

***First Steps
on the Linux
Command Line***

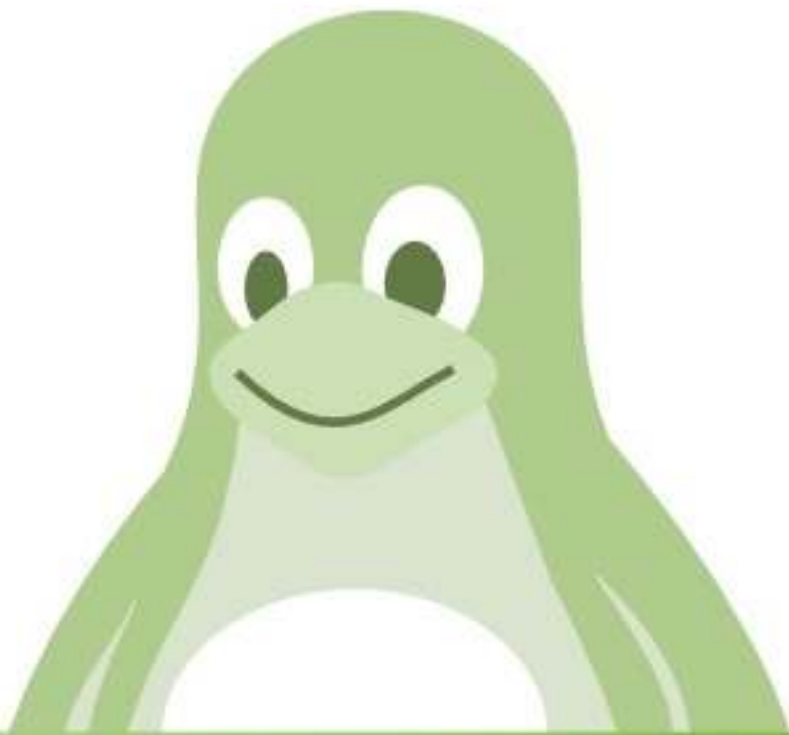


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First steps on the Linux Command Line



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

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