COMMAND SUMMARY: REVIEW OF CHAPTER 1 COMMANDS

cal

Shows the system calendar

-j displays the Julian date format. -s shows Sunday as the first day in the week. -m shows Monday as the first day in the week. -y shows all of the months for the current year.

Cat Displays multiple files

-n displays line numbers.

Clear Clears the screen

date Displays the system date.

-u displays the time in Greenwich Mean Time. -s resets the date and time.

exit or logout Exits UNIX/Linux when a GUI is not used

head Displays the first few lines of a file

-n displays the first n lines of the specified file.

less Displays a long file one screen at a time, and you can scroll up and down

man Displays the online manual for the specified command

-d prints information for debugging. -f gives a short description of the command (same as using the whatis command)

-K finds a certain string by searching through all of the man information.

more   Displays a long file one screen at a time, and you can scroll down

passwd Changes your UNIX/Linux password

-e expires a password causing the user to have to re-create it -l locks an account -S displays the password status of an account

tail   Displays the last few lines of   -n displays the last n lines of the a file   specified file.

Whatis Displays a brief description of a command

who   Allows you to see who is logged in (also whoami shows the

account currently logged in and who am i displays information about the account session)

-H displays column headings. -u displays session idle times. -q displays a quick list of users. -b verifies -when the system was last booted.

COMMAND SUMMARY: REVIEW OF CHAPTER 2 COMMANDS

cd Changes directories (with no options,. Changes to the current working cd goes to your home directory)   directory.

.. Changes to the parent directory.

chmod   Sets file permissions for specified files   + assigns permissions. -removes permissions.

cp Copies files from one directory to another

-b makes a backup of the desti- nation file, if an original one already exists (so you have a backup if overwriting a file).

-i prevents overwriting of the destination file without warning. -u overwrites an existing file only if the source is newer than the file in the current destination.

ls Displays a directory's contents, includ- ing its files and subdirectories

-a lists the hidden files. -l (lowercase L) generates a long listing of the directory. -r sorts the listing in reverse order. -S sorts the listing by file size. -t sorts by the time when the file or directory was last modified. -X sorts by extension.

mkdir   Makes a new directory   -v verifies that the directory is made.

mount Connects the file system partitions to the directory tree when the system starts, and mounts additional devices, such as the CD/DVD drive

-t specifies the type of file system to mount.

pwd   Displays your current path

rm Removes a file-i prompts before you delete the file.

rmdir Removes an empty directory

-v provides a message to verify the directory is removed.

umask   Sets file permissions for multiple files

umount   Disconnects the file system partitions from the directory tree

COMMAND SUMMARY: REVIEW OF CHAPTER 3 COMMANDS

COMMAND	PURPOSE
vi commands:	
. (repeat)	Repeat your most recent change.
/	Search forward for a pattern of characters.
:!	Leave vi temporarily.
:q	Cancel an editing session.
:r	Read text from one file and add it to another.
:set	Turn on certain options, such as line numbering.
:w	Save a file and continue working.
:wq	Write changes to disk and exit vi.
:x	Save changes and exit vi.
:!lpr filename	Print a file.
I	Switch to insert mode.
P	Paste text from the buffer.
U	Undo your most recent change.
vi	Start the vi editor.
yy	Copy (yank) text to the clipboard.
ZZ	In command mode, save changes and exit vi.
Ctrl+z	Use this shell-based command (not truly a vi command) to leave vi to temporarily access the command line—use the fg command to return to vi.

COMMAND	PURPOSE
UNIX/Linux commands:	
lpr	Print a file. -P prints to a specific printer. -# prints a specific number of copies. -r deletes the print file from disk storage.
Emacs commands: See Table 3-4	

COMMAND SUMMARY: REVIEW OF CHAPTER 4 COMMANDS

Command	Purpose	Options (This chapter)
awk	Starts the awk program to format output.	-F identifies the field separator. format output -f indicates code is coming from a disk file, not the keyboard.
cat	Views the contents of a file, creates a file, merges the contents of files	
cp	Copies one or more files	-i provides a warning before cp writes over an existing file with the same name. -s creates a symbolic link or name at the destination rather than a physical file. -u prevents cp from copying over an existing file, if the existing file is newer than the source file.
cut	Extracts specified columns or fields from a file	-c refers to character positions. -d indicates that a specified character sepa- rates the fields. -f refers to fields.
find	Finds files	-iname specifies the name of the files you want to locate, but the search is not case sensitive. -name specifies the name of the files you want to locate, but the search is case sensitive. -mmin n displays files that have been changed within the last n minutes. -mtime n displays files that have been changed within the last n days. -size n displays files of size n.
join	Combines files having a common field	-a n produces a line for each unpairable line in file n. -e str replaces the empty fields for an unpairable file with the specified string. -1 and -2 with the field number are used to specify common fields when joining. -o outputs a specified list of fields. -t indicates that a specified character separates the fields.
mv	Moves one or more files	-i displays a warning prompt before over- writing a file with the same name. -u overwrites a destination file with the same name, if the source file is newer than the one in the destination.

