeonteguiiMac ~/desktop/hello > ls
hello.txt  helloworld  helloworld1  helloworld2
apple@ohyeonteguiiMac ~/desktop/hello > head hello.txt
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
apple@ohyeonteguiiMac ~/desktop/hello > head -5 hello.txt
1
2
3
4
5
apple@ohyeonteguiiMac ~/desktop/hello >
```

11. tail

- “tail” command show the value of the file from bottom to top.
- Without option, the command will show the value of file from bottom to 10.
- With “-f” option, we can update the updated value if the file has changed.

```
apple@ohyeonteguiiMac ~/desktop/hello > tail hello.txt
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
apple@ohyeonteguiiMac ~/desktop/hello > tail -4 hello.txt
11
12
13
14
```

12. find

- “find” command search the specific file or directory.
- We can use this command by “ find [path] -name[name of file]”.

```
apple@ohyeonteguiiMac ~/desktop/hello find hello.txt ✓
hello.txt
apple@ohyeonteguiiMac ~/desktop/hello ls ✓
hello.txt helloworld helloworld1 helloworld2
apple@ohyeonteguiiMac ~/desktop/hello find ./ -name '*.py'
apple@ohyeonteguiiMac ~/desktop/hello find ./ -name '*.c'
./helloworld/hello.c
./helloworld2/hello.c
apple@ohyeonteguiiMac ~/desktop/hello
```