

# Summary of basic LINUX commands

## how to get in and out

for getting linux on windows started: see Linux Exercise

get in:        LOGIN: `username`        example: `kvollmay`  
                  and hit “Enter”

                  PASSWORD: `your_password`        and hit “Enter”

get out (log off): left click on “System” (on top bar) and choose  
                  “Log Out ...”. Then confirm with clicking at “Log Out”.

## terminal window

open:        with cursor on background click on right mouse button  
                  and choose “Open Terminal”. This should open a window  
                  in which you can write commands.

close: type `exit`        and hit “Enter” (as with all following commands)

## help/information

`man command`        example: `man cd`        (quit by typing `q`)

`apropos keyword`        example: `apropos directory`

see also: <http://www.eg.bucknell.edu/~cs203/manual.pdf>

general computer info: <http://www.eg.bucknell.edu/physics/ph329>

## handling directories

`mkdir`        to create directory

`rmdir`        to delete directory (**careful !!!**)

`cd`        to change directory

`pwd`        print working directory

`mv old_directory_name new_directory_name`        name change

`ls`        lists contents of directory

`ls -la`        for more information about files and directories

## handling files

`cp old_filename new_filename`        copies file

`mv old_filename new_filename`        name change (**careful !!!**)

`mv old_filename directory_name`        moves file into different directory

`rm filename`        removes file (**careful !!!**) use instead `rm -i`

`nedit`        editor: to create or modify file (see Linux Exercise)

`vi filename`        another editor

`file filename`        information about content of file

`chmod a+r filename`        gives other users the permission to read this file

## **quick look at files:**

`cat filename` displays complete file  
`more filename` displays file page by page  
`head filename` displays first lines of file  
`tail filename` displays last lines of file  
`less filename` allows you to go back and forth in file

## **handling processes**

`ps` lists running processes  
`kill process number` kills running process

## **email**

`pine` gets you into pine session.  
within pine: see bottom of page for option of commands  
main commands:  
    **m** to get to main menu  
    **i** to get to messages of current folder, which is by default  
        the folder of incoming emails  
    **c** to compose and send an email  
    **q** to exit pine session

## **printing**

for ps-files: `lpr -Prchm17-lp1 filename`  
for text-files (incl. program listing):  
    **a2ps -2r -Prchm17-lp1 filename**  
or similarly `lpr -Prchm17-lp2 filename` and  
    **a2ps -2r -Prchm17-lp2 filename**