

Selected Linux Commands for Quick Reference

Commands for navigation

- ls Would list the contents of the current working directory you are in
- pwd Print the full pathname of the current working directory you are in
- cd Change from current directory to specified directory
cd *foldername* or cd *Path*
- Example: cd lab2
cd CIS115\Lab\Lab3
- cd .. Move out from current directory path by one level. Note there is a space between cd and ..
- Example: cd .. (*this would move you back by one directory level*)

Commands for creation/deletions of directory and files

- rm Remove file
rm *filename.extension*
rm hello.c
- rm Remove directory with folders
rm *foldername*
- Example: rm homework2
- rmdir Remove directory folder but the directory has to be empty
rmdir *foldername*
- Example: rmdir homework1
- mkdir Make a directory folder
mkdir *foldername*
- Example: mkdir lab2

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Compressing/decompressing files and directories

Note: you need to first tar a file and then zip it before uploading to Portal

tar -cf Create a collection of files within a single file uncompressed with the extension of .tar

tar -cf *filename.tar filenames.c* or tar -cf *filename.tar foldername*

Example: tar -cf lab2.tar lab2.c

tar -cf lab3.tar lab3 ←*directory folder name*

tar -xf Extracts a .tar file back into a collection of files and directories

tar -xf *filename.tar*

Example: tar -xf lab2.tar

tar -rf Allows one to append a file or directory to a already created .tar file

tar -rf *filename.tar filename.c*

Example: tar -rf lab5.tar stat.c

gzip Create a zip file using a .tar file as an input

gzip *filename.tar*

Example: gzip lab1.tar

gunzip Uncompress a zip file back to a .tar file as an output

gunzip *filename.tar.gz*

Example: gunzip hello.tar.gz

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Other Linux commands

- gcc Compile a C program
gcc filename.c -o compiledfilename
- Example: gcc hello.c -o hello
Once compile it would create an executable called hello. Note: If you don't use the -o with a executable file name a default file name *a.out* will be created.
- up/down arrow keys Recall last typed in commands. Linux would record every command line typed in and by using the up/down arrow keys would allow you to cycle through previous entered commands in the CLI
- TAB Key Auto completes typing of filename or folder path. Typed in the first few letters of the file/path and press the TAB key to complete

Links

More Linux commands: <http://ss64.com/bash/>