



## Specifying arguments

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If the argument contains spaces or any other special characters (i.e., `? <> . | $ & ; \ [ ]`), then the corresponding expression is written between apostrophes or quotes, so:

- If there is no `'` or `"` in the argument, then the delimitation is done with `"` or `'`;
- If there is `'` but no `"` in the argument, then the delimitation is done with `"`;
- If there is `"` but no `'` in the argument, then the delimitation is done with `'`;
- If there are both `'` and `"` in the argument, then the escape character `\` must be used.

```
echo "Tom's \"book's\"."
```

```
grep "Tom's \"book's\"." myfile
```

## First commands

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```
passwd [user_name] # password change. If the command is used by the superuser, user_name will be used.
```

```
who # shows who is logged on
```

```
# ending a work session with <CTRL/d> or:
```

```
exit
```

```
logout
```

```
man [section] command # manual for the specified command
```

```
man -K keyword # search keyword in all manuals
```

## First commands - working with files

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```
cat # displaying one or more files (by concatenation)
```

```
mkdir (-p) # make directory
```

```
cp (-r) # copy files and/or directories
```

```
mv # moving or renaming files
```

```
rm (-f, -r) # deleting files
```

```
rmdir # deleting directories
```

```
file # displaying a file type
```

```
find # search for files in a directory structure
```

## First commands - working with files. *find*

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```
find path [expression]
```

```
# 1. Search by NAME - for filenames can use generic specifications [], *, ?,  
find / -name *.c
```

```
# 2. Search by TYPE - files of the type: b=block, c=character, d=directory,  
f=regular file, l=symbolic link, p=PIPO, s=socket  
find . -type l
```

```
# 3. Search by ACCESS RIGHTS - using the octal representation (e.g., 664), or  
the symbolic form: u, g, o, a and r, w, x  
find . -perm 664 # search files with 664 permissions (read and write for  
owner and group, and read for others)
```

## First commands - working with files. *find*

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```
find path [expression]
```

```
find / -name foo.txt -type f # search all files named "foo.txt"
```

```
find /users/al -name Cookbook -type d # search all directories in "/users/al"
```

```
find . -type f -name "*.java" # search all files beneath the current  
directory that end with the extension .java
```

```
# search for files which are writable by either their owner or their group:
```

```
find . -perm /220
```

```
find . -perm /u+w,g+w
```

```
find . -perm /o+w,g+w
```

```
# search for files which are writable by both their owner and their group:
```

```
find . -perm -220
```

## First commands (cont.)

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```
# paging display
```

```
more [-n] [+n] [+template] file
```

```
more -25 f # [-n] - changes to n the default 23 line of  
display screen;
```

```
more +100 fis # [+n] - the display starts with the n-th line  
of the file;
```

```
more +/33l fis # [+template] - the display starts with the  
line containing the specified character string.
```

```
more +/nr=\`33l\` fis
```

# The End

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