

## Help on any Unix command. RTFM!

man command	Type <b>man ls</b> to read the manual for the <b>ls</b> command.
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## List/Change to/Make/Remove directory

ls path	It's ok to combine attributes, eg <b>ls -laF</b> gets a long listing of all files with types.
ls -l path	Long listing, with date, size and permissions.
ls -a path	Show all files, including important .dot files that don't otherwise show.
cd dirname	There must be a space between.
cd ~	Go back to home directory, useful if you're lost.
cd ..	Go back one directory.
pwd	Show where you are as full path. Useful if you're lost or exploring.
mkdir dirname	Make a new directory
rmdir dirname	Only works if {dirname} is empty.
rm -r dirname	Remove all files and subdirs. Careful!

## Copy/Move/Rename/Delete a file or directory

cp file1 file2	Copy file1 to file2.
cp -r dir1 dir2	Recursive, copy directory and all subdirs.
mv oldfile newfile	Moving a file and renaming it are the same thing.
mv oldname newname	
rm filespec	remove files. "?" is any character; "*" is any string of characters.

## Connect/Copy files to remote host

ssh user@host	Secure login to remote host
scp file	
user@host:destination	Secure copy to remote host

## View/Edit a text file

less filename	View file one screen at a time.
cat filename	View file, but it scrolls.
vim filename	edit a file with vim
emacs filename	edit a file with emacs

## Compress files

tar czf file.tar.gz files	create a tar with Gzip compression containing files (use xzf to extract)
gzip file	compresses file and renames it to file.gz

## Compare two files

diff file1 file2	Show the differences.
sdiff file1 file2	Show files side by side.

## Other text commands

grep 'pattern' file	Find regular expression in file.
sort file1 > file2	Sort file1 and save as file2.
uniq file	Report or omit repeated lines.
awk '{print\$4}' file	Print the 4 <sup>th</sup> column of the file.
wc file	Count words in file.

## Find files on system

find filespec	Works with wildcards. Handy for snooping.
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## Make an Alias

alias name 'command'	Put the command in 'single quotes'. More useful in your <b>.login</b> or <b>.profile</b> file.
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## Wildcards and Shortcuts

?	Match any single character, eg <b>page?</b> gets page1 and page2, but not page10.
[...]	Match any characters in a range, eg <b>page[1-3]</b> gets page1, page2, and page3.
~	Short for your home directory. eg <b>cd ~</b> will take you home, <b>rm -r ~</b> will destroy it.
.	The current directory.
..	One directory up the tree, eg <b>ls ..</b>

## Pipes and Redirection

command > file	Redirect output to a file, eg <b>ls &gt; list.txt</b> writes directory to file.
command >> file	Append output to an existing file, eg <b>cat update &gt;&gt; archive</b> adds update to end of archive.
command < file	Get input from a file, eg <b>sort &lt; file.txt</b>
command   command	Pipe one command to another, eg <b>ls   less</b> gets directory and sends it to <b>less</b> to show.

## Shortcuts

Ctrl+C	halts the current command.
Ctrl+Z	stops the current command, resume with fg (foreground) or bg (background).
Ctrl+D	log out of current session, similar to exit.