## 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 fname	
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
od [-t x1] fname	(bin) Octal 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] <i>fname</i>	(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 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

<b>Commands for Getting Help</b>	
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 <i>oldpassword</i>
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 <i>variable</i> (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 <i>loginid</i> to stdout

<b>Process Control Command</b>	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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