Summary of basic LINUX commands

how to get in and out
for getting linux environment see Linux Exercise
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/ph310

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`
`gedit`   editor: to create or modify file (see Linux Exercise)
`vim` *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