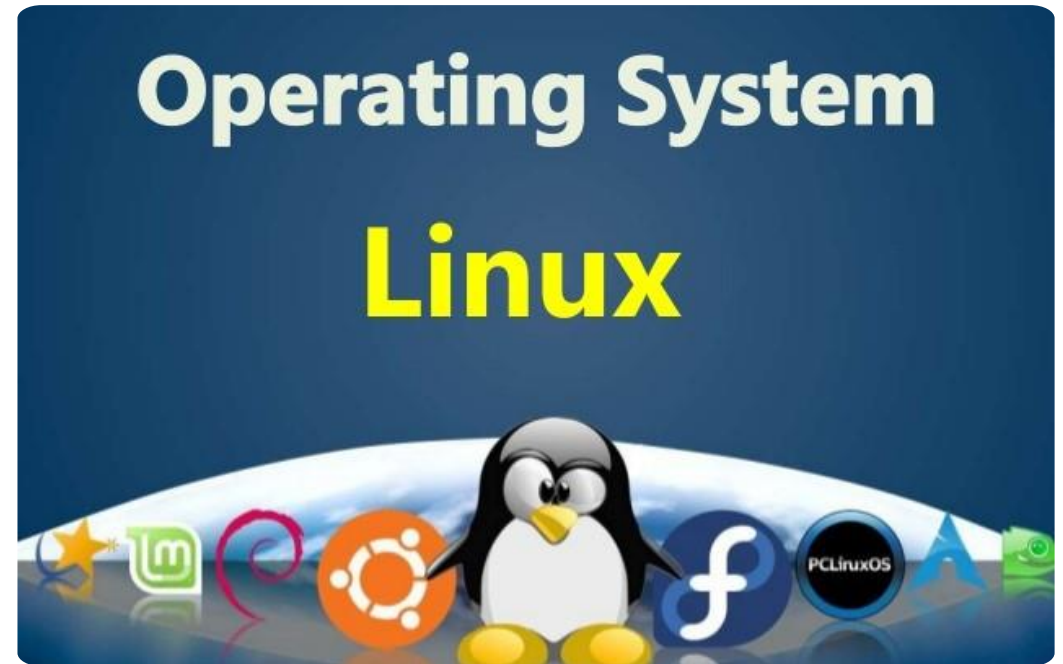



Introduction to Linux 3





Which two are defined as user interface?

- A. GUI**
- B. CLI**
- C. GNU**



Answer

A. GUI

B. CLI

GNU is not an interface, it is an extensive collection of free software, which can be used as an operating system or can be used in parts with other operating systems. The use of the completed GNU tools led to the family of operating systems popularly known as Linux.



