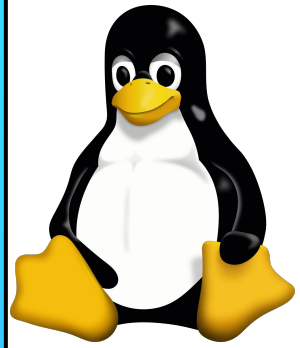


The Linux Week

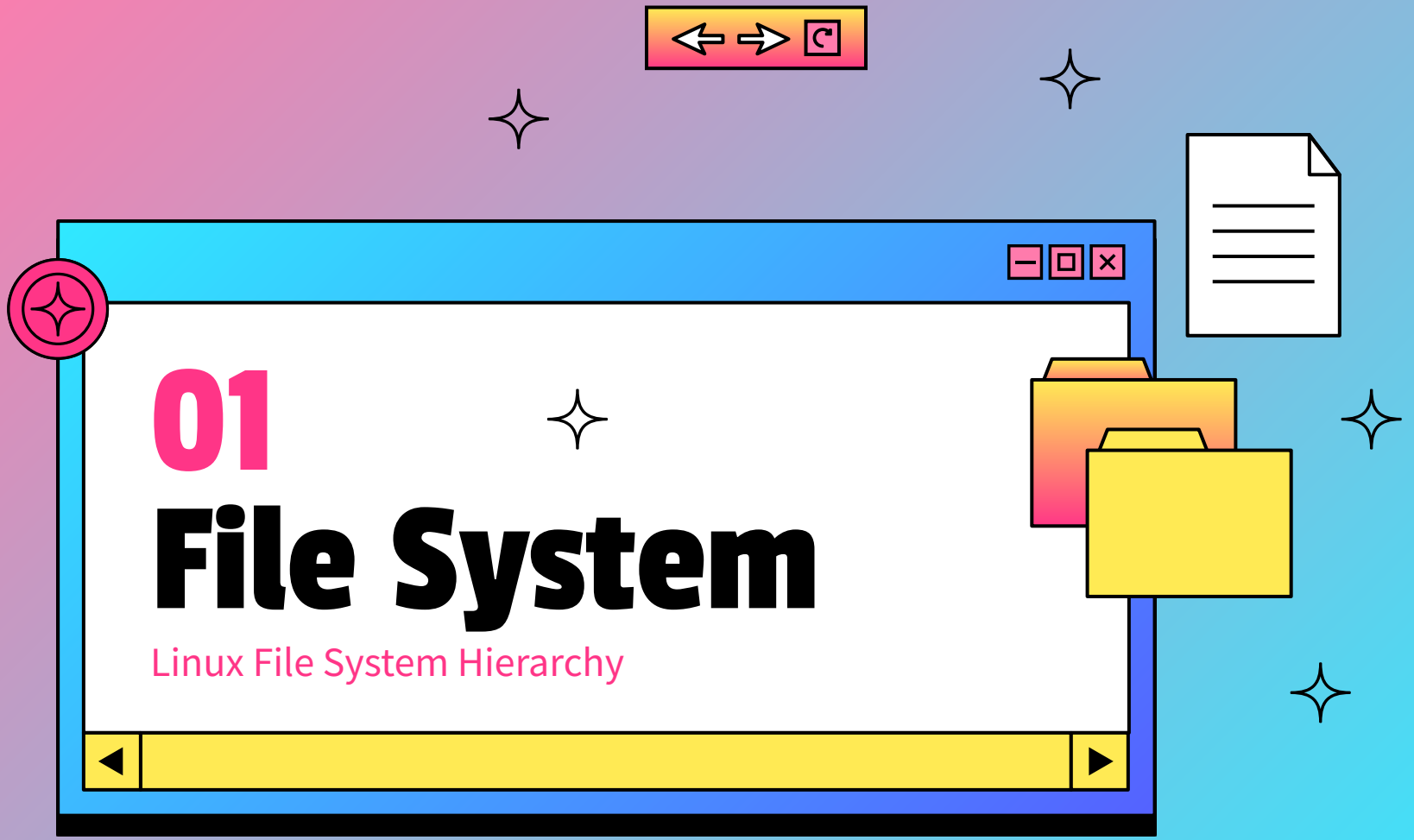
Introduction to Linux

THE TECH STUFF
BY MAYA MNAIZEL

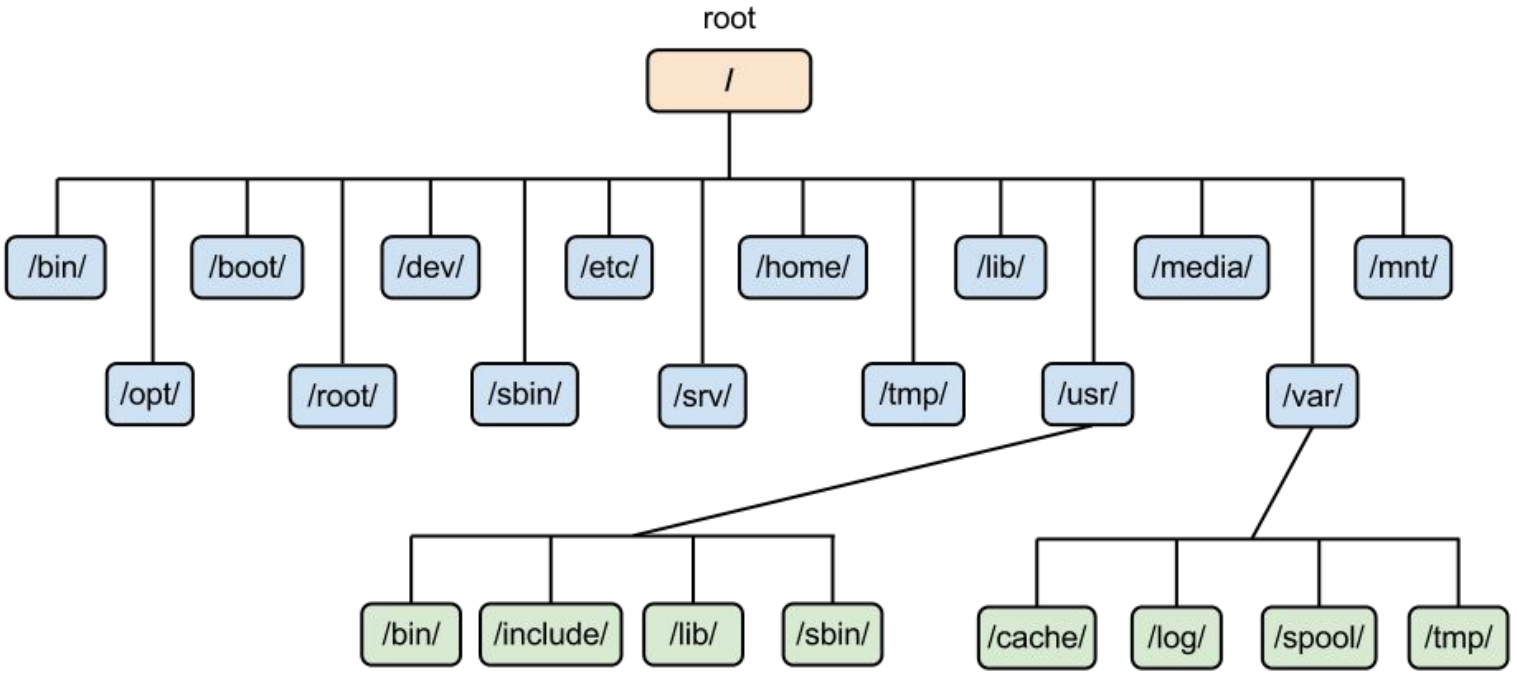
Welcome to Day 2

Day 2

- File system Hierarchy
- Folders and Directories
- Basic Commands
  - Moving and copying files and directories
  - Creating and deleting files and directories
  - Calendar and date
  - Listing and printing directories and content
  - Listing users and their information
  - Help and manual content


