



## Linux Cheat Sheet

This Linux cheat sheet is intended for all students who do not have any experiences with a Linux terminal. It covers the basics you need for using the infrastructure of this course and gives some hints when working with WSL (or WSL2) on Windows.

### Linux Commands

Command	Description
ls	List files and directories in the current directory
pwd	Show the directory you are currently working in
cd [directory_path]	Change location to a specified directory
cd ..	Move up one directory level
cd ~	Change directory to \$HOME
mkdir [directory_name]	Create a new directory.
cat [file_name]	Show the contents of a file
rm [file_name]	Remove a file
cp [source_file] [destination_file]	Copy the contents of one file to another file
cp -r [source_directory] [destination_directory]	Recursively copy a directory to a second directory.
mv [source_file] [destination_file]	Move or rename files or directories

### Working with WSL

Windows Subsystem for Linux (WSL) is a feature of Windows that allows you to run a Linux environment on your Windows computer without the need for a separate virtual machine or dual boot.

In your windows explorer, you can find the „Linux file system“ at the bottom – usually named „Linux“ and labeled with a picture of tux the penguin (the linux mascot). When using the terminal, you can navigate between the „Windows file system“ and the „Linux file system“ . When you open the WSL Terminal, you are initially in your home directory. You can find the Windows C directory under `/mnt/c`.

You can decide for yourself whether you prefer to clone the required infrastructure in a directory on a Windows drive (like `C\Documents\`) or, for example, in the home directory of WSL.