Table of Contents

Linux Basic Commands

Lab: Linux Commands

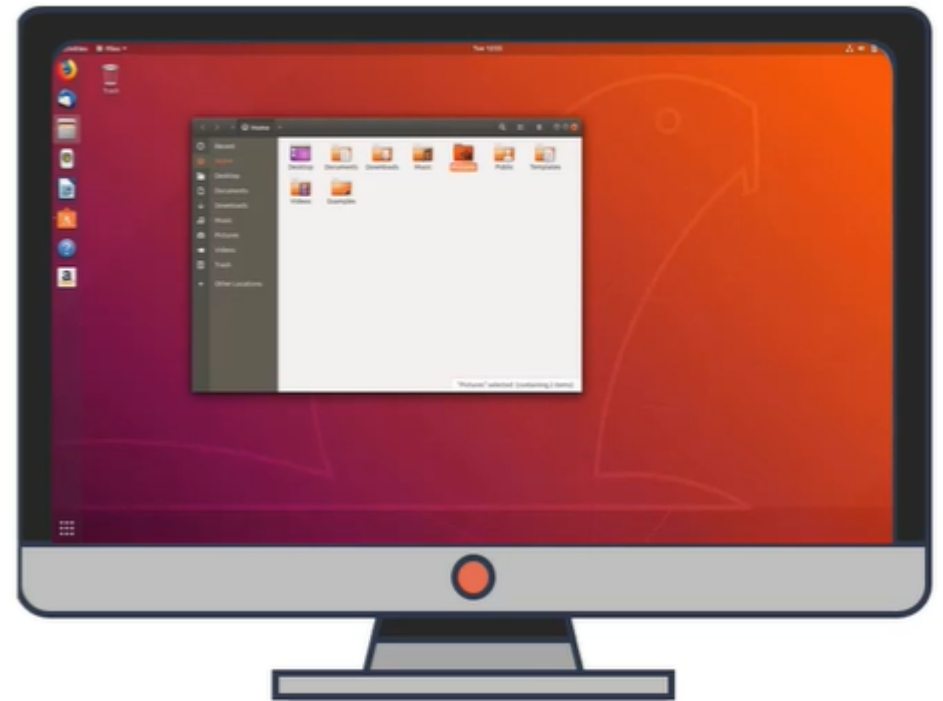
Bash Shell

Lab: Bash Shell

Shell



Ubuntu Desktop /
Graphical View



Linux Shell

```
$ echo Hello
```

```
Hello
```

```
$
```

The Home Directory



Allen

/

home



Michael

/home/allen

Important

code1

Payroll.txt

/home/michael

Directory1

file1

file2

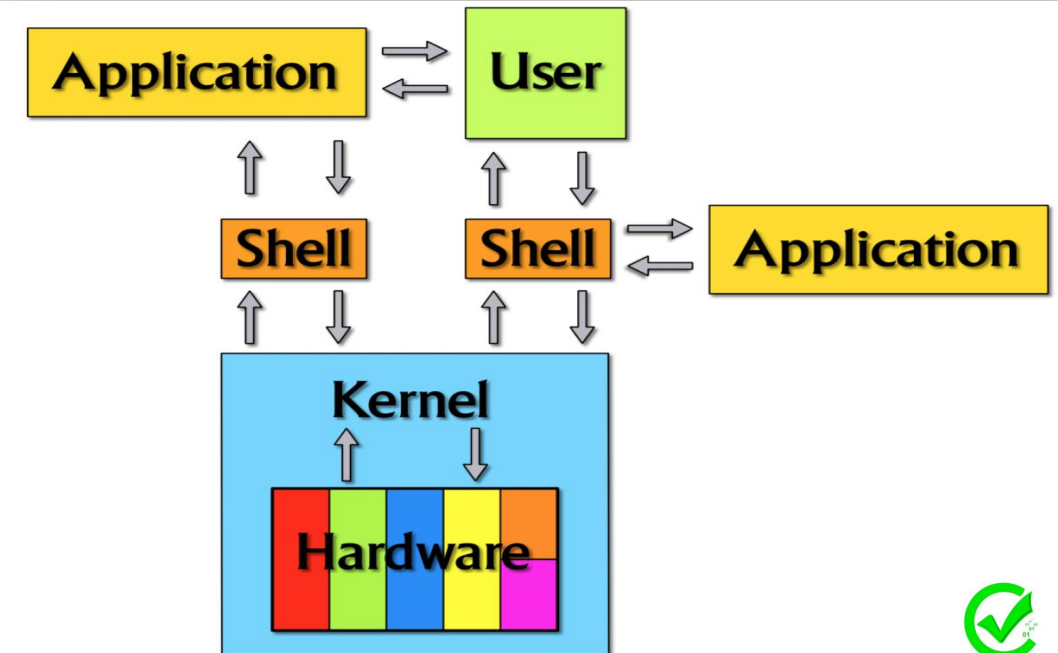
Shell

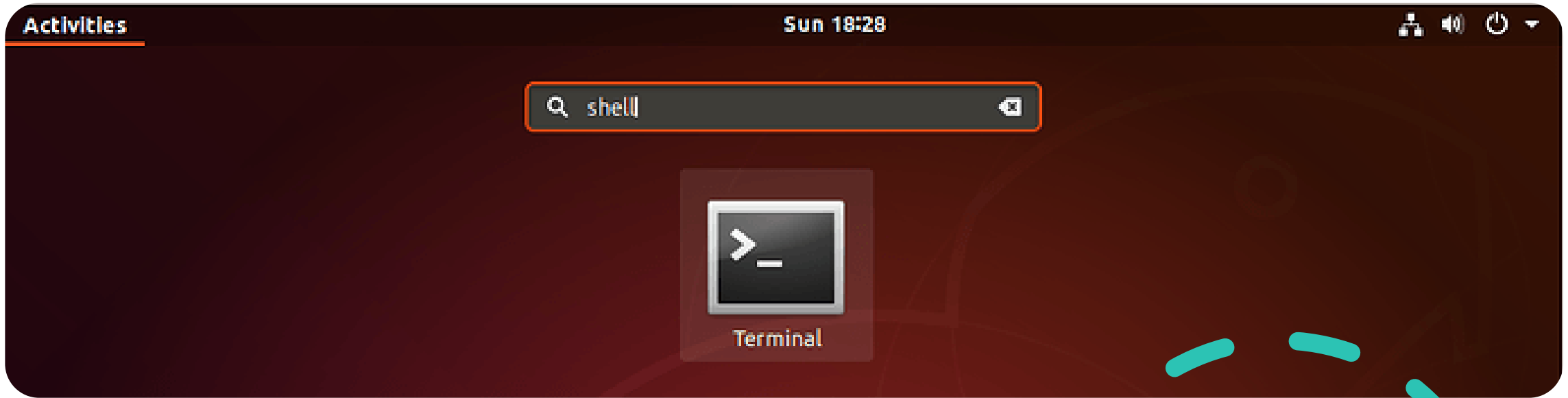
A **Shell** provides you with an interface to the Unix system. It gathers input from you and executes programs based on that input. When a program finishes executing, it displays that program's output.

