

Debian Linux - Basics

- [File Hierarchy System](#)
- [The Visual Editor](#)
- [Help and Documentation](#)
- [Basic Shell Commands and Text Manipulation Tools](#)
- [Command Line Interface](#)

Cursus

- **File Hierarchy System**
 - Directory Contents
 - Directory Structure
 - File Types
 - The mount command
 - Command Line Switches
 - The /etc/fstab file
 - Understanding the /etc/fstab file
 - Mountpoint Options
 - The umount command
 - Command Line Switches
 - Unix File Systems
 - Superblock
 - Inodes
 - Data Blocks
 - Hard (Physical) Links
 - Soft (Symbolic) Links
 - **Commands:** mount, umount.
- **The Visual Editor**
 - Presentation

- Creating, Opening and Closing files with VI
 - Commands
 - LAB #1 - Creating a new file with VI
 - LAB #2 - Opening a file in read-only mode using view
 - LAB #3 - Opening a file in read-write mode using VI
 - The set Command
 - Commands
 - LAB #4 - Turning on line numbering using set
 - Moving around within the file
 - Commands
 - Inserting Text
 - Commands
 - LAB #5 - Inserting text
 - Searching for Text
 - Commands
 - LAB #6 - Searching for and replacing text
 - Deleting Text
 - Commands
 - LAB #7 - Deleting lines
 - Copy, Cut and Paste
 - Commands
 - LAB #8 - Copying, Cutting and pasting text
 - Configuring a Personalised Interface
 - **Commands:** view, vi
 - **Help and Documentation**
 - Help on external commands
 - Help on built-in commands
 - The man command
 - Command Line Switches
 - The apropos command
 - Command Line Switches
 - The makewhatis and whatis Commands under RHEL/CentOS 6
 - Command Line Switches
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- The mandb and whatis commands with RHEL/CentOS 7
 - Command Line Switches
- The info command
 - Command Line Switches
- **Commands:** help, man, info, apropos, makewhatis, mandb, whatis.

- **Basic Shell Commands and Text Manipulation Tools**

- Use of Basic Shell Commands
 - The stty Command
 - Command Line Switches
 - The date command
 - Command Line Switches
 - The who Command
 - Command Line Switches
 - The df Command
 - Command Line Switches
 - The free Command
 - Command Line Switches
 - The whoami Command
 - Command Line Switches
 - The pwd Command
 - Command Line Switches
 - The cd Command
 - Command Line Switches
 - The ls Command
 - Command Line Switches
 - The lsof Command
 - Command Line Switches
 - The touch Command
 - Command Line Switches
 - The echo Command
 - Command Line Switches
 - The cp Command
 - Command Line Switches

- The file Command
 - Command Line Switches
 - The cat Command
 - Command Line Switches
 - The mv Command
 - Command Line Switches
 - The mkdir Command
 - Command Line Switches
 - The rmdir Command
 - Command Line Switches
 - The rm Command
 - Command Line Switches
 - The sort Command
 - Command Line Switches
 - The more Command
 - Command Line Switches
 - The less Command
 - Command Line Switches
 - The find Command
 - Command Line Switches
 - The su Command
 - Command Line Switches
 - The updatedb and locate Commands
 - Command Line Switches
 - The whereis Command
 - Command Line Switches
 - The which Command
 - Command Line Switches
 - The uptime Command
 - Command Line Switches
 - The w Command
 - Command Line Switches
 - The uname Command
 - Command Line Switches
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- The du Command
 - Command Line Switches
- The clear Command
- The exit Command
 - Command Line Switches
- The logout Command
 - Command Line Switches
- The sleep Command
 - Command Line Switches
- The wall Command
- The seq Command
 - Command Line Switches
- The screen Command
 - Command Line Switches
- Switches and Arguments
- Manipulating Text Files
 - Regular Expressions
 - BREs
 - EREs
 - Text-search Utilities
 - The grep Command
 - Command Line Switches
 - The egrep Command
 - Command Line Switches
 - The fgrep Command
 - LAB #1 - Using grep, egrep and fgrep
 - The Stream EDitor SED
 - Command Line Switches
 - LAB #2 - Using sed
 - The Text Processor AWK
 - Presentation
 - Field Separation
 - Conditions
 - A regular expression applied to a record

- A regular expression applied to a field
 - Comparisons
 - Logical Operators
 - Built-in Variables
 - Awk Scripts
 - The printf function
 - Control Statements
 - if
 - for
 - while
 - do-while
 - Command Line Switches
 - LAB #3 - Using awk
 - Other Useful Commands
 - The expand Command
 - Command Line Switches
 - La Commande unexpand
 - Command Line Switches
 - The cut command
 - Command Line Switches
 - The uniq Command
 - Command Line Switches
 - The tr Command
 - Command Line Switches
 - The paste Command
 - Command Line Switches
 - The split Command
 - Command Line Switches
 - The diff Command
 - Command Line Switches
 - The cmp Command
 - Command Line Switches
 - The patch Command
 - Command Line Switches
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- The strings Command
 - Command Line Switches
- The comm Command
 - Command Line Switches
- The head Command
 - Command Line Switches
- The tail Command
 - Command Line Switches
- LAB #4 - Use the grep, tr and cut to extract your IP address from the output of ifconfig
- **Commands:** stty, date, who, df, free, whoami, pwd, cd, ls, touch, echo, cp, file, cat, mv, mkdir, rmdir, rm, sort, more, find, su, locate, updatedb, whereis, which, uptime, w, uname, du, lsmdu, modprobe, rmmod, modinfo, clear, exit, logout, sleep, grep, egrep, fgrep, sed, awk, tr, paste, cut, split, diff, cmp, uniq, patch, strings, comm, od, head, tail, wall, screen.

• Command Line Interface

- The Shell
- /bin/bash
 - Internal And External Commands
 - Aliases
 - The Prompt
 - The history Command
 - The TAB key
 - Metacharacters
 - The * Metacharacter
 - The ? Metacharacter
 - The [] Metacharacter
 - The extglob Option
 - ?(expression)
 - *(expression)
 - +(expression)
 - @(expression)
 - !(expression)
 - Protecting Metacharacters
 - Exit Status
 - Redirections

- Pipes
 - Command Substitution
 - Conditional Command Execution
 - Environment Variables
 - Principal Variables
 - Internationalisation and Localisation
 - Special Variables
 - The env Command
 - Bash Shell Options
 - noclobber
 - noglob
 - nounset
 - Basic Shell Scripting
 - Execution
 - The read command
 - Code de retour
 - The IFS Variable
 - The test Command
 - Testing Files
 - LAB #1
 - Testing Strings
 - LAB #2
 - Testing Numbers
 - LAB #3
 - Expressions
 - LAB #4
 - Testing the User Environment
 - LAB #5
 - The [[expression]] Command
 - LAB #6
 - Shell Operators
 - LAB #7
 - The expr Command
 - Maths
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- Comparisons
 - Logic
 - LAB #8
 - The let Command
 - Maths
 - Comparisons
 - Logic
 - Binary
 - LAB #9
 - Control Structures
 - If
 - case
 - Loops
 - for
 - while
 - Example
 - Start-up Scripts
 - LAB #10
 - ~/.bash_profile
 - ~/.bashrc
 - **Commands:** type, alias, unalias, chsh, history, wc, tee, set, vi, script, read, test, expr, let, if, case, for, while.
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