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BYTE Interview

who have been with us for only a few months. There have also been hardware revisions. The first Lisa hardware was designed here when I came, over two years ago. I was in charge of the design effort in various ways, particularly in user-interface issues, product design, packaging, and the style of the manuals. The whole division really got involved in the design effort in various ways.

BYE: When did you decide to incorporate all the fundamental applications into the system software?
Daniels: At the very beginning. Some applications weren't decided until later, but the integration, the way it all fit together, was a goal from the very beginning.

Reading: As a matter of fact, we cut out a few more things because we just didn't feel we could manage a project that large. Then we added a couple things back in as we became more comfortable with the development cycle. But we've basically been operating on the same goal for the past two years, with very little change of direction.

BYE: What was the sequence in the early days? Did you decide what the project had to look like to the end user, and then what software was required, and then...
Daniels: Then hardware. In fact, we spent the first six months hammering out the user-interface docket. We had that completely specified before we really started the applications. I think the key to success here is to know where you're going before you start.

Tester: The hardware, the operating system, and the applications were all developed somewhat in parallel, but there was a definite cause and effect. The people who designed the hardware had to make decisions, for example, about whether the disk drive should have a door that you flip open or a button to push that kind of thing. The designers focused on that aspect of the user interface even before the rest of the user interface.

BYE: They didn't want the user to be able to accidentally pull out a disk when it was being written on or something. So some decisions were made even before the hardware was designed. There have also been hardware revisions. The first Lisa hardware was designed here when I came, over two years ago. I was in charge of the design effort in various ways, particularly in user-interface issues, product design, packaging, and the style of the manuals. The whole division really got involved in the design effort in various ways.

