## Shell and Unix commands covered in CS208

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Below is a list of the most common Unix/Linux commands, their syntax and a short description. Optional arguments and options are enclosed by '[' and ']', dir denotes a name of a directory and file denotes a name of a file which is not a directory.

This is not a complete list of commands and neither of all options of the listed commands. For more information look at the manual pages.

command	description
man <i>command_name</i>	show the manual page for <i>command_name</i>
pwd	print (current) working directory
ls [-a] [-l] [dir]	list contents of dir or, without argument, of working di-
	rectory; includes all files with -a and -1 yields a long listing
cd [dir]	change directory to dir or, without argument, to ~/
mkdir dir	make new directory named dir
mkfifo pipe	creates a special file pipe which acts as fifo
rmdir dir	remove/delete dir; only works if dir is empty
cp file1 file2	make file2 a copy of file1
cp file dir	make dir/file a copy of file
mv file1 file2	rename file1 into file2; works on direcories
mv file dir	move file to dir/file
rm file	removes file; !! USE WITH CARE !!
ln -s target link	creates link which points to target
chmod ogw file	sets permission on file for <u>o</u> wner, <u>g</u> roup and <u>w</u> orld, each
	being the sum of read(4), write(2), execute(1), if wanted
cat [file]	read stdin or file if given and print it to stdout
less file	print contents of file to stdout for browsing
echo <i>string</i>	prints string to stdout after doing shell substitution
locate pattern	finds all absolute filenames which involve <i>pattern</i>
grep [-v] <i>pattern</i> file	prints all lines in file which do (not if -v) contain <i>pattern</i>
sort [-n] [file]	sorts the lines of file, or stdin, alphabetically or numer-
	ically, if -n option is given
top	show dynamic table of processe
jobs	show jobs started from the shell in the background
ps [-u <i>user_name</i> ]	show processes controlled by this shell, or for user with
	<i>user_name</i> if given
env	prints environment variables
who	prints information on who is logged in
users	prints usernames of those who are logged in
whoami	prints your username to

I/O redirection	
<pre>cmd &gt; file</pre>	redirect the stdout of <i>cmd</i> into file; !!OVERWRITES!!
<pre>cmd &gt;&gt; file</pre>	redirect the stdout of <i>cmd</i> into file for appending
$\mathit{cmd} < \mathtt{file}$	connect stdin of <i>cmd</i> to file
cmd1   cmd2	connect stdout of <i>cmd1</i> with stdin of <i>cmd2</i>

Use  $\mathrm{Ctrl}\text{-}\mathrm{c}$  to cancell/kill a running program; NOT  $\mathrm{Ctrl}\text{-}\mathrm{z}.$