

Linux basic commands

1. Directory operations

Name: cd

Syntax: cd [directory]

Description: The current working directory to the directory specified by "directory".

Example: enter the directory / usr / bin /:

cd / usr / bin

Name: ls

Syntax: ls [options] [pathname-list]

Description: display the file name within the directory and file name specified in the "pathname-list"

Example: List all names in the current working directory is s at the beginning of the file:

ls s *

Name: pwd

Syntax: pwd

Description: Displays the absolute path of the current directory.

Name: mkdir

Syntax: mkdir [options] dirName

Description: create name is dirName subdirectory.

Example: In the working directory, create a subdirectory named AA:

mkdir AA

Name: rmdir

Syntax: rmdir [-p] dirName

Description: delete empty directories.

Example: to delete the working directory, subdirectory named AA:

rmdir AA

2 file operations

Name: cp

Syntax: cp [options] file1 file2

Description: Copy the file file1 to file2.

Common options:-r copy the entire directory

Example: aaa copy (existing), and named bbb:

cp aaa bbb

Name: mv

Syntax: mv [options] source ... directory

Description: Rename the file, or the number of files to another directory.

Example: aaa renamed as bbb:

mv aaa bbb

Name: rm

Syntax: rm [options] name ...

Description: delete files and directories.

Commonly used options:-f to force delete files

Example: Remove all but the suffix named c file

`rm *.c`

Name: cat

Syntax: `cat [options] [file-list]`

Description: standard output connection, display a list of files in the file-list file

Example 1: Displays the contents of file1 and file2

`cat file1 file2`

Example 2: file1 and file2 merged into file3

`cat file1 file2 > file3`

Name: more

Syntax: `more [options] [file-list]`

Description: standard output is connected to the paging file in the file list file-list

Example: paging file AAA

`more AAA`

Name: head

Syntax: `head [options] [file-list]`

Description: Display the initial part of the file in the list of files in the file-list, the default display 10 lines;

Example: the initial part of the file AAA

`head AAA`

Name: tail

Syntax: `tail [options] [file-list]`

Description: Displays the tail of the list of files in the file-list file; default display 10 lines;

Example: tail file AAA

`tail AAA`

Name: ln

Syntax: `ln [options] existing-file new-file`

`ln [options] existing-file-list directory`

Description: create a link named "existing-file" new-file

, Created with the same name for each file contained in the existing-file-list "link in the directory catalog

Commonly used options: -f, regardless of whether the new-file exists, create links

-S to create a soft link

Example 1: To establish the soft connection temp.soft, point Chapter3

`ln -s Chapter3 temp.soft`

Example 2: for all the files and subdirectories in the examples directory to create a soft connection

`ln -s ~ / linuxbook / examples / * / home / faculty / linuxbook / examples`

Name: chmod

Syntax: `chmod [option] mode file-list`

Description: read, write, or execute permissions change or set the parameters in the file-list

Example: Add file job executable permissions

`chmod +x job`

Name: tar

Syntax: `tar [option] [files]`

Description: The backup file. Can be used to create a backup file or restore a backup file.

Example 1: a backup test directory the file named test.tar.gz, executable commands:

```
tar-zcvf test.tar.gz test
```

Example 2: Unzip the the associated test.tar.gz file, executable commands:

```
tar-zxvf test.tar.gz
```

3.

Name: echo

Syntax: echo \$ variable

Description: Displays the value of the variable variable.

Example 1: Display the current user's PATH value

```
echo $ PATH
```

Name: ps

Syntax: \$ ps [options]

Description: The active process is used to view the current system

Example 1: display all current processes

```
ps-aux
```

Name: kill

Syntax: \$ kill [-signal] pid

Description: terminates the specified process

Example 1: the process of termination of 1511

```
kill 1511
```

Name : ssh

Syntax :\$ssh username@hostname