#### LinuxChixLA

LinuxChix Los Angeles Be polite, Be Helpful

LinuxChix is a community for women who like Linux and for anyone who wants to support women in computing. We are an international group of Free Software users and developers, founded in 1999 with the aim of supporting women in technology specifically free and open source technology.



http://linuxchixla.org

Twitter: (Sharon) @smichelleism

Google+: (Jill) https://plus.google.com/106856186739549581615/

Website: (Betty) http://www.99alliancegroup.com/

#### LinuxChixLA

https://www.socallinuxexpo.org/

LinuxChix Los Angeles **Be polite, Be Helpful** 

#### **UPCOMING EVENTS**

Web Server Instation/Cloud Services - Watch our mailing list and Meetup page for more information	TBD	TBD
SoCal Code Camp - https://www.socalcodecamp.com/	USC	December 2-3
Southern California Linux Expo (SCALE)	Pasadena	March 8-11

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https://lifehacker.com/5633909/who-needs-a-mouse-learn-to-use-the-command-line-for-almost-anything

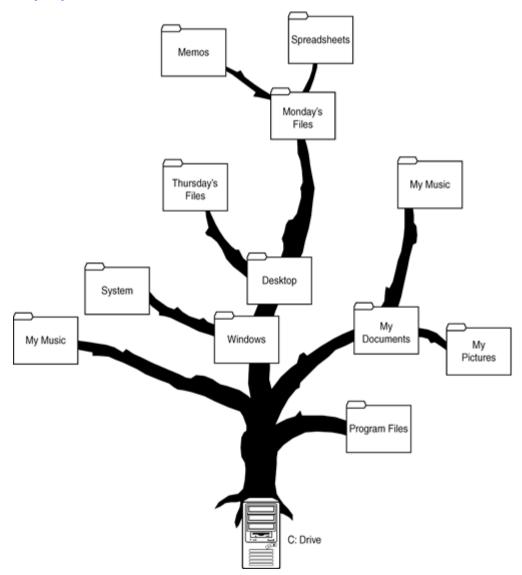
- Why the Command Line Interface (CLI)?
  - Linux is EVERYWHERE
  - The Graphical User Interface (GUI) is not (always) available to interaction with remote servers
  - You will be presented with a CLI sometime in your career as a Dev.

http://linuxcommand.org/lc3\_lts0010.php

- The "Terminal" is not a fatal disease.
  - It is a program which allows you to interact with the shell. The default shell on most Linux distributions is BASH (Bourne Again Shell).
  - Other shell's include ksh, sh, zsh, etc.
- The shell is a program that takes your commands (CLI) and passes them on to the OS for execution.
  - Working with the shell in a terminal window is where you'll be headed for the remainder of the this event!

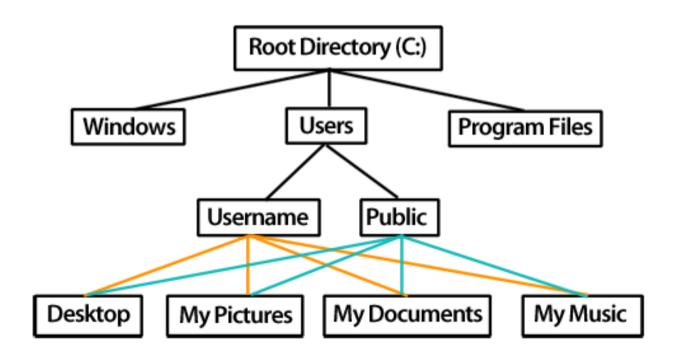
http://linuxcommand.org/lc3\_lts0040.php

Tree Structure
 Windows



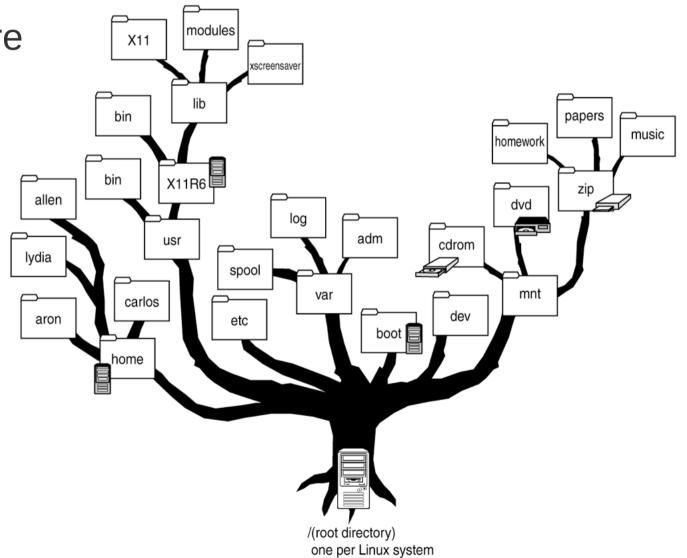
http://linuxcommand.org/lc3\_lts0040.php

