Pdf converter command line

Taught itself to be a full stack of JavaScript developers. A command line is a tool or interface for interacting with a computer using only text instead of a mouse.Command-Line is a tool for software development. Through this we can carry out a wide variety of programs on our computer. In this tutorial, we are going to learn the UNIX commands required for development. Unix command is the type of command used in LINUX and windows run some basic UNIX command macOS.To go to SCM.🔰 You can start getting started some basic UNIX command type:✨ Let's start learning (you can use it as a reference guide) ... ✔ pwd to ➡ Current Directory:At the command line, it is important to know the directory that we are currently working on. For this we can use the pwd command. Shows that I work in my desktop directory.✔ Display List of Files ➡ ls:To see the file and directory list in the current directory usage ls command in your CLI. Shows all my files and directories in my desktop directory.• To transfer the contents of a directory to the ls command, i.e. ls command directory_name.• Some useful LS command options. :-ls -a : List all files, including the secret file that starts with '.'. ls -l : long-form list -la : list the long format that contains hidden files✔ Indexing ➡ mkdir:We can create a new folder using the Mkdir command. Type folder_name Mkdir. Use the ls command to see if the directory was created or not. I'm creating a cli-application directory in my work directory, which means Desktop directory.✔ ls used to switch ➡ cd:Directory or move other directories. Type a directory_name to use. You can use the pwd command to confirm your directory name. Translate the directory to cli-application directory. And the rest of the tutorial I'm going to work within this directory.✔ Parent Directory ➡ ..:We've seen the CD command to change the directory but if you want to move it back or move it to the home directory we can use a custom symbol . after cd command, like cd ... ✔ ➡ Create File by tapping the file:File_name we can create an empty file by tapping it. It will create a new file that contains your name provided in the current directory (in which you are currently in). I'm creating a hello.txt my current work directory. You can still use the ls command to see if the file was created or not. Now open your hello.txt file in the text editor and type Hello Everyone! hello.txt and save it to your file.✔ view a cat that ➡ contents of a file:We can view the contents of a file using the cat command. Write file_name cat. Hello.txt the contents of my file.✔ Moving Files & Directories ➡ mv:We use the mv command to move a file and directory. You can file_to_move destination_directory file to the specified directory by typeing mv. By entering directory_to_move destination_directory mv directory, you can move all files and directories under this directory. Before using this command, two more directories and another cli-practice directory.mkdir html csstouch bye.txtYes file, we can use multiple directories and file names one command after another to create more than one directory and file. Bye.txt my file to the css directory, and then move my css directory to the html directory.✔ Rename files and directories ➡ mv:mv command can also be used to rename a file and directory. You can old_file_name new_file_name the file by writing the Mv file, and you can also old_directory_name new_directory_name directory by typeing mv. Hello.txt rename my file to hi.txt file and html directory.✔ You can use copying files & directories ➡ cp:We use the cp command to do this.• You can copy the file by entering Cp file_to_copy new_file_name. Hello.txt my file content to hello.txt file. For confirmation, open your hello.txt file in your text editor.• You can also copy a directory by directory_to_copy new_directory_name -r option, such as Cp -r. The -r option for recursing means that it will copy all files, including files within subfolders. Here we use the ✔-copy.✔ Removal Files & Directories ➡ rm:To do this, we use the rm command.• You can use the command, such as rm file_to_remove, to remove a file. Here I remove my hi.txt file.• To remove a directory, use the command directory_to_remove rm -r. I remove my folder copy directory from my cli-practice directory, which means that the current working directory.✔ Open Screen ➡ net:Clear command is used to clear the terminal screen.✔ Home Directory ➡ ~:Home directory ~. The home directory expresses the user's base directory. If we want to move home directory we can use cd~command. Or just cd command.🛠 Tools I can use used for this tutorial:-Read The Fluent TerminalGit Bash ShellThanks and stay tuned.