* Chap :- 6 Command Line operation *

* Learning objectives

- Use the command line to Perform operation in Linux.

- Search for files.

- Create and manage files.

- Install and update software.

* Introduction to the command line

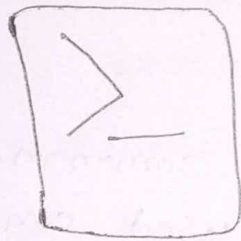→ Linux system administrators spend a significat amount of their time at command line Prompt.

→ They often automate and troubleshoot task in this text environment.

→ The command line interface Provides the following advantages

- No GUI overhead is incurred.

- virtually any and every task can be accomplished while sitting at the command line.

- You can implement script for often used (or easy to forget) tasks and series of procedures.

- You can sign into remote machine anywhere on the internet.

- You can initiate graphical application directly from the command line instead of hunting through menus.

- while graphical tools may vary among Linux distribution, the command line interface does not.

* Using a Text Terminal on the Graphical Desktop.

→ A terminal emulator Program emulates (simulates) a standalone terminal within a window on the desktop.

→ By this we mean it behaves essentially as if you were logging into the machine at Pure text terminal, with no running graphical interface.

→ most terminal emulator programs support
multiple terminal sessions by opening
tabs or window.

→ By default, on Gnome desktop environments,
the gnome-terminal application is used
to emulate a text-mode terminal
in a window. other available terminal
programs include.

- xterm

- konsole (default on KDE)

- terminator

* Some Basic Utilities

→ There are some basic command line
utilities that are used constantly.

- Cat :- used to type out a file (or combine
files).

- head :- used to show the first few
lines of a file.

- tail :- used to show the last few
lines of a file.

- man :- used to view documentation.

* The command Line

--> most input lines entered at the shell
prompt have three basic elements:

- Command
- options
- Arguments

--> The command is the name of the Program
or script you are executing. It may
be followed by one or more options
(or switches) that modify what command
may do.

--> options usually start with one or two
dashes for example -P or --Print, in
order to differentiate them from
arguments, which represent what the
command operates.

--> However, Plenty of command have no
options, nor arguments or neither.

--> In addition other elements (such as setting
environment variable) can also appear on
the command line when launching a
task.