01
File System
Linux File System Hierarchy

Linux File System Hierarchy



The Father

/ Root

Deep Dive

File	Description
/bin	Essential command binaries (executables) needed for a system to boot and operate in single-user mode, including common commands like ls, cp, and mv.
/boot	Contains the boot loader files, including the kernel, initial RAM disk image, and boot loader configuration files.
/dev	Contains device nodes, which are special files that represent hardware devices such as disks, terminals, and printers.
/lib	Contains shared library files required by the binaries in /bin and /sbin. These libraries are essential for basic system functionality.

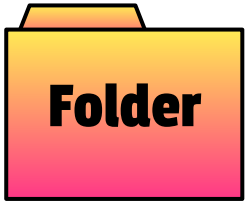
Deep Dive

File	Description
/sbin	Contains essential system binaries used by the system administrator for system maintenance tasks. Example: ifconfig (network configuration).
/media	Contains mount points for removable media such as USB drives, CDs, and DVDs.
/mnt	A temporary mount point for file systems. Administrators often use it to mount file systems temporarily.
/tmp	A directory for temporary files created by users and applications. Files in /tmp are typically deleted upon system reboot.

Deep Dive

File	Description
/etc	Contains system-wide configuration files and shell scripts that are used to boot and initialize the system. Examples include /etc/passwd
/var	Contains files that are expected to change in size and content over time, such as log files, mail spools, and print queues
/home	Contains the home directories of all users. Each user has a subdirectory within /home where they can store their personal files and settings.
/usr	Contains user programs and data. It has several subdirectories, including /usr/bin (user binaries), /usr/lib (libraries)

Difference Between Folder and Directory



- More commonly used in graphical user interfaces
- Ease of Use
- Visual Representation

- Used in command-line interfaces (CLIs) and programming.
- Structural and Hierarchical

02 Commands

Introduction to basic Linux commands

Structure

Command -[options] file.txt

Basic Commands [1]

01 **ls**

List

02 **mkdir**

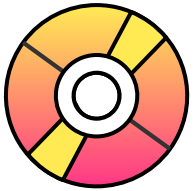
Make new directory

03 **pwd**

Print working directory

04 **cd**

Change directory



05 **Rmdir**

Remove empty directory

06 **Rm -r**

Remove files and directories

Basic Commands [2]

07 **touch**

Create new file

08 **cat**

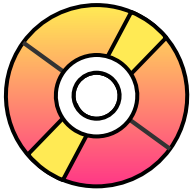
Concatenates and displays file content.

09 **whoami**

Displays the current logged-in user.

10 **cp**

Copy files



11 **mv**

Move or rename files

12 **Date \ cal**

Displays date and calendar

Basic Commands [3]

13 **man**

Manual

14 **help**

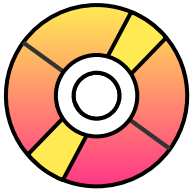
Helping content

15 **echo**

Displays text

16 **Echo $0**

Current shell working on



17 **whatis**

Describes commands

18 **who**

Displays information about all users currently logged into the system.

Exercises

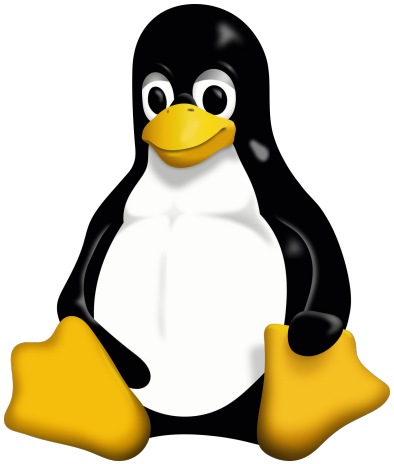
1- Run whatis on at least three other commands you are curious about.

2- Create a directory called **firstdir** and create 3 files inside of them

3- Add some text in one of the files and display it

Q/A Session

Thank you !



End of Day 2!

By Maya Mnaizel