Top Down Structure Windows



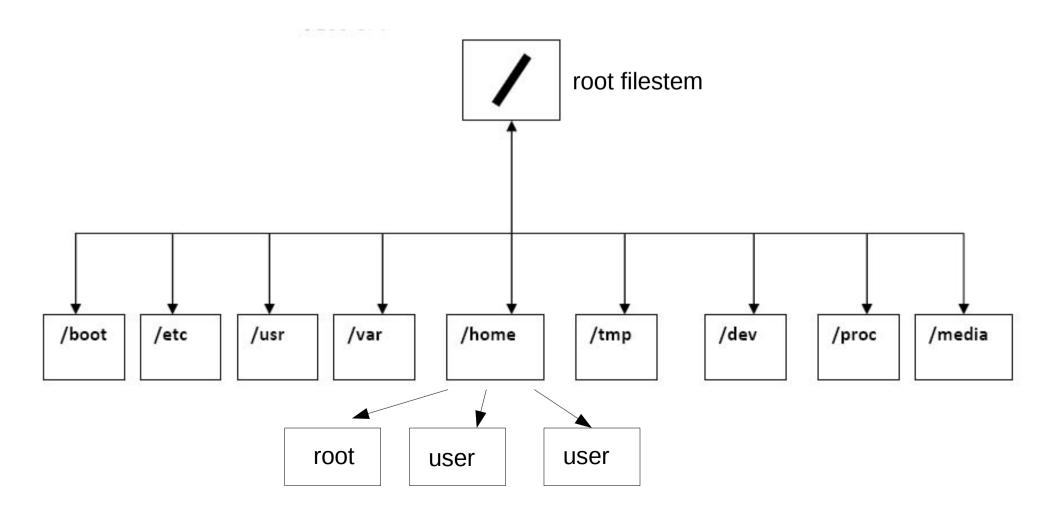
http://linuxcommand.org/lc3\_lts0040.php

 Tree Structure Linux

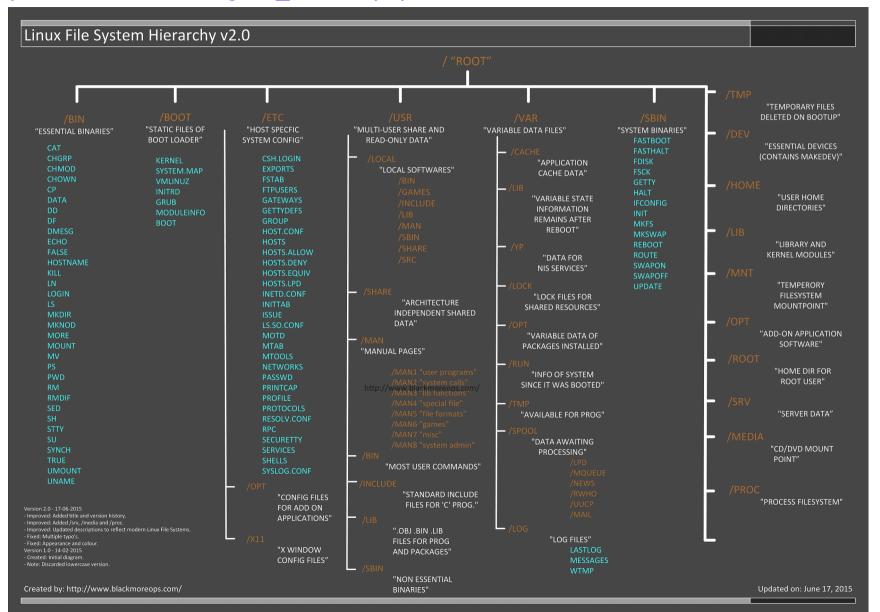


http://linuxcommand.org/lc3\_lts0040.php

Top Down Structure Linux



http://linuxcommand.org/lc3\_lts0040.php



http://linuxcommand.org/lc3\_lts0030.php

- Looking around
  - Is (lists files and directories)
  - less <filename> (what's inside)
  - file <filename> (what type of file is it)
  - clear (clears the terminal)

CASE Matters! Linux commands are case sensitive, i.e., 'LS' is not the same is 'ls'

http://linuxcommand.org/lc3\_lts0030.php

- Options to commands
  - √ |s -a
    - · -a option shows the "hidden" files
  - ✓ |S -
    - · -l option shows long listing
  - √ Is -la
    - You can combine options

http://linuxcommand.org/lc3\_lts0030.php

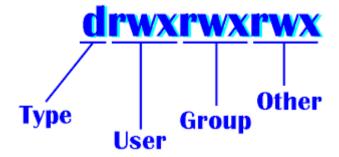
Triplet permissions (Owner, Group, Everyone)

