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Questions

- **What is a graphical user interface (GUI)?**

A set of programs that allows a user to interact with the computer system via icons, windows, and various other elements.

- **What is a desktop environment?**

Is an implementation of the desktop metaphor made of a bundle of programs running on top of a computer operating system, which shares a common GUI.

- **What is the command line interface (CLI)?**

Is a software mechanism you to use to interact with your OS using your keyboard.

- **How do I access command line interface?**

There are two ways to access the CLI, through a Terminal Emulator and Linux Console

- **What is a Virtual console?**

It is a terminal session that runs in Linux system memory.

- **What is a terminal emulator?**

Is a program that *allows you to access the Linux CLI when using the GUI.*

- **What is Bash?**

The GNU Bash shell is a program that provides interactive access to the Linux system.

- **What is the shell prompt?**

Whenever we launch the terminal, we might see something like this: `bash --version`

This is a shell prompt and it will appear whenever the shell is ready to accept input.

Command definitions

- `echo`: It prints a line of text to the screen
 - Example: `echo "Hello Class"`
- `clear`: It deletes all the commands previously used in the terminal.
- `date`: It is a time and date command that displays current date and time (can be used for other tasks as well.)
- `free`: It displays the amount of RAM/Memory used and free.

- `uname`: It shows basic information about your system such as: kernel, OS, architecture, etc...
- `history`: It is a command that shows all of the previously used commands in the terminal, in the order that they were used.
- `man` (Manual): These are documentation files that describe Linux shell commands, executable programs, system calls, special files, and so forth. They are not step by step guides, but instead quick references.
 - Example: `man echo`
- `tldr`: It is another help command, it is similar to `cheat` but it is available via APT and keeps a local cache.
 - Example: `tldr -u`
- `cheat`: It is a collection of cheat sheets.
 - Example/usage: `cheat git`
- `hostname`: It displays the computer name.
 - Example/usage: `hostname`
- `df`: It displays the amount of disk space available/used on entire file systems/partitions.
- `du`: Displays the amount of space used by specific files or directions.
- `figlet`: It displays text in large ASCII letters.