Linux Commands III

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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` - 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` - move a file, example: 'mv source dest'
- `rm` - remove a file, example: 'rm somefile' to remove a directory you may need the -R option, you can also use the -f option which tells it not to confirm each file: 'rm -Rf dir/'
- `mkdir` - make a directory, example: 'mkdir foobar'
- `rmdir` - remove an empty directory, example: 'rmdir foobar'

Linux Commands II (review)

- `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 short cut to avoid typing long strings
- `!` {*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

Linux Commands III (review)

- `ssh` - secure shell - log into a remote computer through the network
- `scp` - secure copy - copy a file or files across a network
- `sftp` - secure file transfer - transfer files to and from a remote computer through the network
- `du` - disk usage - the amount of space files/directories occupy
- `sort` - sort lines - alphanumeric or string numeric (with `-n`
- `echo` - write arguments to the standard output

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- `>` *outfile* - directs the output of a command to a file named "outfile"
- `<` *infile* - directs the input to a command from a file named "infile"

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Examples

```
head linuxCommands3.tex
head -n 2 linuxCommands3.tex

tail linuxCommands3.tex

grep includegraphics */*.tex

history
history 11
```