An Introduction to Unix Command-Line
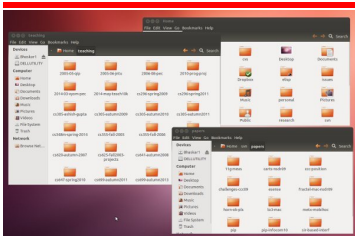## Using the Unix command-line shell, basic commands

Bhaskaran Raman
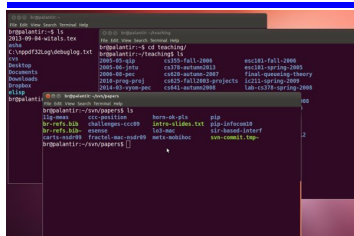
Department of CSE, IITB

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Motivation: Why use Unix Command-Line?

Windows GUI: use
pre-programmed interface $\Longrightarrow$
set of possible actions
pre-decided

Command-line Shell: a prog.
(scripting) language $\Longrightarrow$ use
pre-written programs, AND
compose new scripts!

Examples

- Rename a set of files
- Number of lines in all C files in a directory
- Top five files with maximum number of lines

Basic Unix Command-Line, File-System

Basic Commands

pwd, cd, ls, mkdir, rmdir, rm, mv, cp, ln, cat, less

Invoking Other Programs

Example: emacs&
Process manipulation: ps, kill, killall

Other Useful Commands

tar, grep, wc, man

The Unix File System

- Three kinds of permissions: read, write, execute
- Three levels of access control: user, group, all