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Basic Commands

Write a command (with arguments) to:

1. *list files* in a directory
   ls

2. *list files* using *long listing format*
   ls -l

3. *list files* with sizes printed as "human readable" output
   ls -lh

4. create a new directory
   mkdir

5. change your current directory
   cd

6. print your current working directory
   pwd

7. create a new, 0 byte size file
   touch

8. remove a file
   rm

9. remove a whole directory
   rm -r

10. move / rename a file to a new name
    mv {file} {location}/ mv {file} {newfile}

11. concatenate one or more files and display to the terminal
    cat

12. list only your running processes on the system
    ps x

13. list all running processes on the system

    ps -e

14. kill a process that you own

    kill or **pkill**

15. list other users logged on to the system

    users or **who**

16. read the manual page about a command

    man

17. create a *tape archive* (tar) file backup/copy of a directory

    tar -cf {outfile}.tar {directory}

18. extract a *tape archive* (tar) file to create a new directory

    tar -xf {file}.tar

19. create a ".zip" file of all the files in a directory, including subdirectories

    zip -R {outfile} {directory}/*

20. extract all of the files from a ".zip" file

    unzip

21. Show the amount of disk free space available on the system

    df

22. Show the amount of space used by a directory (including its subdirs) in human readable format

    du -h

23. Display the text "hello world" on your terminal

    echo "hello world"

24. What does the "screen" utility do? (see # 16 above)

    It is a "Full-screen window manager that multiplexes a physical terminal between several processes." It emulates VT100/ANSI terminals.

25. What does the "nohup" command do?

    Run a command immune to hangups, with output to a non-tty

26. Use the "nohup" command to run a long-running program.

    nohup ./{program}

27. Find all of the lines of a file that match the string "public static void"

    grep -n "public static void" {file}
    (-n gives the line number, not required)

28. Find all of the lines of a file that do NOT match the string "public static void"

    grep -vn "public static void" {file}

29. Find all of the lines of an address book that that match the string "jones" or "Jones" (hint: lookup regular expressions)

    grep -n -e "[Jj]ones" {file}

30. Use the cut command to select only columns 10-20 of a file:

    cut -c 10-20 {file}

31. Use the cut command to select fields 1,3,5 from a comma delimited file (CSV)

    cut -f 1,3,5 -d “,” {file}

32. Use the head command to select the top 10 lines of a file

    head {file}
    (10 is default, but if you want a different number, just use -N)

33. Use the tail command to select the last 10 lines of a file

    tail {file}

34. Use the tail command to show the last lines of a file and then any new lines as they arrive

    tail -F {file}

35. Sort a text file in alphanumeric, ascending order

    sort -d {file}

36. Sort a text file in alphanumeric, descending order

    sort -dr {file}

37. Sort a text file in numeric order

    sort -n {file} **(string numeric)**
    sort -g {file} **(general numeric)**

38. Display only the unique lines of a text file

    sort -u {file}