√ | S - |

```
-rw----- 1 bshotts bshotts 576 Apr 17 1998 weather.txt drwxr-xr-x 6 bshotts bshotts 1024 Oct 9 1999 web_page -rw-rw-r-- 1 bshotts bshotts 276480 Feb 11 20:41 web_site.tar -rw------ 1 bshotts bshotts 5743 Dec 16 1998 xmas_file.txt
```

https://www.linux.com/learn/understanding-linux-file-permissions https://ryanstutorials.net/linuxtutorial/permissions.php

- Triplet permissions (User, Group, Others)
  - ✓ UGO
- RWX
  - Read Write eXecute



https://unix.stackexchange.com/questions/19451/difference-between-help-info-and-man-command

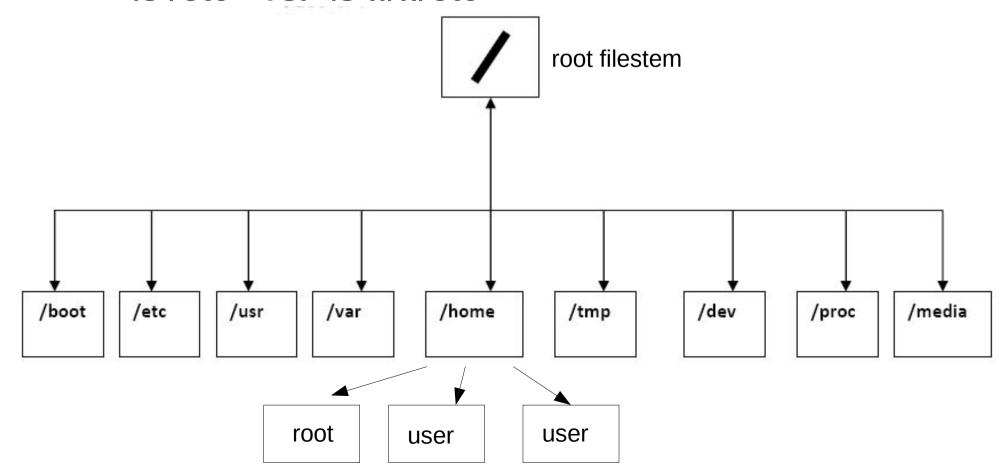
- Getting more information
  - - man <command>
    - · man -k
    - · apropos
  - ✓ Help
    - · <command> --help or -h
  - Info
    - · info <command>

http://linuxcommand.org/lc3\_lts0020.php

- Getting Around
  - cd <directory> (changes to a new directories)
    - the . directory (current)
    - the .. directory (parent)
    - always go home with cd or cd ~
    - · return from whence you came with cd -
  - pwd (print working directory, "Where am I?")

http://linuxcommand.org/lc3\_lts0020.php

- Absolute vs. Relative
  - ✓ Is /etc vs. Is ../../etc



http://linuxcommand.org/lc3\_lts0050.php

- Changing things up
  - cp (copy files and directories)
    - cp <filename> <filename>
    - cp -i
    - cp -r
  - rm (removes files)
    - rm <filename>
  - mv (moves, aka renames, files and directories)
    - mv <filename> <filename>

rm -r -f (DANGER WILL ROBINSON!)

- Changing things up
  - rmdir (removes EMPTY directories)
    - rmdir -p
  - mkdir (makes directories)
    - mkdir -p

rm -r -f (DANGER WILL ROBINSON!)

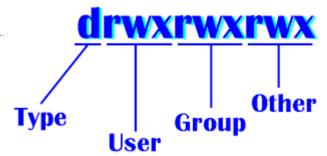
https://www.tecmint.com/13-basic-cat-command-examples-in-linux/

- Looking Inside
  - less <filename> (file pager)
  - cat <filename> (concatenate)
    - cat -n
    - cat > test.txt
    - cat >> test.txt
  - head
  - ✓ tail

http://linuxcommand.org/lc3\_lts0090.php

- Permissions Redux
  - whoami
  - su (Super user)
  - sudo (Super user Do)

http://linuxcommand.org/lc3\_lts0090.php



- Permissions Redux
  - chmod (CHange, or modify, a file/directory access permissions)
    - chmod o+w <filename/directory> gives write permissions to Others
  - chown (CHange file/directory owner)
    - · chown <from> <to> <filename/directory>
  - chgrp (CHange file/directory group)
    - · chgrp <from> <to> <filename/directory>