**DAY 6**

**LINUX INTRODUCTION**

Linux is an operating system, like macOS or Windows. It is also the most popular Open Source and free, as in freedom, operating system. It powers the vast majority of the servers that compose the Internet. It's the base upon which everything is built upon. But not just that. Android is based on (a modified version of) Linux. The Linux "core" (called kernel) was born in 1991 in Finland, and it went a really long way from its humble beginnings. It went on to be the kernel of the GNU Operating System, creating the duo GNU/Linux. There's one thing about Linux that corporations like Microsoft and Apple, or Google, will never be able to offer: the freedom to do whatever you want with your computer. They're actually going in the opposite direction, building walled gardens, especially on the mobile side. Linux is the ultimate freedom. Linux is an open source operating system (OS). It was originally conceived of and created as a hobby by **Linus Torvalds** in 1991

COMMANDS

**MAN (**Mannual**)**: The first command I want to introduce is a command that will help you understand all the other commands. Every time I don't know how to use a command, I type man to get the manual:

**MKDIR (**Make Directory) : You create folders using the mkdir command.(Ex: mkdir fruits)

You can create multiple folders with one command. (Ex: mkdir dogs cars )

You can also create multiple nested folders by adding the -p option. (Ex: mkdir -p fruits/apples)

**Pwd (** preesent working directory)

**Touch :** is used to create emply file

**CD** (change directory): is used to change a directory.

**CD.. :**  to come out of present directory.

**CD ../..** : to come out of 2 or more directories.

**CD- :** acts as recall between last 2 commands.

**Ls** : ls acts as a list of files and directoriesz

**LS -a :**  to let the hidden files & directories.

**LS-a**l : to lest the hidden files & directories in long format

**CAT** : used to display the content of a file on the screen

**Vi**  : is used to edit a file vice vi editor.

**ESC** : used to insert mode in vi editor

**ESC: wq! :** used to pause & quit the file - w-write ese small forward delete

**ESC :q! :** quit welthout saving-The content.

**q**-quit

**!**-forcefully

**ESC:Sete number** → which sets the number for a file

**ESC: Setnonumber** - which removes the number of st a file

**RMDIR** Just as you can create a folder using mkdir , you can delete a folder using

**MV:**  Once you have a file, you can move it around using the mv command. You specify the file current path, and its new path:

EX:touch test

mv pear new\_pear

**OPEN :** The open command lets you open a file using this

syntax: open <filename

**Find :** The find command can be used to find files or folders matching a particular search pattern. It searches recursively.

**CP(copy)**: used to copy from one file to another file

Syntax: cp file1 file2

**Echo :** The echo command does one simple job: it prints to the output the argument passed to it.

**RM:**  to remove file

**Password :** it comes the connection password

**Ping :** The ping command pings a specific network host, on the local network or on the Internet**.**

**Clear:** is used to clear the terminal

**history** : it can display all the history using

**export** The export command is used to export variables to child processes.

**Uname** : Calling uname without any options will return the Operating System codename: