CS 232: Intro to C and Unix

Lecture 3

C and Java are similar

Int / int will give you an integer

Tab will autofill commands in unix

Up arrow will give last command

gcc will compile your code

-o indicates you want to create a file with a specific name, follow with the name and source code in that order

-Wall writes all errors (these should be fixed before submitting)

Printf

%d placeholder for int

%f placeholder for float

%c char

%s string

1. Directory related commands and symbols

Unix vs. Windows

Unix -> /

Windows -> \

ls – list

pwd – print working directory

mkdir – make directory

cd – change directory

--help will display common modes and modifiers

Cd ~ will return to home folder

Rmdir – remove directory, only does so when directory is empty

Paths

Absolute vs. relative

Absolute starts from the base home file

Relative starts from ../dir/file and ignores all upper directory mapping

Relative is superior to absolute for programming because it will defensively protect against changes in directory

man command views system’s references manuals

echo prints what is within to the terminal

cat – means concatenate, allows you to print multiple files to the command line

ls -al will print a general pattern

xxx xxx xxx

the first group is owner

second is group

last is other

there are three modifiers for each position

r – read permissions

w – write permissions

x – run permissions

chmod changes use modifers

You would need to use numbers to indicate what to change each classification of permission

Rwx – 7

--- - 0

r-w – 5

chmod 777 fileName

This command will write permissions for filename changing all groups allowing full permissions

Cp – copies files from one location to another

Nano – vi/vim – emacs

Wildcard characters

\*: match any sequence of 0 or more characters

?: match any single character