

للدخول للكونسول

TTY2 --> right ctrl + f2

TTY3 --> right ctrl + f3

TTY4 --> right ctrl + f4

TTY5 --> right ctrl + f5

TTY6 --> right ctrl + f6

للخروج من الكونسول و الرجوع ل جرافيكال

Right ctrl+ f1

لمعرفه كل يوزر بيستخدم انهـي كونسول و الوقت

“who”

to know which users are logged on which TTYs

User logged into the graphical interface ( :0 )

للخروج من النظام

--> to log out either write the command “exit” or just hit

Left ctrl+D

عشان اوصل لفايل معين

Cd

1. Relative Path

بكتب الباث بالنسبه لمكانه من الفايل الي انا فيه

.. ارجع للي قبله بكتب

if you want to get into a folder that is directly in the next level to the folder your standing in use the “cd” command with the folder name.

2. Absolute path

بكتب الباث بالنسبه للروت

مش بهتم بالموقع الي انا فيه حاليا

ببدأ كتابه للباث من الروت و اعمل / بين كل اسم فايل-

Create a file using touch

touch file\_path

\* Note the file name is placed at the end after the path itself

: ممكن استخدم باث

Relative

او

Absolute

# Suppose you want to create multiple files having a common

# sub-name like for example (f1, f2,f3, f4, f5, f6)

# This can be done as follows [ahmad@localhost ~]\$ touch f{1..6}

-----  
Remove a file using the command “rm”

rm file\_path

# Suppose you want to remove multiple files having a common

# sub-name like for example (f1, f2,f3, f4, f5, f6)

# This can be done as follows [ahmad@localhost ~]\$ rm f\*

rm -f f\*

-f is short for “force” which means (remove without showing any confirmation messages

f\*:

تقوم بإدراج الفايالات الي بتبدأ ب حرف

f

ومش بيهتم بالنهايه

\*b:

معناه انه بيقوم بإدراج الفايالات الي بتنتهي ب حرف

b

مش بيهتم بالبدايه

-----  
Copy a file using the command “cp”

cp src\_file\_path dest\_file\_path

الباث للملف الي عايز تعمله كوبي و المكان الي عايز تحطه فيه

cp file\_3002 /home/ahmad/Desktop/new\_file\_3002

The previous command copies the file “file\_3000” into the directory “Desktop” with a new name “new\_file\_3002”

-----  
Move (Cut & Paste) a file using the command “mv”

mv source destination

mv file\_3005 /home/ahmad/Desktop/new\_file\_3005

The previous command moves the file “file\_3000” into the directory “Desktop” with a new name “new\_file\_3002”

-----  
Create a new directory using the command “mkdir”

mkdir directory\_name

Remove a directory using the commands “rmdir & rm”

rmdir directory\_name

لازم يكون الفولدر فاضي

rm -r my\_new\_folder\_3

عادي ميكونش فاضي لازم استخدم

rm -r

-----  
Copy a directory using the command “cp”

cp -r src dest

----- Move (Cut & Paste) a directory using the

command “mv”

mv src dest

-----  
Creating a new user

useradd user\_name

adduser user\_name

[root@localhost ~]\$ useradd user\_1

The previous command creates

- A. a user named “user\_1”
- B. a folder under “/home” named “user\_1”
- C. A private group named “user\_1”

-----  
Creating a new group

groupadd group\_name

-----  
--> Listing all the users on the OS

اظهار المستخدمين على النظام

[root@localhost ~]\$ cat /etc/passwd

--> Listing all the groups on the OS

اظهار الجروبات على النظام

[root@localhost ~]\$ cat /etc/groups

-----  
Setting a password for a user

passwd user\_name

--> change the password of “user\_1”

[root@localhost ~]\$ passwd user\_1

New password: [enter the new password here]

Retype new password: [enter the new password here again]

-----