TRYBE
Modulo I - Introdução ao Desenvolvimento Web

Bloco 1 – Unix, Bash e Shell Script

1) UNIX & Bash

Command	Meaning
`ls`	list files and directories
`ls -a`	list all files and directories
`mkdir`	make a directory
`cd directory`	change to named directory
`cd`	change to home-directory
`cd ~`	change to home-directory
`cd ..`	change to parent directory
`pwd`	display the path of the current directory

Command	Meaning
`cp file1 file2`	copy file1 and call it file2
`mv file1 file2`	move or rename file1 to file2
`rm file`	remove a file
`rmdir directory`	remove a directory
`cat file`	display a file
`less file`	display a file a page at a time
`head file`	display the first few lines of a file
`tail file`	display the last few lines of a file
`grep 'keyword' file`	search a file for keywords
`wc file`	count number of lines/words/characters in file

wc -l for lines, wc -w for words
grep -i (ignore upper lower case) -v (lines that do not match) -n (put line number that match) -c (total count of matched lines)
[n] for next / ctrl+d get out of cat / > **to redirect output** / >> **to add output**

Command	Meaning
`*`	match any number of characters
`?`	match one character
`man command`	read the online manual page for a command
`whatis command`	brief description of a command
`apropos keyword`	match commands with keyword in their man pages

Wilcard: ls *list (starting with) list*(ending with)

Command	Meaning
`command > file`	redirect standard output to a file
`command >> file`	append standard output to a file
`command < file`	redirect standard input from a file
`command1 | command2`	pipe the output of command1 to the input of command2
`cat file1 file2 > file0`	concatenate file1 and file2 to file0
`sort`	sort data
`who`	list users currently logged in

Symbol	Meaning
u	user
g	group
o	other
a	all
r	read
w	write (and delete)
x	execute (and access directory)
+	add permission
-	take away permission

chmod (change access rights)
https://chmod-calculator.com/
Processes: ps, to see unique number, bg background, fg foreground, kill.
curl (take file online)
find (search acoording to parameters)
(**locate** different database previously built))
history (see story of commands)
echo (show messages)

2) Shell Script

Criar e acessar arquivo
touch arquivo.sh
chmod +x arquivo.sh
nano arquivo.sh
#!/bin/bash
./arquivo.sh

Declarar variavel
variavel="valor"

Condicional
if then elif then else fi

Variável comando
alias listar="ls -l"
var=$()

Cuidado syntax: espaços
[espaço]
colado=colado

Imprimir
echo "mensagem"
read mensagem
read -p "mensagem" mensagem (para passar mensagem diretamente)
printf $mensagem (como echo mas na mesma linha)

echo $? (para saber se último comando teve sucesso, resposta 0, caso contrário, resposta 127)

Calculadora no bash
bc
scale=n (n sendo o número de decimais desejado)

Comentário no Shell
#

Estrutura FOR
for var in range
do
done

Argumento/paramêtro
script.sh param1 param2 param3

- **$0** – Retorna o nome do script que foi executado
- **$N** – Onde N é um número, corresponde ao argumento passado (1 = primeiro argumento, 2 = segundo argumento, 3 = terceiro argumento, etc)
- **$*** – Retorna todos os argumentos de uma vez.
- **$#** – Retorna a quantidade de argumentos passado para o script. (*argc*)
  - **$@** - retorna quantidade ilimitada

SITES:
Todos comandos https://aurelio.net/shell/canivete/
Normas de Datas https://www.cyberciti.biz/faq/linux-unix-formatting-dates-for-display/

Exemplos de softwares de shell:
bash, fish, oh my zsh