



GNU/Linux Command Line Interface for Beginners

By:

- Ahmed El-Mekkawy AKA linuxawy
 - Mohammed El-Sayed AKA Broken Arrow
-
-



File System Hierarchy:

- /
 - /bin
 - /boot
 - /etc
 - /home
 - /var
 - /lib , /lib64
 - /sbin
 - /proc
 - /dev
 - /mnt , /media
 - /root
 - /tmp
-
-



Navigation:

- ls : list directory contents.
- cd : change directory.
- pwd : print name of current/working directory.
- tree : draws the file system tree.



Getting Help:

- `man` : an interface to the on-line reference manuals
- `--help` : a parameter to (almost) any command to provide basic help
- `whatis` : display a one-line description for the command.





Managing files and directories:

- `mkdir` : make new directories.
 - `touch` : create an empty file.
 - `rm (-rf)` : remove files or directories
 - `cp (-arf)` : copy files and directories.
 - `mv` : move (rename) files.
-
-



Dealing with file contents:

- `cat` : print files on the standard output.
 - `file` : determine file type.
 - `head` : output the first part of files.
 - `tail` : output the last part of files.
 - `grep` : get a text from a file.
 - `less` : view a text file.
-
-



System Information:

- free : Display amount of free and used memory in the system.
 - date : print or set the system date and time.
 - uptime : Tell how long the system has been running.
 - df (-h) : report file system disk space usage.
 - du (-sh) : estimate file space usage.
 - whoami : print effective userid.
 - apt-get : APT package handling utility - command-line interface.
 - passwd : change user password.
-
-



Thank You,,

EGLUG Team
<http://eglug.org>

