Terminal Mastery Guide – Partha's Personalized Handbook

This guide consolidates **all 11 terminal sections** you've mastered, along with key commands, explanations, and **practice questions** for each section.

→Section 1: Basic Navigation & Files

EKey Commands

Command	Description
pwd	Show current directory
ls	List directory contents
1s -1	Long listing with permissions
ls -a	Show hidden files
cd dir/	Change directory
cd	Go up one level
mkdir folder	Make new directory
touch file.txt	Create empty file
rm file	Remove file
rmdir folder	Remove empty directory
rm -r folder/	Remove folder and contents
cp file1 file2	Copy file
mv old new	Move/rename file or folder

Tips

- Use 1s -1a to see all files + metadata.
- Use tab for autocomplete.

Practice Questions

- 1. Create a directory projects, go inside it.
- 2. Inside it, create a file notes.txt , then rename it to summary.txt .
- 3. Delete the file and directory in one line.

→Section 2: File Viewing & Editing

View Commands

Command	Purpose
cat file.txt	Show contents
<pre>less file.txt</pre>	Paginated view
head file.txt	First 10 lines
tail file.txt	Last 10 lines
tail -f log.txt	Live updates

Editing Commands

Command	Purpose
nano file.txt	Simple terminal editor
vim file.txt	Advanced editor
code .	Open VS Code (if installed)

Practice Questions

- 1. View the last 5 lines of a log file.
- 2. Open a file using nano, write text, save and exit.
- 3. Use cat to combine two files into a third one.

→Section 3: Permissions & Ownership

Permission Syntax:

-rw-r--r-- 1 user group size date file

Туре	User	Group	Others
r = read	r	r	r
w = write	W	-	-
x = execute	-	-	-

Change Permissions

chmod +x script.sh # Add execute chmod 755 script.sh # rwxr-xr-x

Change Ownership

sudo chown newuser:newgroup file

Practice Questions

- 1. Give a file executable permission.
- 2. Remove write access for group and others.
- 3. Change file owner to a different user (use sudo).

Section 4: Searching & Filtering

EKey Commands

Command	Use
findname "*.js"	Find JS files
grep "TODO" file.js	Find pattern in file
grep -r "TODO" .	Recursively grep
findsize +1M	Find files larger than 1MB
find dir -name "*.js" -exec grep "TODO" {} \;	Combined find + grep

Practice Questions

- 1. Find all .py files in current dir and subdirs.
- 2. Search for the word "import" in all . js files.
- 3. List all files larger than 100MB.

→Section 5: Input & Output Redirection

Redirection

Symbol	Function	
>	Write (overwrite)	
>>	Append	
<	Read from file	
•	`	Pipe to another command
tee	Write to file and screen	

Examples

```
echo "hello" > hello.txt
cat file.txt | grep "error" | tee errors.txt
wc -l < file.txt</pre>
```

😽 Practice Questions

- 1. Append "hello world" to a file.
- 2. Count lines in a file using redirection.
- 3. Pipe ps aux to grep for "chrome".

Section 6: Process Management

望Job Control

Command	Description
ps aux	Show all processes
kill PID	Kill a process
kill -9 PID	Force kill
top	Real-time process viewer
fg	Bring job to foreground
bg	Resume job in background
jobs	List background jobs
&	Run in background
Ctrl+Z	Pause a process
Ctrl+C	Kill foreground job

₩ Practice Questions

- 1. Start a long-running job in background.
- 2. Pause a foreground process and bring it back.
- 3. Kill a process by name using pkill.

Section 7: Combining Commands

Operators

Symbol	Description	
;	Run commands sequentially regardless of result	
&&	Run second command only if the first succeeds	
•	,	Run second command only if the first fails

Examples

```
echo "Hello"; echo "World"
mkdir newdir && cd newdir
false || echo "This runs only if false fails"
```

SPractice Questions

- 1. Chain 3 commands using ; .
- 2. Only run echo Done if a directory creation succeeds.
- 3. Try a failing command and handle it using [| |].

Section 8: Networking Commands

Commands

Command	Purpose
ping google.com	Check host reachability
curl -I example.com	Fetch headers
wget url	Download files
nslookup domain.com	Get DNS info
traceroute google.com	Show packet path
<pre>netstat -tuln / ss -tuln</pre>	Show open ports
ip a	Show IP addresses

SPractice Questions

- 1. Use ping to check a website's status.
- 2. Fetch HTTP headers from example.com.

3. Find your own IP address with [ip a].

★Section 9: Bash Scripting Basics

Structure

```
#!/bin/bash
echo "Hello $USER"
```

Features

```
Variables: name="Partha"
Input: read var
Conditions: if [ $x -gt 10 ]; then ... fi
Loops: for , while
Args: $0 , $1 , ...
```

😽 Practice Questions

- 1. Create a script to greet the user by name.
- 2. Write a loop that counts 1 to 5.
- 3. Write a script that takes 2 numbers and adds them.

→Section 10: Package Management

Commands

Command	Purpose
sudo apt update	Refresh package lists
sudo apt upgrade	Upgrade installed packages
sudo apt install	Install a package
sudo apt remove	Remove a package
dpkg -i file.deb	Install local package
apt search name	Search packages
apt show name	Show package details

😽 Practice Questions

- 1. Install a package (curl) and remove it.
- 2. Search for packages with "python".
- 3. Install a . deb package and fix broken dependencies.

Section 11: Environment Variables

Common Variables

Variable	Description
\$PATH	Directories where shell looks for executables
\$HOME	User home dir
\$PWD	Current directory
\$USER	Username

Commands

export VAR="value" # Set temporary var unset VAR # Remove var source ~/.bashrc # Reload shell

Practice Questions

- 1. Set and echo a custom variable.
- 2. Add a directory to \$PATH.
- 3. Make a variable permanent by editing .bashrc .

Congratulations! You've completed 11 core terminal sections. This guide is now your command-line Bible.

Next steps: Advanced Bash scripting, automation, server management, or Git internals! 🗓