Princeton University COS 217: Introduction to Programming Systems UNIX and bash

Filenames and Directorynames	
/dir1//dirN	Absolute dname
dir1//dirN	Relative dname
/dir1//file Absolute fname	
dir1//file	Relative fname

Special Filename and Directoryname Characters		
fnameord*name	* matches 0 or more characters	
fnameord?name	? matches any single character	
"fname or dname"	" allows whitespace in a dname or fname	
'fname or dname'	'allows whitespace in a dname or fname	
fnameord\'name	Backslash (escape) character allows special characters in a dname or fname	
~loginid	Home directory of <i>loginid</i>	
~	Your home directory	
	Parent of working directory	
	Working directory	

Special Command Characters		
command 0< fname	Redirect stdin to <i>fname</i>	
command < fname		
command 1> fname	Redirect stdout to fname	
command > fname		
command 2> fname	Redirect stderr to <i>fname</i>	
command 1> fname 2>&1	Redirect stdout and stderr to fname	
command1 command2	Pipe from command1 to command2	
^d	End of file	
command &	Run command as a background process	
^Z	Turn my foreground process into a stopped background process	
^c	Send a SIGINT signal	
\uparrow	Scroll backward through the command history list	
\downarrow	Scroll forward through the command history list	
!prefix	Reissue the most recently issued command that begins with <i>prefix</i>	
!commandnum	Reissue the command whose number is <i>commandnum</i> (see the "history"	
	command)	

Commands

Commands marked with "(bash)" are shell built-in commands. Commands marked with "(bin)" are executable binary files.

Directory-Related Commands		
pwd	(bash, bin) Print the name of the working directory to stdout	
cd [dname]	(bash) Make <i>dname</i> the working directory	
ls [-la] [dname]	(bin) List the contents of <i>dname</i> to stdout	
ls [-la] [fname]	(bin) List the attributes of <i>fname</i> to stdout	
mkdir <i>dname</i>	(bin) Create <i>dname</i>	
rmdir <i>dname</i>	(bin) Destroy the empty directory <i>dname</i>	

File-Related Commands	
cat	(bin) Concatenate (print) stdin to stdout
cat fname	(bin) Concatenate (print) fname to stdout
more	(bin) Print stdin to stdout one screen at a time
more fname	(bin) Print <i>fname</i> to stdout one screen at a time
xxd fname	(bin) Hexdecimal dump <i>fname</i> to stdout
cp [-i] sourcefname targetfname	(bin) Copy sourcefname to targetfname
cp [-i] sourcefname targetdname	(bin) Copy sourcefname to targetdname
cp -r sourcedname targetdname	(bin) Copy (recursively) sourcedname to targetdname
mv [-i] sourcefname targetfname	(bin) Rename sourcefname to targetfname
mv [-i] sourcefname targetdname	(bin) Move sourcefname to targetdname
rm [-i] fname	(bin) Remove fname
rm –r [-i] dname [fname]	(bin) Remove <i>dname</i> (recursively) and <i>fname</i>

Configuration Commands	
source fname	(bash) Execute the shell script in <i>fname</i>
export variable=value	(bash) Set environment variable to value
export PATH=dname1:dname2:	(bash) Set the PATH environment variable indicating that bash
	should search <i>dname1</i> , <i>dname2</i> , to find commands that are
	specified as relative fnames
export MANPATH=dname1:dname2:	(bash) Set the MANPATH environment variable indicating that
	the man command should search dname1, dname2, to find
	man pages
variable=value	(bash) Set shell variable to value
PS1="\h:\w\\$"	(bash) Set the PS1 shell variable to indicate that the command
	prompt should contain the name of the host computer, a colon,
	the name of the working directory, a dollar sign, and a space
set –o shelloption	(bash) Turn on shelloption
set +o shelloption	(bash) Turn off shelloption
set –o ignoreeof	(bash) Turn on the ignoreeof shell option to indicate that ^D
	entered at the bash prompt should not terminate bash
set –o noclobber	(bash) Turn on the noclobber shell option to indicate that bash
	should not overwrite files via redirection
alias <i>aliasname=string</i>	(bash) Create an alias definition such that aliasname as an
	abbreviation for string
unalias <i>aliasname</i>	(bash) Destroy the alias definition that defines aliasname

File and Directory Permission Commands		
chmod mask fnameordname	(bin) Set the permissions of <i>fnameordname</i> as indicated by <i>mask</i>	
umask <i>mask</i>	(bash) Set the default permissions used when creating new files and directories as indicated by <i>mask</i>	

Software I	Software Development Commands (described throughout the course)	
xemacs	(bin) Create or edit a text file using the xemacs editor	
gcc	(bin) Preprocess, compile, assemble, and link a program	
gdb	(bin) Debug a program	
make	(bin) Build a program	
ar	(bin) Create an archive file containing object code	
gprof	(bin) Analyze the performance of a program	

Commands for Getting Help	
man [section] pagename	(bin) Print to stdout the UNIX manual page (from <i>section</i>) whose name is <i>pagename</i> . Section 1 describes commands and utilities (e.g. cat, ls). Section 2 describes UNIX system calls (e.g. fork, pipe). Section 3 describes library functions (e.g. printf, strlen).
apropos keyword	(bin) Print to stdout each UNIX manual page NAME line that contains keyword

Miscellaneous Commands	
history	(bash) Print a numbered command history list to stdout
passwd oldpassword	(bin) Change my password from oldpassword
wc [fname]	(bin) Print a count of characters, words, and lines in <i>fname</i> (or stdin) to stdout
date	(bin) Print the date and time to stdout
printenv [variable]	(bin) Print the definition of environment variable (or of all environment variables) to
	stdout
echo [arg]	(bash, bin) Print arg to stdout
who	(bin) Print information about current users to stdout
grep string fname	(bin) Print each line of <i>fname</i> that contains <i>string</i> to stdout
sort [fname]	(bin) Print each line of <i>fname</i> (or stdin) in lexicographic order to stdout
diff fname1 fname2	(bin) Print an indication of the differences between the contents of <i>fname1</i> and
	fname2 to stdout
which command	(bin) Search PATH for command, and print the dname where it was found to stdout
finger loginid	(bin) Print information about user loginid to stdout

Process Control Command	s
jobs	(bash) List the names and jobnums of my background processes to stdout
fg [%jobnum]	(bash) Move my background process with the given <i>jobnum</i> to the foreground
bg [%jobnum]	(bash) Turn my stopped background process into a running background
	process
kill [-signal] %jobnum	(bash) Send signal to my background process with the given jobnum
ps	(bin) Display a list of my processes
kill [–signal] pid	(bin) Send signal to the process whose id is pid
exit	(bash) Exit bash
logout	(bash) Exit bash and the terminal session

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