

COMMON LINUX COMMANDS

1	cd	Stands for "change directory"
	cd /home/gope/twerk	 cd current directory cd go to above directory in hierarchy /home/gopedir/ed (currently in ed) - cmd will take to gopedir b/c it is above/before current dir cd ~ - default home directory cd - previous directory you were in
2	ls la /homo/gopo	lists all files in the directory
	ls -la /home/gope	ls -a (all) - shows all file names that start with because they are hidden ls -l (long) - Shows detailed info like file permission, number of links, owner name, file size/stamp, modified date etc ls -la - Combination of -a and -l
3	touch [filename] touch gopefile	Used to create new files, updates the timestamps of files
4	file file gopefile.gif	Used to determine the actual file type and description of the file (in linux files do not confirm to their file ext.) gope.js is can be any file not just JS
5	cat cat gopefile gopefile2	See the contents of a file(s) (small files), stands for concatenate because it can combine the contents of multiple files.
6	less less gopefile	Shows the file in a page format q - quit g - beginning of page

		G - end of page /search - search for specific text h - get help of using less cmd
7	history	Look at all the previous commands
8	!!	Run the previous command you entered
9	clear	Clears the display
10	TAB key (may not work)	Used to autocomplete file gope - will open gopefile because it is the only file in the dir that is named that
11	ср	Copy files
12	Wild cards	* - represents all character/strings ls *.gif /home/gope - lists all .gif files in gope ? - represents a single character ls *.??g - lists all files like jpg and png, but not mpeg b/c it is four chars. ls ?x*.png - all png files with second letter i [] - defines a range ls [a-z] - list all files with names a or z ls [^a-z] - lists all files that are not name a or z, note the use of the caret ^
13	Flags	-r - (recursive) used to copy or remove all files (children) within a dir (including the dir) cp ir Gopedir/ home/gope -i - used to prompt the user before overwriting or deleting files -b - used to make a backup of a file which is overwritten, renames the file with ~ mv -b gopefile /home/gopedir - will overwrite the file 'gopefile' that is in gopedir and make a backup of it.

		 -p - parent flag, used to make subdirectories inside a dir mkdir -p /gopedir2/chrisplap/nut - makes two dir inside the parent dir (gopedir2) -f - forcefully remove all files even those that are write protected
14	mv	used to move or rename a file mv gopefile gopetwerk - gopefile is renamed to gopetwerk
		mv gopefile gope2 /home/gopedir - gopefile and gope2 are moved to gopedir
15	mkdir	make directory
		mkdir gopedir2 gopetwerk - makes two dir called gopedir2 and gopetwerk
16	rm	remove
		rmdir gopedir - directories cannot be removed directly, have to use a different but similar cmd
		rm -r gopedir - also works, because it will remove all files inside the dir and the dir itself
17	find	Used to look for certain files and dirs, must specify the directory of the file
		-type - specific type of file -name - specify the name of the file
		find -type d -name gopedir - looks for the type directory defined by 'd' named 'gopedir'
18	help	used to get help with a particular command

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		help rm - will give a brief description of 'rm' command and all the flags that can be used with it
19	man	Brings up the manual for a command with in-depth description man rm - will bring up the manual for the 'rm'
		command including the flags
20	alias	used to assign aliases to long commands
		alias gope = 'ls -la' - will create gope as an alias for list -la command
		unalias gope - will remove 'gope' as an alias
21	Head out commands	exit - exit the terminal logout - logout of linux reboot - reboot the computer

https://linuxjourney.com/ - Learn command line https://bellard.org/jslinux/ - online LINUX terminal