

# SUSE Linux Enterprise Server - 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

- 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 ls of 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, lsmmod, 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.