

Command/Concept	Usage/Syntax	Description	Example
groups	groups <username>	Find out what groups a user is in	groups \$USER
finger	finger <username>	Find information about a user or attempt to locate a user by typing in part of their name, e.g., first name, last name	# Your information finger \$USER
Show permissions	ls -l <file> ls -ld <directory>	Show user , group , and other permissions with the ls long listing (-l)	ls -l /etc/motd ls -ld \$HOME
chmod	chmod <ugo><+-><rw> <target>	Add/remove permissions for user , group , and other to a file or directory. Use -R to recursively apply a change.	# Give permission for # other to read chmod o+r todo.txt
chgrp	chgrp <group> <target>	Change the group of a file or directory only if you are already a member in that group (and have permission to do so on the file or directory).	chgrp inx_u18 todo.txt
\$path shell environment variable	To display: echo \$path	If a program with the executable permission is set on it and it is in your \$path then you can run the command from anywhere on the filesystem. If there's more than one program with the same name in your \$path the first instance found will be executed.	# Show your path echo \$path

OSU Center for Genome Research and Biocomputing (CGRB), MCB 599: "Introduction to Unix/Linux" (INX_U18)
"Cheat Sheet": Day 4, **Pages:** 2, **Revision:** 2018-07-31, **Instructor:** Matthew Peterson (matthew@cgrb.oregonstate.edu)

rehash	rehash	If you install a new program into a directory that is in your \$path you need to run rehash to have it be recognized. Otherwise you can logout and log back in to have your \$path recognize the new program. Note: This is a tcsh specific command.	Rehash
where	where <command>	Displays where a program "lives" and if there is an alias for it in the shell. If it is a shell built-in command, e.g., cd, where will make note of that. Note: This is a tcsh specific command.	# Lives in /bin/ls where ls # Shell built-in where cd
Making (script) files executable with "shebang": #!	#!	Scripts, e.g., tcsh, bash, perl, python, all need to start with a #!<path to interpreter> in their text files in order to work.	# First line of a tcsh script #!/bin/tcsh # First line of a Perl script #!/usr/bin/perl
Making (script) files executable with chmod +x	chmod +x <scriptfile>	Scripts, e.g., tcsh, bash, perl, python, all need to be set as executable to run. The filename and extension do not matter.	chmod +x myprog.sh