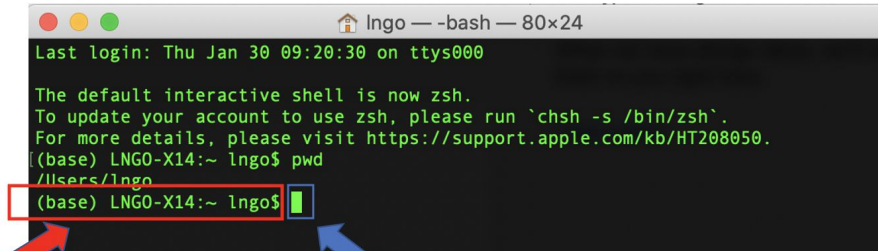# Introduction to Linux Command Line Interface (Terminal)

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# Linux Terminal

- Remote access
- Linux terminal is the CLI interface to interact with Linux-based systems.



- This portion is called the prompt, indicating the place where users can be gin typing in command.
- The last character of the prompt (before the user-input commands) is often a $ or # sign.

- This is the cursor. A flashing cursor indicating that it is now possible to type in commands.
- After finish typing a command, the user must hit the Enter key to tell the terminal to begin executing that command.

# Linux Terminal

- REPL
    - READ
    - EVALUATE
    - PRINT
    - LOOP

# Exercise

- In a terminal, types "Hello, World" and hits Enter.
    - What happens?
- In a terminal, types echo "Hello, World" and hits Enter.
    - What happens?
- Make the terminal display another message.

# Directory and File Structures

- **Path**: a sequence of directories connected together by the slash "/" character.
    - The root directory of a Linux (or Unix-based) file system is also represented by a "/".
    - **Absolute path**.
    - R**elative path**.
- **Working directory**: "**pwd**".
- Special designations:
    - "~": Users home directory
    - ".": The current directory.
    - "..": The directory one level above the current directory.
- To view directory and file contents, we can use the "**ls**" command (listing).

# Navigating inside the Linux filesystem

- Terminal-based
- Command: "**cd**"

# Create Directories

- `mkdir`
- `mkdir -p`

# Create and edit files with nano

# Delete file and directories

- `rm`
- `rm -R`
- `rm -Rf`