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Introduction to Shell Commands

Master the Basics of Shell Commands for Linux Efficiency!

DEFINITION

> Shell commands are text-based instructions used to interact with the Linux operating system. They allow users to perform tasks like file management and system monitoring quickly and efficiently.

KEY CONCEPTS

Command Line Interface

The command line interface (CLI) is a text-based way to interact with the computer, as opposed to using a graphical user interface (GUI).

Basic Commands

Common shell commands include 'ls' for listing files, 'cd' for changing directories, and 'cp' for copying files.

File Permissions

Linux uses a permission system to control access to files and directories, indicated by 'r', 'w', and 'x' for read, write, and execute.

Pipes and Redirection

Pipes ('|') allow you to use the output of one command as the input for another, while redirection ('>') sends output to a file.

Scripting

Shell scripting involves writing a series of commands in a file to automate tasks and improve efficiency.

EXAMPLES

→ ls -l /home/user

→ cd /var/log

→ cp file.txt /backup/

MEMORY TIPS

★ Remember 'ls' as 'list' to recall its function.

★ Think of 'cd' as 'change directory' to visualize navigation.

★ Use 'cp' for 'copy' to associate it with file duplication.

COMMON MISTAKES

✗ Forgetting to use './' to run scripts in the current directory.

✗ Confusing 'mv' (move) with 'cp' (copy).

✗ Neglecting to check file permissions before accessing files.

QUICK RECAP

Shell commands are essential for navigating and managing the Linux system efficiently. Familiarize yourself with basic commands, file permissions, and scripting to enhance your productivity.