Introduction to linux Commandline

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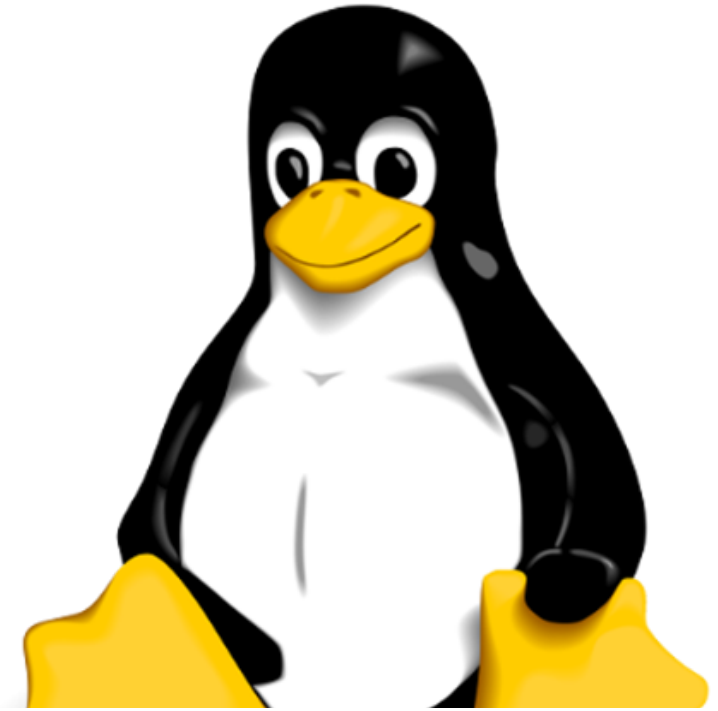
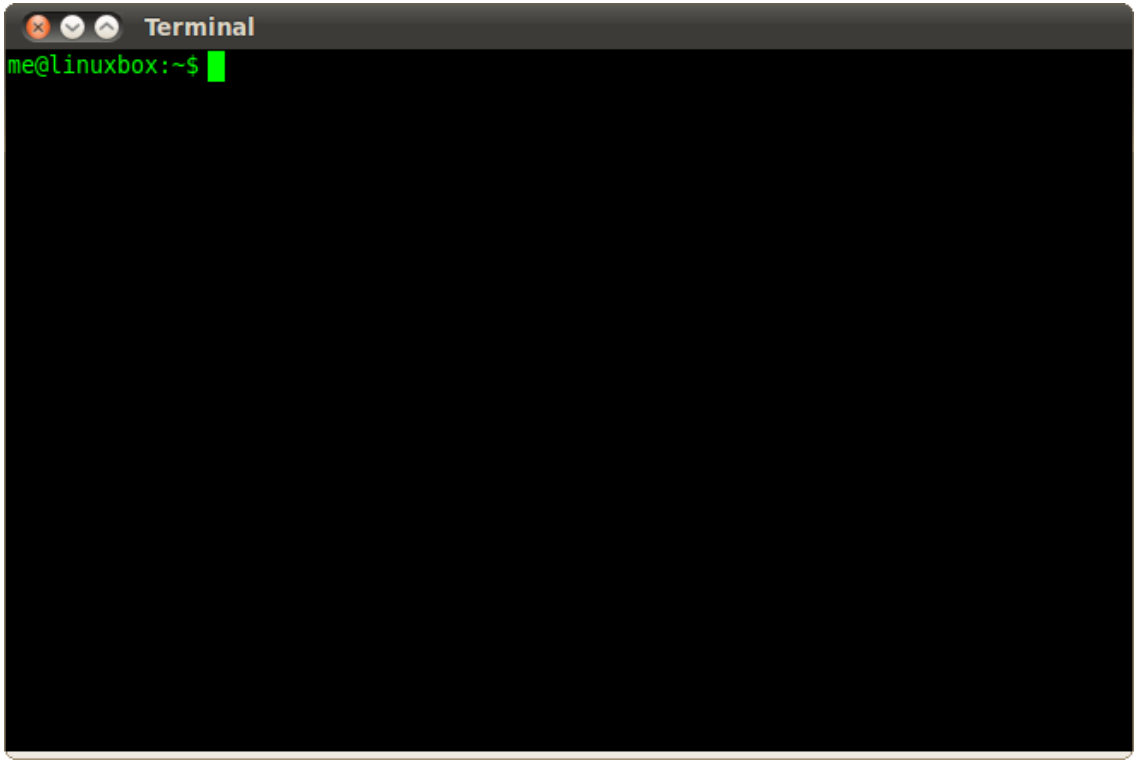


Requirements

Computer running Linux or MAC OSX

The terminal

The linux console can be access via the terminal utility



Working with directories

where am I ?

command: **pwd**

This command shows you which directory you are currently in

Example:

```
hessian@hessian:~$ pwd
/home/hessian
hessian@hessian:~$
```

Working with directories

Making a directory ?

command: **mkdir**

This command creates a directory

Example:

```
hessian@hessian:~$ mkdir  data
```

This will create the directory **data**

Going into a directory ?

command: **cd /path/to/directory**

This command change your current directory to the specified directory

Example:

```
hessian@hessian:~$ cd data
```

This will change your current directory to **data**

Showing what is in a directory

command: **ls /path/to/directory** or just **ls**

Example:

```
hessian@hessian:~/spark-1.3.1-bin-hadoop2.4$ ls
bin  CHANGES.txt  conf  data  ec2  examples  lib
```

This command will list the content of the current directory.

Deleting a directory

command: **rmdir /path/to/directory**

Example:

```
hessian@hessian:~/spark-1.3.1-bin-hadoop2.4$ rmdir lib
```

This command will delete the lib directory.

Working with files

Copying files

command: **cp /path/to/source/directory /path/to/dest/directory**

Example:

```
hessian@hessian:~/spark-1.3.1-bin-hadoop2.4$ cp  twitter.txt    twitter2.txt
```

This command will copy the contents of twitter.txt to the file twitter2.txt

Viewing the contents of file

command: **cat filename**

Example:

```
hessian@hessian:~/spark-1.3.1-bin-hadoop2.4$ cat  README.md

# Apache Spark

Spark is a fast and general cluster computing system for Big Data. It provides
high-level APIs in Scala, Java, and Python, and an optimized engine that
```

This command prints the content of the file to the terminal

Creating files

command: **touch filename**

Example:

```
hessian@hessian:~/spark-1.3.1-bin-hadoop2.4$ touch  temp.txt
```

This command creates a file called **temp.txt**

You can use the command **ls** to view the created file.

```
hessian@hessian:~/spark-1.3.1-bin-hadoop2.4$ ls
```

Deleting files

command: **rm filename**

Example:

```
hessian@hessian:~/spark-1.3.1-bin-hadoop2.4$ rm  temp.txt
```

This command deletes a file called **temp.txt**

You can verify that the file as been deleted with the command **ls**

Example

```
hessian@hessian:~/spark-1.3.1-bin-hadoop2.4$ ls
```

Renaming and moving files

command: **mv oldfile newfile**

Example:

```
hessian@hessian:~/spark-1.3.1-bin-hadoop2.4$ mv  temp1.txt  temp2.txt
```

This command moves the **temp1.txt** file to **temp2.txt** .

Conclusion

We have just covered the tip of the iceberg :-)

Learning more

1. Checkout the http://linuxcommand.org/
2. A good reference for data practitioners is Datascience at the commandline

Questions?