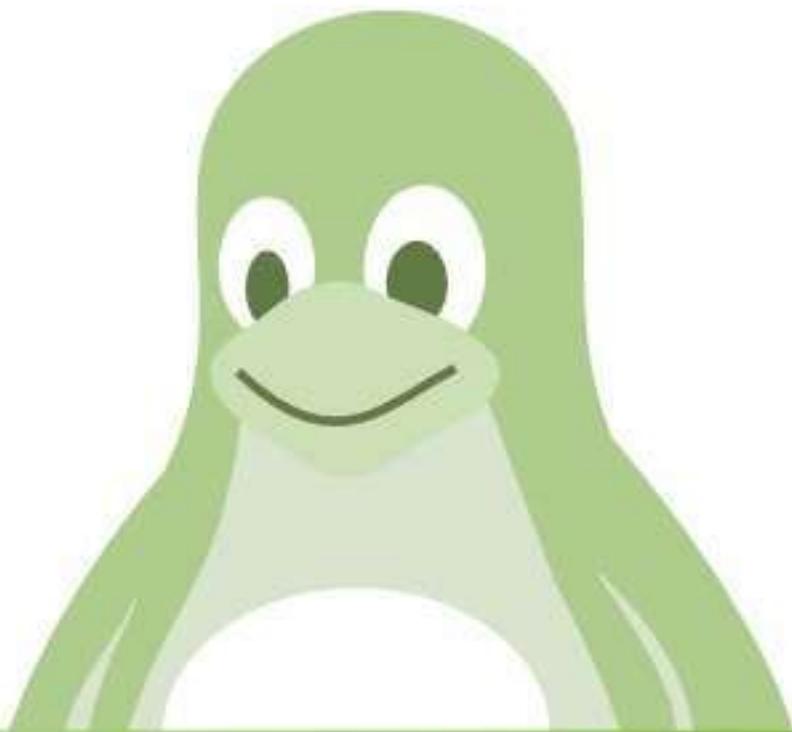


First Steps on the Linux Command Line



tutorial

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First steps on the Linux Command Line



What this tutorial is about?

This tutorial lets you learn the basics of the Linux command line. You can learn commands to navigate directories, manipulate files and start other programs. If you have no previous experience with Unix-like systems or know a few commands but would like to know more, this tutorial is for you.

Prerequisites

This tutorial was prepared for Ubuntu Linux, but it works on MacOS, Cygwin and the Git bash as well, given that Python 3 is installed on your system.

Preparations

- Copy the file **Exercises.zip** from https://github.com/krother/Linux_Commandline_Tutorial/raw/master/Exercises.zip to a computer with Ubuntu (or some other Linux) installed.
- Unzip the file.
- Type:

```
chmod -R a+x unix_tutorial/ chmod -R a-x unix_tutorial/exercise6/check_permissions
```

- Explain trainees how to open a Unix shell
- Make this tutorial and a 'Unix/Linux Command Reference' document available (see PDFs in exercise material).

Your Task

In this tutorial, you will be looking for a word with 22 characters. All characters are hidden in the exercises below. All exercises can be solved using the Unix command line.

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You can find the full sources on https://github.com/krother/Linux_Commandline_Tutorial.

1. Directories and files

1.1. Navigating directories

The **first character** is hidden in a file somewhere in the *exercise1* directory tree. Use the commands

```
cd <directory_name>
```

(do not type the pointy brackets, just insert the directory name) and

```
ls
```

to move from one directory to the next. Look through subdirectories until you find one with the name *solution_1.1* and list its contents. If you went to a wrong directory, you can go back one level by typing:

```
cd ..
```

or to go back to the beginning:

```
cd
```

1.2. Show a hidden file

Some files are not visible immediately. To see them, you need the command

```
ls -a
```

The **second character**, is in the same directory as the first one, but in a hidden file.

1.3. Execute a program

Use `cd ..` to go back to the directory *exercise_1/directoryB/*. When listing its contents, you should see a program file. To find the **third character**, you need to execute the program. In Unix, this is done by typing

```
./program_name
```

1.4. Find out how big a file is

Go to the *exercise_1/directoryC/* catalog. To find **the fourth character**, you need to find out how big the text file in the directory is. This is done with the command

```
ls -l
```

In the table the command produces, you will find the file size in bytes, the file's owner, permissions to read and modify it, and the date/time of the last modification. When you want to obtain the fourth character, type

```
./file_size_check
```

The program will ask you for a file size.

Hint

When typing names of directories or files, try typing the first three characters, and press `<TAB>`. Unix tries to guess what you are typing.

This is a sample, click download link to get the full Tutorial

CLICK BELOW

