

Introduction 1

pwd: Display current directory.

cd: Change directory.

Notes on cd command:

- If we use `cd .` or `cd ./` we will stay at the same directory.
- If we use `cd ..` or `cd ../` we will go back to the previous directory.
- If we use `cd (directory name)` we will go to that directory.

history: View command history.

Ctrl-a, Ctrl-e, Ctrl-f, Ctrl-b, Esc-f, Esc-b: Navigate command line as follows:

- **Ctrl-a:** move the cursor to the beginning of the command line.
- **Ctrl-e:** move the cursor to the end of the command line.
- **Ctrl-f:** move the cursor one character forward on the command line.
- **Ctrl-b:** move the cursor one character backward on the command line.
- **Esc-f:** move the cursor one word forward on the command line.
- **Esc-b:** move the cursor one word backward on the command line.

Ctrl-t, Esc-t, Ctrl-l, Esc-u, Esc-l, Esc-c: Manipulate text on command line as follows:

- **Ctrl-t:** transpose 2 characters.
- **Esc-t:** transpose 2 words.

- **Ctrl-l:** clear the command window and move the cursor to its initial top position. This is a shortcut for the command clear but much faster to type.
- **Esc-u:** Change word to upper case.
- **Esc-l:** Change word to lower case.
- **Esc-c:** Capitalize word.

Up arrow (↑): Repeat previously typed commands.

exit/Ctrl-d: Close terminal window.

ls: List directory contents.

- **ls -l:** This command lists files and directories in long format, displaying detailed information such as permissions, ownership, size, and modification time.
- **ls -a:** The "-a" option lists all files and directories, including hidden ones that start with a dot (.), which are typically not shown by default.
- **ls -F:** When used with the "-F" option, ls appends a special character to each listed entry to indicate the type of file or directory. For example, "/" indicates directories, "*" indicates executable files, and "@" indicates symbolic links.
- **ls -aF:** This command combines the functionalities of both "-a" and "-F" options, listing all files and directories, including hidden ones, and appending special characters to indicate file types.
- **ls -r:** The "-r" option reverses the order of listing, displaying files and directories in reverse order compared to the default alphabetical order.

mkdir: Create a new directory.

rmdir: Remove the directory (if it's empty).

touch: Create a new file.

cp: Copy files.

rm: Remove files.

- Use **rm -r (directory name)** to remove the directory and its contents.
- If you use **rm -i (directory/ file name)** it will stop you if it's a directory . If it's a file it will ask you if you are sure that you want to remove the file. You can simply answer by typing yes/no.

mv: Move/rename files.

Notes on mv command:

- If you use **mv (file)** followed by a directory name it will move the file to that directory.
- If you use **mv (file name) (new file name)** , this will rename the file name to the new name . for example :
mv abd.txt abdalhameed.txt .
- **mv abdalhameed.txt ../** , this will move the file called abdalhameed.txt to the parent directory.
- **Mv ../abdalhameed.txt ./**

chmod: Change file permissions.

man: Access command manuals.

alias: Create command aliases.

- **alias ls='ls -l'** / enter . this will change the command ls to ls 'l' for the current terminal only.

echo: Display text.

nano: Displays a terminal to edit the txt file content.

cat: Concatenate files and display content.

more, less: View file content page by page.

head, tail: Display beginning/end of a file (10 lines).

- In head or tail you can use: head/tail -(number of lines)
(filename.txt)

env, printenv: View environment variables.

export: Set environment variables.

ln: Create links to files.

>: overrides the content of a file. for example :

ls -l > test.txt . this will write the information on the file test.txt.

>>: Append output to a file.

<: Redirect input from a file.

2>: Redirect standard error to a file.

لا إله إلا الله، وحده لا شريك له، له الملك، وله الحمد، وهو على كل شيء
قدير
اللهم صلّ وسلم وبارك على سيدنا محمد