😊🙏I can use pandoc on Linux to convert between the more than 40 file formats previously published on Fatmawati Achmad Zaenuri/Shutterstock visiting my website . You can also use it to create a document system as simple code by writing in Markdown, storing it in git, and publishing it in any of its supported formats. Document Conversion and Docs-as-Code If you have a document in any of Pandoc's many supported file formats, converting the document to any of the others is a clamp. It's a useful tool! But pandoc's true power becomes apparent when you use it as the basis of the document system as simple code. The document-as-code premise is to adopt some technical and software development principles and implement documentation writing, especially for software development projects. However, you can apply it for the development of all kinds of documents. Software developers can use their favorite editor to write their programs, or they use the development environment (IDE). The code they type is saved in text files. These include the source code for the program. They're using version control, they're using it. or VCS (Git is the most popular), developed and improved to capture source code changes. This means that the programmer has a complete history of all versions of the source code files. It can quickly access the previous version of a file. Git stores files in a warehouse. Each developer's computer has a local repossess and a central, shared, remote repossess that is typically cloud-hosted. When they are ready to produce a running version of the program, they use a compiler to read source code and create binary executables. By writing your documents in lightweight, text-based markup language, you can use an VCS to version control your writing. When you're ready to distribute or publish a document, you can use pandoc to create as many different versions of your documents as you want, including web-based (HTML), word-rendered, or font (LibreOffice, Microsoft Word, TeX), portable document format (PDF), ebook (ePub), and so on. You can do all this from version-controlled, lightweight text files. Pandoc loading pandoc to Ubuntu, use this command: sudo apt-get install pandoc On Fedora, the command you need is this: sudo dnf loading pandoc On Manjaro, you need to write: sudo pacman -Syu pandoc You can control which version you install using --version If you are using pandoc without a file, you also accept written input. You need to press Ctrl+D to indicate that you have finished typing. pandoc expects you to write in Markdown format and creates HTML output. Let's look at an example: pandoc We wrote a few Markdown lines and are about to hit Ctrl+D. As a ascensing to this, pandoc creates the equivalent HTML output. To do something useful with Pandoc, although, we really need to use the files. The Markdown Basics Mark is a lightweight markup language and specific characters are given special meaning. You can use a plain text editor to create a Markdown file. Marking is easy to read, as there are no visually cumbersome tags to distract you from the text. Formatting in markup documents is similar to formatting that represents. Here are some basics: To highlight text with italics, wrap it in asterisks. *This will be highlighted* Use two asterisks for bold text. **This will be bold** Headings are represented by a number sign/hash sign (#). Text is separated from the hash by a space. Use a hash for a top-level header, two for the second level, and so on. To create a bulleted list, start each row of the list with an asterisk and add a space before the text. To create a numbered list, start each line with a digit, then start with a period, and add a space before the text. To create a hyperlink, add the site's name in square packingte ([]) and URL into the parameter [()] in the parameter: [Link to to to Geek](. To insert a picture, type an exclamation point just before (! []). Type alternative text for the image in parentheses. Then, in the in-line, click the path to the image [()]. Here's an example: ! [Geek] (HTG.png). In the next section we will consider more examples of them. RELATED NEWS: What is Markdown and How to Use It? Converting File File conversions is tiny. pandoc can usually resolve which file formats you work with from file names. Here, we will create an HTML file from a Markdown file. The -o (output) option tells pandoc the name of the file we want to create: pandoc -o example.html sample.md Our sample Markdown file, sample.md, contains the Short section of Markdown shown in the following image. An example .html file named 1980s. When we double-click the file, our default browser opens the file. Now, let's create an Open Document Format text document that we can open in LibreOffice Writer: pandoc - that example.odt sample.md the ODT file has the same content as the HTML file. Alternative text for a smooth tap image is also used to automatically create a title for the shape. Specifying File Formats -f (from) and -t (to) options are used to tell pandoc which file formats you want to convert and which file formats you want to convert. This can be useful if you are working with a file format that shares the file extension with other related formats. For example, TeX and LaTeX both use .tex extension. We also use the -s (independent) option, so pandoc will create the entire