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If you accidental freeze your terminal by using Ctrl+S, simply undo this with the unfreeze Ctrl+Q, 14. 11. 19. 26. txt 13. The difference is, you use the find command to locate files within a given directory. Here is a list of basic Linux commands: 1. 8. To add a new person named John type, useradd John and then to add his password type, passwd 123456789, 22. 9. This command is quite complex with a long list of functions such as adding new files into an existing archive, listing the content of an archive, extracting the content from an archive, and many more. Although the steps may differ depending on the distribution that you're using, you can usually find the command line in the Utilities section. So, you have to type the name's directory exactly as it is. hostname command If you want to know the name of your host/network simply type hostname. As an example, enter touch /home/username/Documents/Web.html to create an HTML file entitled Web under the Documents directory. Most Linux distributions use a graphic user interface (GUI) as their shell, mainly to provide ease of use for their users. Note: Be very careful with this command and double-check which directory you are in. For instance, the command cp scenery.jpg /home/username/Pictures would create a copy of scenery.jpg (from your current directory) into the Pictures directory. Ctrl+A moves you to the beginning of the line while Ctrl+E moves you to the end. Another scenario is if you want to switch to a completely new directory, for example, /home/username/Movies. useradd is used to create a new user, while passwd is adding a password to that user's account. find command Similar to the locate command, using find also searches for files and directories. For example: mv file.txt /home/username/Documents. rmdir command If you need to delete a directory, use the rmdir command. 16. Adding a -l to the end will display the IP address of your network. 25. That being said, it's recommended to use a command-line interface (CLI) because it's more powerful and effective. du command If you want to check how much space a file or a directory takes, the du (Disk Usage) command is the answer. A job is basically a process that is started by the shell. 27. Lines that contain the searched word will be displayed fully. For example, enter ls /home/username/Documents to view the content of Documents. Instead of editing a file locally from your computer and later uploading it via FTP, you can edit the file instantly inside your account using either vim or nano commands. There are some shortcuts to help you navigate quickly: cd .. Good luck! In this case, you have to type cd followed by the directory's absolute path: cd /home/username/Movies. Besides knowing the signals, you also need to know the process identification number (PID) of the program you want to kill. To remove a user is very similar to adding a new user. Programmers often use this command when they need to make program alterations instead of rewriting the entire source code. If you are still unsure about the command-line interface, check out this CLI tutorial. Here are other ways to use the cat command: cat > filename creates a new filecat filename2>filename3joins two files (1 and 2) and stores the output of them in a new file (3)to convert a file to upper or lower case use, cat filename | tr a-z A-Z >output.txt 5. Ctrl+C and Ctrl+Z are used to stop any command that is currently working. For example, if you want to add the text, "Hello, my name is John" into a file called name.txt, you would type echo Hello, my name is John >> name.txt 32. However, it is not advisable to use this command for daily use because it might be easy for an error to occur if you did something wrong. Don't worry, you can easily learn how to use them right from Linux's shell by using the man command. 12. 21. -name notes.txtTo look for directories use, / type d -name notes. echo command This command is used to move some data into a file. rm command The rm command is used to delete directories and the contents within them. The head command is used to view the first lines of any text file. For instance, entering man tail will show the manual instruction of the tail command. chmod command chmod is another Linux command, used to change the read, write, and execute permissions of files and directories. To illustrate, grep blue in the notepad.txt will search for the word blue in the notepad file. By default, this command will display the contents of your current working directory. The mv command will return an absolute (full) path, which is basically a path of all the directories that starts with a forward slash (/). To rename files, the Linux command is mv oldname.ext newname.ext 7. df command Use df command to get a report on the system's disk space usage, shown in percentage and KBs. If you want to see the report in megabytes, type df -m. An example of an absolute path is /home/username. For example, mkdir -p Music/2020/Newfile will create the new "2020" file. pwd command Use the pwd command to find out the path of the current working directory (folder) you're in. If you want to see the content of other directories, type ls and then the directory's path. It might take a while to remember some of the basic commands, but nothing is impossible with lots of practice. 4. Tasks that require a multi-step process through GUI can be done in a matter of seconds by typing commands into the CLI. To search for a file that contains two or more words, use an asterisk (*). If you only want to delete the directory — as an alternative to rmdir — use rm -r. 10. kill command If you have an unresponsive program, you can terminate it manually by using the kill command. However, the disk usage summary will show disk block numbers instead of the usual size format. For instance: cat file.txt. 24. For example, by simply entering ping google.com, the command will check whether you're able to connect to Google and also measure the response time. top command As a terminal equivalent to Task Manager in Windows, the top command will display a list of running processes and how much CPU each process uses. tar command The tar command is the most used command to archive multiple files into a tarball — a common Linux file format that is similar to zip format, with compression being optional. Jobs command Jobs command will display all current jobs along with their statuses. 6. zip, unzip command Use the zip command to compress your files into a zip archive, and use the unzip command to extract the zipped files from a zip archive. The arguments in mv are similar to the cp command. tail command This one has a similar function to the head command, but instead of showing the first lines, the tail command will display the last ten lines of a text file. Linux Basic Commands Before we go on to the list of commands, you need to open the command line first. In this article, you'll learn 34 basic Linux commands that will undoubtedly help you navigate through Linux as a newbie. man command Confused about the function of certain Linux commands? chown command In Linux, all files are owned by a specific user. After analyzing the files, it will output the lines that do not match. 29. This will delete everything and there is no undo. locate command You can use this command to locate a file, just like the search command in Windows. 