

## UNIX Command Project

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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 match the string “jones” or “Jones” (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 are added

**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}**