Ubuntu Linux - Basics

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

- 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

- 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

- 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, lsmod, 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

- 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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