

# UNIX Cheat Notes

## Getting Started

<b>who am i</b>	shows your identity
<b>finger [username]</b>	detailed user information (-l for long listing) (-q for short listing)
<b>passwd</b>	change password
<b>man [topic]</b>	provides help files about that topic
<b>alias [old] [new]</b>	change a keyboard command, so when you type in the old command, the new command will execute
<b>?</b>	wildcard similar to * but it only replaces one character
<b>find ./ -name "test"</b>	look in current dir for a file called "test"
<b>find / -name "test"</b>	look everywhere for a file called "test"
<b>exit</b>	logout

## Creating, deleting, and listing directories

<b>cd [directory name]</b>	change directories (brings you to home dir when typed in alone)
<b>cd ..</b>	brings you one level higher in directory hierarchy
<b>pwd</b>	finds absolute path (from root dir to current directory)
<b>mkdir [dir name]</b>	create a new directory
<b>rmdir [dir name]</b>	remove a directory (only works if directory is empty)
<b>rm -r</b>	remove directory and all files in it
<b>ls</b>	list all files in current directory
<b>ls -a</b>	list all files including hidden files
<b>ls -l</b>	long listing of files
<b>ls -F</b>	list files and include file type

## Creating, reading, and appending files

<b>cat [file name]</b>	display file in text format
<b>cat &gt; filename.doc</b>	create a file called "filename.doc" (will overwrite any existing file)
<b>cat &gt;&gt; filename.doc</b>	append what you type in to an existing file
<b>cat file1 file2 &gt; new</b>	combine "file1" and "file2" together into a new file called "new"
<b>pg file.doc</b>	display "file.doc" one page at a time (better to use pg than cat for longer documents)
<b>more [file name]</b>	displays the file, allowing you to navigate either forward or backward in the text
<b>space bar</b>	moves ahead one full screen in "more" mode
<b>b</b>	moves backward one full screen
<b>Enter</b>	moves ahead one line
<b>/hello</b>	search for occurrences of the word "hello"
<b>q</b>	quit "more" mode
<b>head [file name]</b>	displays the first few lines of the file
<b>tail [file name]</b>	displays the last few lines of the file

## Copying and moving files

**cp -i [source] [destination]** copy a file from one directory to another (the “i” requires UNIX to prompt you if there is a file name conflict)  
(eg. **cp -i karen.doc /usr/backup** copies the file “karen” from the current directory to a backup dir in the “usr” dir)

**mv -i [source] [destination]** move a file from one directory to another  
(eg. **mv -i karen.doc /usr/backup** would move the file “karen” from the current dir into the backup dir)

## Printing files

**lp [file name]** print a file to the default printer

**lp -d[printer] [file]** print a file to a specific printer (eg. **lp -dpc33f8 karen.doc** would print “karen.doc” to the printer in this room)

**lpstat** determine the status of the printer

## Changing file permissions

**Chmod [u, g, o, or a][=, -, or +][r, w, or x] [file name]** change permissions on a file

- u** = user’s permissions
- g** = group
- o** = other
- a** = all
- r** = read
- w** = write
- x** = execute

(eg. **chmod u+x karen.doc** gives the user execute permissions on “karen”)

## Data Processing

**spell [file name]** spell check a document

**spell -b [file name]** spell check using British dictionary (American is default)

**wc [file name]** get a word count on a file

**fgrep “word” [file]** search for every occurrence of a particular word in a file  
(eg. **fgrep “karen” karen.doc** searches for “karen” in the “karen.doc” file)