Name: _____

Basic Commands

Write a command (with arguments) to:

1. *list files* in a directory

2. *list files* using *long listing format*

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

4. create a new directory

5. change your current directory

6. print your current working directory

7. create a new, 0 byte size file

8. remove a file

9. remove a whole directory

10. move / rename a file to a new name

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

12. list only your running processes on the system

13. list all running processes on the system

14. kill a process that you own

15. list other users logged on to the system

16. read the manual page about a command

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

25. What does the "nohup" command do?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

35. Sort a text file in alphanumeric, ascending order

36. Sort a text file in alphanumeric, descending order

37. Sort a text file in numeric order

38. Display only the unique lines of a text file