Linux Commands

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Quiz
Linux Commands
Linux Commands I (review)

- man
- ls
- cd
- touch
- cp
- mv
- rm
- mkdir
- rmdir
Linux Commands I (review)

- **man** - show manual for a command, example: `man ls` (press ‘q’ to exit the man page)
- **ls**
- **cd**
- **touch**
- **cp**
- **mv**
- **rm**
- **mkdir**
- **rmdir**
Linux Commands I (review)

- man - show manual for a command, example: ‘man ls’ (press ‘q’ to exit the man page)
- ls - list directory, similar to dir on windows, example: ‘ls /etc’, use ‘ls -l /etc’ to see more detail
- cd
- touch
- cp
- mv
- rm
- mkdir
- rmdir
Linux Commands I (review)

▶ **man** - show manual for a command, example: ‘man ls’ (press ‘q’ to exit the man page)

▶ **ls** - list directory, similar to dir on windows, example: ‘ls /etc’, use ‘ls -l /etc’ to see more detail

▶ **cd** - change directory, example: ‘cd /etc/’

▶ **touch**

▶ **cp**

▶ **mv**

▶ **rm**

▶ **mkdir**

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- **ls** - list directory, similar to dir on windows, example: ‘ls /etc’, use ‘ls -l /etc’ to see more detail
- **cd** - change directory, example: ‘cd /etc/’
- **touch** - update the timestamp on a file, example: ‘touch foobar’
- **cp**
- **mv**
- **rm**
- **mkdir**
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- `cd` - change directory, example: `cd /etc/
- `touch` - update the timestamp on a file, example: `touch foobar`
- `cp` - copy a file or directory, example: `cp source dest` if you want to copy a directory use the `-R` option for recursive: `cp -R /source /dest`
- `mv`
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- `mkdir`
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- **mkdir**
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- `mkdir` - make a directory, example: `mkdir foobar`
- `rmdir` - remove an empty directory, example: `rmdir foobar`
Linux Commands II

- cat - dumps files to the screen with no page breaks

- more - displays a file with page breaks after the screen fills up

- less - displays a file on the screen

- pwd - print working directory - lets you know where you are in the directory structure

- * - a wild card character - represents any string; e.g., 'more *' will display all the files in a directory

- up and down arrows - goes to previous or next command - a shortcut to avoid typing long strings

- ! {partial} - executes the last command with the name that started with the string

- !$ - the last parameter on the previous line

- which - locate a command
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- **! {partial}** - executes the last command with the name that started with the string {partial}
- **!$** - the last parameter on the previous line
- **which** - locate a command
Access to Linux Machines

- Go to http://www.cs.mtsu.edu/
- Select CS Account Management from the menu on the right side
- Log with your pipeline account
- For account purpose - use “COMS 6100 and PhD program”
- You will be using ranger1.cs.mtsu.edu and ranger2.cs.mtsu.edu for your work
- You will need to obtain remote access through SSH (via PuTTY) or through NX