Linux basic commands

1. Directory operations

Name: cd

Syntax: cd [directory]

Description: The current working directory to the directory specified by "directory".

Example: enter the directory / usr / bin /:

cd / usr / bin

Name: ls

Syntax: ls [options] [pathname-list]

Description: display the file name within the directory and file name specified in the "pathname-list"

Example: List all names in the current working directory is s at the beginning of the file:

ls s *

Name: pwd

Syntax: pwd

Description: Displays the absolute path of the current directory.

Name: mkdir

Syntax: mkdir [options] dirName

Description: create name is dirName subdirectory.

Example: In the working directory, create a subdirectory named AA:

mkdir AA

Name: rmdir

Syntax: rmdir [-p] dirName

Description: delete empty directories.

Example: to delete the working directory, subdirectory named AA:

rmdir AA

2 file operations

Name: cp

Syntax: cp [options] file1 file2

Description: Copy the file file1 to file2.

Common options:-r copy the entire directory

Example: aaa copy (existing), and named bbb:

cp aaa bbb

Name: mv

Syntax: mv [options] source ... directory

Description: Rename the file, or the number of files to another directory.

Example: aaa renamed as bbb:

mv aaa bbb

Name: rm

Syntax: rm [options] name ...

Description: delete files and directories.

Commonly used options:-f to force delete files

Example: Remove all but the suffix named c file

rm *. c

Name: cat

Syntax: cat [options] [file-list]

Description: standard output connection, display a list of files in the file-list file

Example 1: Displays the contents of file1 and file2

cat file1 file2

Example 2: file1 and file2 merged into file3

cat file1 file2> file3

Name: more

Syntax: more [options] [file-list]

Description: standard output is connected to the paging file in the file list file-list

Example: paging file AAA

more AAA

Name: head

Syntax: head [options] [file-list]

Description: Display the initial part of the file in the list of files in the file-list, the default display 10 lines;

Example: the initial part of the file AAA

head AAA

Name: tail

Syntax: tail [options] [file-list]

Description: Displays the tail of the list of files in the file-list file; default display 10 lines;

Example: tail file AAA

tail AAA

Name: ln

Syntax: ln [options] existing-file new-file

ln [options] existing-file-list directory

Description: create a link named "existing-file" new-file

, Created with the same name for each file contained in the existing-file-list "link in the directory catalog

Commonly used options:-f, regardless of whether the new-file exists, create links

-S to create a soft link

Example 1: To establish the soft connection temp.soft, point Chapter3

ln-s Chapter3 temp.soft

Example 2: for all the files and subdirectories in the examples directory to create a soft connection

ln-s ~ / linuxbook / examples / * / home / faculty / linuxbook / examples

Name: chmod

Syntax: chmod [option] mode file-list

Description: read, write, or execute permissions change or set the parameters in the file-list

Example: Add file job executable permissions

chmod + x job

Name: tar

Syntax: chmod [option] [files]

Description: The backup file. Can be used to create a backup file or restore a backup file.
Example 1: a backup test directory the file named test.tar.gz, executable commands:
tar-zcvf test.tar.gz test
Example 2: Unzip the the associated test.tar.gz file, executable commands:
tar-zxvf test.tar.gz
3.
Name: echo
Syntax: echo $ variable
Description: Displays the value of the variable variable.
Example 1: Display the current user's PATH value
echo $ PATH
Name: ps
Syntax: $ ps [options]
Description: The active process is used to view the current system
Example 1: display all current processes
ps-aux
Name: kill
Syntax: $ kill [-signal] pid
Description: terminates the specified process
Example 1: the process of termination of 1511
kill 1511
Name : ssh
Syantax :$ssh username@hostname