

General Purpose Utilities in Linux

Spoken Tutorial Project
National Mission on Education through ICT
<http://spoken-tutorial.org>

Script
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Introduction

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- ▶ We will get acquainted with the most basic, yet heavily used commands of Linux.



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- ▶ We will get acquainted with the most basic, yet heavily used commands of Linux.
- ▶ These will give you a headstart in using Linux.



First Command

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First Command

- ▶ The first command that we will see is the **echo** command.
- ▶ Linux commands are **case sensitive**.
- ▶ Linux commands are in **lower case**.
- ▶ **echo** is used to display some message on the screen.



Common escape sequences with echo command



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Use the **-e** option of **echo** command for using escape sequences:



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- ▶ **\t** for tab.



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- ▶ **\t** for tab.
- ▶ **\n** for newline.



Common escape sequences with echo command

Use the **-e** option of **echo** command for using escape sequences:

- ▶ **\t** for tab.
- ▶ **\n** for newline.
- ▶ **\c** for displaying prompt on the same line after message has been echoed.



The Root User



The Root User

Who is a **root user**?



The Root User

Who is a **root user**?

- ▶ Is a special user with extra privileges.



The Root User

Who is a **root user**?

- ▶ Is a special user with extra privileges.
- ▶ To draw an analogy with Windows OS. A **root user** is similar to a user in Windows with "**Administrator**" status.



Files



- ▶ In Linux almost everything is a file.



Files

- ▶ **In Linux almost everything is a file.**
- ▶ **A Linux file is a container for storing information.**



Directories



A directory is a collection of files and other (sub)directories



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- ▶ **Helps us in organising our files in a systematic manner.**



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- ▶ **Helps us in organising our files in a systematic manner.**
- ▶ **This is like what we call "folders" in Windows.**



Acknowledgement

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- ▶ **More information:**
<http://spoken-tutorial.org/NMEICT-Intro>