paste	Combines fields from two or more files	-d enables you to specify a different separator (other than a tab) between columns. -s causes files to be pasted one after the other instead of in parallel.
rm	Removes one or more files	-i specifies that UNIX/Linux should request confirmation of file deletion before removing the files. -r specifies that directories should be recursively removed.
rmdir	Removes an empty directory	
sort	Sorts the file's contents	-k n sorts on the key field specified by n. -t indicates that a specified character separates the fields. -m means to merge files before sorting. -o redirects output to the specified file. -d sorts in alphanumeric or dictionary order. -g sorts by numeric (general) order. -r sorts in reverse order.
touch	Updates an existing file's time stamp and date stamp or creates empty new files	-a specifies that only the access date and time are to be updated. -m specifies that only the modification date and time are to be updated. -c specifies that no files are to be created.

COMMAND SUMMARY: REVIEW OF CHAPTER 5 COMMAND

Command	Purpose	Option
comm	Compares and outputs lines common to two files	-1 do not display lines that are only in file1 -2 do not display lines that are only in file2 -3 do not display lines appearing in both file1 and file2
diff	Compares two files and determines which lines differ	-b ignores blanks that repeat -B does not compare for blank lines -i ignores case -c shows lines surrounding the line that differs (for context) -y displays the differences side-by-side in columns
grep	Selects lines or rows	-i ignores case -l lists only file names -c only counts the number of lines matching the pattern instead of showing them -r searches through files under all subdirectories -n includes the line number for each line found -v displays only lines that don't contain the search pattern
pr	Formats a specified file	-d double-spaces the output -h customizes the header line -l n sets the number of lines per page
printf	Tells the Awk program what action to take for formatting and printing information	
sed	Specifies an editing command or a script file containing sed commands	a\ appends text after a line p displays lines d deletes specified text s substitutes specified text -e specifies multiple commands on one line -n indicates line numbers on which to work
sh	Executes a shell script	
tr	Translates characters	-d deletes input characters found in string1 from the output -s checks for sequences of string1 repeated consecutive times
uniq	Removes duplicate lines to create unique output	-u outputs only the lines of the source file that are not duplicated -d outputs one copy of each line that has a duplicate, and does not show unique lines

			-i ignores case -c starts each line by showing the number of each instance
wc	Counts the number of lines, bytes, or words in a file		-c counts the number of bytes or characters -l counts the number of lines -w counts the number of words

COMMAND SUMMARY: REVIEW OF CHAPTER 6 COMMANDS

COMMAND	PURPOSE	OPTIONS COVERED IN THIS CHAPTER
alias	Establishes an alias	-p prints all aliases.
case. . .in. . .esac	Allows one action from a set of possible actions to be performed, depending on the value of a variable	
export	Makes a shell variable an environment variable	-n can be used to undo the export. -p lists the exported variables
for: do. . .done	Causes a variable to take on each value in a set of values; an action is performed for each value	
if. . .then. . . else. . .fi	Causes one of two actions to be performed, depending on the condition	
let	Stores arithmetic values in a variable	
printenv	Prints a list of environment variables	
set	Displays currently set shell variables; when options are used, sets the shell environment	-a exports all shell variables after they are assigned. -n takes commands without executing them, so you can debug errors. -o sets a particular shell mode—when used with noclobber as the argument, it prevents files from being overwritten by use of the > operator. -u yields an error message when there is an attempt to use an undefined variable. -v displays command lines as they are executed.
sh	Calls the command interpreter for shell scripts	-n checks the syntax of a shell script, but does not execute command lines.

		-v displays the lines of code while executing a shell script. -x displays the command and arguments as a shell script is run.
tput cup	Moves the screen cursor to a specified row and column	
tput clear	Clears the screen	
tput cols	Prints the number of columns on the current termina	
tput smso	Enables boldfaced output	
tput rmso	Disables boldfaced output	
trap	Executes a command when a specified signal is received from the operating system	-l displays a listing of signal numbers and their signal designations.
while: do. . .done	Repeats an action while a condition exists	