

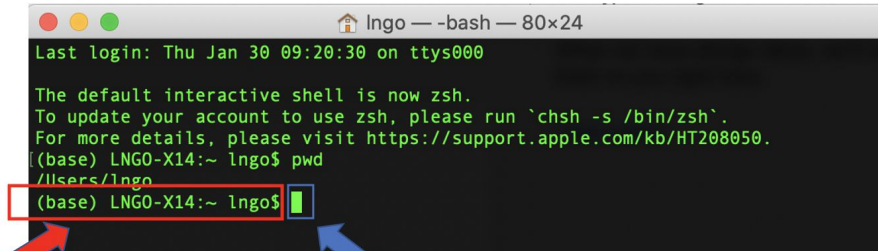


Introduction to Linux Command Line Interface (Terminal)

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Linux Terminal

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



```
lingo — bash — 80x24
Last login: Thu Jan 30 09:20:30 on ttys000

The default interactive shell is now zsh.
To update your account to use zsh, please run `chsh -s /bin/zsh`.
For more details, please visit https://support.apple.com/kb/HT208050.
(base) LINGO-X14:~ lingo$ pwd
/Users/lingo
(base) LINGO-X14:~ lingo$
```

- This portion is called the prompt, indicating the place where users can begin 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.**
 - **Relative 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

```
GNU nano 2.0.6                               File: test.txt                               Modified

This is some texts. |

[ New File ]

^G Get Help      ^O WriteOut      ^R Read File      ^Y Prev Page      ^K Cut Text      ^C Cur Pos
^X Exit          ^J Justify       ^W Where Is       ^V Next Page      ^U UnCut Text    ^T To Spell
```




Delete file and directories

- `rm`

- `rm -R`

- `rm -Rf`