LaTeX preface required for a document to be a full, independent and well-formed LaTeX document. Without the -s (independent) option, the output would still be well-formed LaTeX, which could be corrugated into another LaTeX document, not parsing properly as a LaTeX document alone. We write the following: pandoc -f markdown -t latex -s -o example.tex sample.md If you open the sample.tex file in a text editor, you will see the created LaTeX. If you have a LaTeX editor, you can open the TEX file to preview how LaTeX seret commands are interpreted. Shrinking the window to fit the picture below made the screen look cramped, but in reality it was good. We used a LaTeX editor named Texmaker. If you want to install Ubuntu, write the following: install sudo apt-Fedora texmaker, command: sudo dnf install texmaker Manjaro, use: sudo pacman -Syu texmaker Converting Files with Templates We are probably beginning to understand the flexibility that pandoc provides. You can write once and publish in almost any format. That's a huge success, but the documents look a bit vanilla. With templates, you can dictate which styles pandoc uses when creating documents. For example, you can tell pandoc to use the styles defined in the Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) file with the --css option. We created a small CSS file that contains the following text. Range above and below a level header style You can also change the text color to white and a blue shadow color: h1 { color: #FFFFFF; background color: #3C33FF; margin-top: 0px; margin-bottom: 1px; } The full command is below—we also note that the independent option (-s) is used: pandoc -o example.html -s -css example.css sample.md pandoc uses a single style from our minimalist CSS file and applies to a level header. Another fine-tuning option that you can use when working with HTML files is to add HTML formatting to your Markdown file. This is passed to the HTML file created as standard HTML formatting. This technique should be reserved only for creating HTML output. If you work with multiple file formats, pandoc does not destroy HTML formatting for non-HTML files and is exported to those that are text. We can also specify which styles are used when ODT files are created. Open a blank LibreOffice Writer document and set the title and font styles to your needs. In our example, we also added a header and footer. Save your document as .odt odt template. Now we can use it as a --reference-doc=o.odt dt-template .odt sample.md Compare this to the previous ODT instance as a template. This document uses a different font, has colored headings, and contains headers and footers. However, exactly the same sample.md created from the Markdown file. Reference document templates can be used to be specified at different stages of the document's production. For example, you might have templates with a Draft or Review watermark. A template without a watermark is used for a finalized document. Creating PDFs By default, pandoc uses the LaTeX PDF infrastructure to create PDF files. The easiest way to make sure you're satisfied with the appropriate LaTeX dependencies is to install a LaTeX editor like Texmaker. Although this is quite a large loading-Tex and LaTeX are both quite heavy. If you have limited hard disk space or know that you will never be able to use TeX or LaTeX, you can choose to create an ODT file. Next, just open LibreOffice Writer and you can save it as a PDF. Using Docs-as-Code Markdown as your writing language has several advantages: Working in plain text files is fast: They load faster than similarly sized word processor files, and they tend to move faster in the document. Many editors, such as Gedit, Vim, and Emacs, use syntax highlighting with Markdown text. You'll have a timeline of all versions of your documents: If you store your documents in an VCS like Git, you can easily see the differences between the two versions of the same file. However, this only works when the files are really plain text, as they are waiting for what to work with an VCS. An VCS can record who made any changes and when you did it: This is especially useful if you often collaborate with others on large projects. Additionally, the documents provides a central repossess for . Many cloud hosted Git services, services, As GitHub, GitLab and BitBucket, they have free tiers in their pricing models. You can create your documents in multiple formats: With just a few simple shell scripts, you can pull styles of CSS and reference documents. If you store your documents in a VCS repossession with Continuous Integration and Continuous Deployment (CI/CD) platforms, they can be created automatically when software is created. RELATED: What is GitHub and What Is It Used For? There are many more options and features in Last Thoughts Pandoc that we have discussed here. Conversion operations for most file types can be tweaked and fine-tuned. For more information, see excellent examples on the official (and highly detailed) pandoc webpage. Page.