Shell is an environment in which we can run our commands, programs, and shell scripts. There are different flavors of a shell, just as there are different flavors of operating systems. Each flavor of shell has its own set of recognized commands and functions.



BASH
THE BOURNE-AGAIN SHELL





Opening a terminal

Under Activities typing the first few letters of “terminal”, “command”, “prompt” or “shell”.

Linux systems use the same default keyboard shortcut to start it: **Ctrl-Alt-T**

Hostname

Username

\$ normal user
privileged user - root -

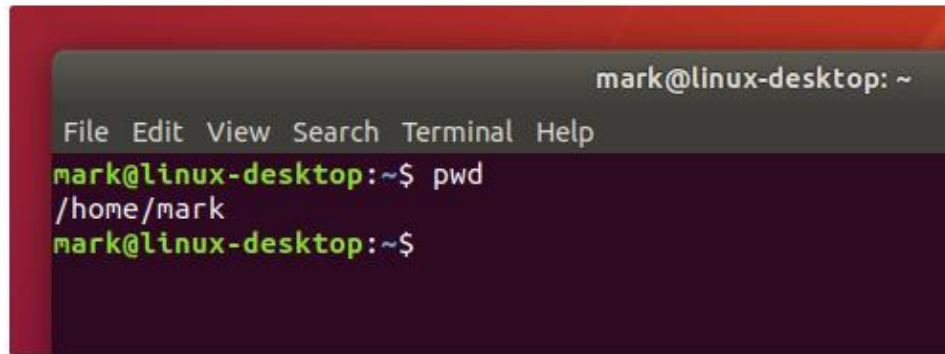
Current
working
directory

Command Prompt

~ (tilda) the current user's home directory

```
pwd
```

You should see a directory path printed out (probably something like `/home/YOUR_USERNAME`), then another copy of that odd bit of text.

A terminal window titled 'mark@linux-desktop: ~' with a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Search, Terminal, Help). The prompt is 'mark@linux-desktop:~\$'. The command 'pwd' has been entered and executed, resulting in the output '/home/mark'. The prompt is now 'mark@linux-desktop:~\$'.

```
mark@linux-desktop: ~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
mark@linux-desktop:~$ pwd  
/home/mark  
mark@linux-desktop:~$
```