31. 30. By default, it will show the first ten lines, but you can change this number to your liking. What's more, using the -i argument along with this command will make it case-insensitive, so you can search for a file even if you don't remember its exact name. But it's not as scary as it seems. More accurately, they're called distributions or distros. After knowing what signal you want to use and the PID of the program, enter the following syntax: kill [signal option] PID. There are variations you can use with the ls command: ls -R will list all the files in the sub-directories as wells -a will show the hidden files -al will list the files and directories with detailed information like the permissions, size, owner, etc. 28. To delete the users account type, userdel Username Bonus Tips and Tricks Use the clear command to clean out the terminal if it is getting cluttered with too many past commands. For example, locate -i school*note command will search for any file that contains the word "school" and "note", whether it is uppercase or lowercase. cd command Use cd command to change the current directory: cd Effectively. Ctrl+C will stop and terminate the command, while Ctrl+Z will simply pause the command. mkdir command Use mkdir command to make a new directory — if you type mkdir Music it will create a directory called Music. Download Complete Linux Commands Cheat Sheet Conclusion Basic Linux commands help users execute tasks easily and effectively. 2. However, rmdir only allows you to delete empty directories. If you don't know the PID, simply run the command ps ux. There is a total of sixty-four signals that you can use, but people usually only use two signals: SIGTERM (15) — requests a program to stop running and gives it some time to save all of its progress. 18. Let's say you're in /home/username/Documents and you want to go to Photos, a subdirectory of Documents. To do so, simply type wget followed by the download link. 34. It requires either the full path or the name of the directory, depending on the current working directory that you're in. Download Complete Linux Commands Cheat Sheet When hearing about Linux, most people think of a complicated operating system that is only used by programmers. So if you're considering using Linux, learning basic command lines will go a long way. cp command Use the cp command to copy files from the current directory to a different directory. 3. Check out some practical examples to know more about other functions. Did you know that you can edit text files with Linux commands using SSH? People can freely modify and redistribute it under their own name. You can run multiple commands in one single command by using the ";" to separate them. For example, if you need to type Documents, begin to type a command (let's go with cd Docu, then hit the TAB key) and the terminal will fill in the rest, showing you cd Documents. Since Linux is first released in 1991, it has continued to gain popularity due to its open-source nature. diff command Short for difference, the diff command compares the contents of two files line by line. 23. For example, if you only want to show the first five lines, type head -n 5 filename.ext. If you don't specify the signal when entering the kill command, this signal will be used.SICKILL (9) — forces processes to stop immediately. As this command is rather complicated, you can read the full tutorial in order to execute it properly. history command When you've been using Linux for a certain period of time, you'll quickly notice that you can run hundreds of commands every day. useradd, userdel command Since Linux is a multi-user system, this means more than one person can interact with the same system at the same time. 33. wget command The Linux command line is super useful — you can even download files from the internet with the help of the wget command. (with a hyphen) to move to your previous directory On a side note, Linux's shell is case sensitive. As an example, find /home/ -name notes.txt command will search for a file called notes.txt within the home directory and its subdirectories. For example, tail -n filename.ext. It's very useful to monitor system resource usage, especially knowing which process needs to be terminated because it consumes too many resources. ls command The ls command is used to view the contents of a directory. Download a Free Linux Commands Cheat Sheet Click the link below to download a free PDF of the most commonly used Linux commands, necessary for anyone who's starting to work with terminal. When operating a Linux OS, you need to use a shell — an interface that gives you access to the operating system's services. Linux is an entire family of open-source Unix operating systems, that are based on the Linux Kernel. It lets you search through all the text in a given file. grep command Another basic Linux command that is undoubtedly helpful for everyday use is grep. The chown command enables you to change or transfer the ownership of a file to the specified username. touch command The touch command allows you to create a blank new file through the Linux command line. The simplest form of this command is diff file1.ext file2.ext 20. It is used to list the contents of a file on the standard output (stdout). There are extra mkdir commands as well: To generate a new directory inside another directory, use this Linux basic command mkdir Music/Newfileuse the p (parents) option to create a directory in between two existing directories. Unsaved progress will be lost. cd command To navigate through the Linux files and directories, use the cd command. cat command cat (short for concatenate) is one of the most frequently used commands in Linux. As such, running history command is particularly useful if you want to review the commands you've entered before. To run this command, type cat followed by the file's name and its extension. It will send a certain signal to the misbehaving app and instructs the app to terminate itself. If you want to see it in bytes, kilobytes, and megabytes, add the -h argument to the command line. It is common practice to use them when managing a VPS. 15. mv command The primary use of the mv command is to move files, although it can also be used to rename files. This includes all of the most popular Linux based systems like Ubuntu, Fedora, Mint, Debian, and others. For instance, chown linuxuser2 file.ext will make linuxuser2 as the owner of the file.ext. uname command The uname command, short for Unix Name, will print detailed information about your Linux system like the machine name, operating system, kernel, and so on. ping command Use the ping command to check your connectivity status to a server. In the end, knowing and mastering these basic Linux commands will be undoubtedly beneficial for your management of your Linux desktop or VPS solutions. sudo command Short for "SuperUser Do", this command enables you to perform tasks that require administrative or root permissions. Try the TAB button to autofill what you are typing. Other variations when using the find are: To find files in the current directory use, find . For example Command1; Command2; Command3. Or use && if you only want the next command to run when the first one is successful. You need to type mv, the file's name, and the destination's directory.

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