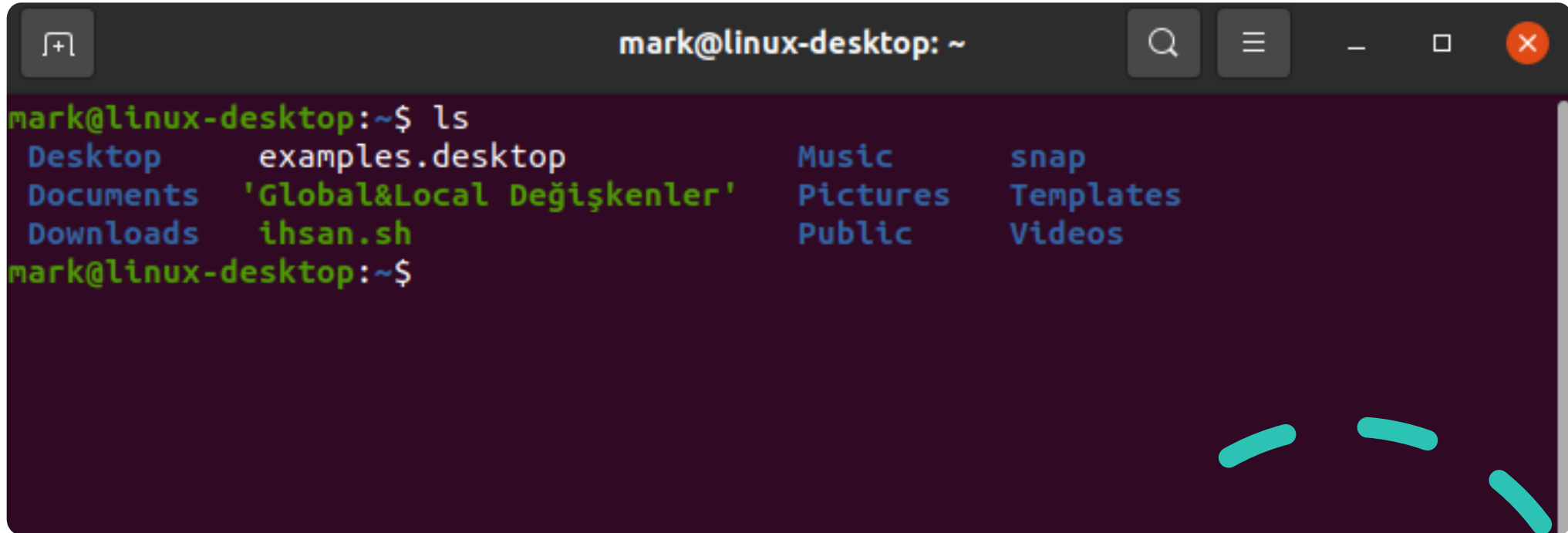
Shell Commands

*All in lower case, before pressing
the Enter or Return key to run it.*



<https://ubuntu.com/tutorials/command-line-for-beginners#1-overview>

List all files and folders



A terminal window titled 'mark@linux-desktop: ~' with standard window controls. The terminal shows the command 'ls' being executed, resulting in a multi-column listing of files and directories. The output is as follows:

```
mark@linux-desktop:~$ ls
Desktop      examples.desktop      Music          snap
Documents    'Global&Local Değişkenler' Pictures        Templates
Downloads    ihsan.sh              Public          Videos
mark@linux-desktop:~$
```

« ls »

command

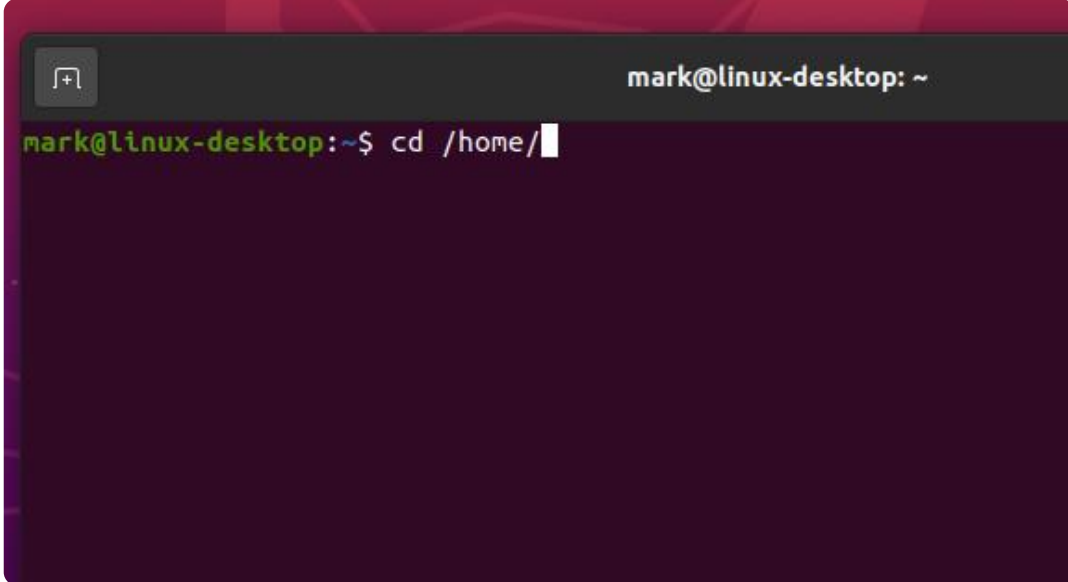
- ls
 - ls -l
 - ls -al
- Or ls -la

Shell Commands

All in lower case, before pressing the Enter or Return key to run it.

You can change the working directory using the `cd` command, an abbreviation for 'change directory'. Try typing the following:

```
cd /
```

A terminal window titled 'mark@linux-desktop: ~' with a dark background. The prompt 'mark@linux-desktop:~\$' is shown in green, followed by the command 'cd /home/' in white. A white cursor is at the end of the command.

```
mark@linux-desktop:~$ cd /home/
```



« cd and clear » commands

- **cd /** change directory to the root directory
- **cd ~** change directory to the user's home directory
 OR just cd OR cd home/user OR cd /home/user
- **cd ~/Desktop** change directory to the user's desktop directory
- **cd ..** change current directory to one level-up directory
- **cd ../..** change current directory to two level-up directory
- **clear** clear the console screen **OR ctrl+L**



« mkdir » command

- mkdir



Shell

<https://kahoot.it>

