CS 35L Fall 17 Section 7 Notes
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More command lines!

1. $HOME (= ~): The home directory (usually looks like /Users/[Your user name]). You can echo this variable.

2. You can always put multiple options together, e.g. ls –alG. Some parameters only take effect when they are present with some other ones. You can always check man page to see what an option does.

3. Each Unix-like system has some package management tools
   Debian-like Unix system: apt-get, Mac OS: brew (you might need to download), CentOS: yum, For other systems, you could search online

4. You can use ">" sign to redirect your output from command line to the file. E.g. cat file1 > file2 will redirect the output of cat file1 to file2 (which effectively equals to cp)

5. touch command can help you create a file, or simply "touch" it (change timestamp).

6. Other than emacs, you could also use vi or nano as your editors.

7. whoami: this command answers the ultimate philosophical question.

8. $PATH variable is important: when you try to execute a program, your terminal traverse the path inside this variable, and search for the program that matches the name you indicate.
   To execute your own program, use ./program –options, or [/absolute path]/program –options. This will force the terminal to run the program you specified, instead of searching in the $PATH.
   Alternatively, you can add your own directory into the $PATH. Use export PATH=[new path]:$PATH to update the PATH as the intended directory + colon + the old $PATH variable. No you can directly execute your program anywhere program –options.

9. Some commands to check the system information:
   uname: check system distribution
   df: disk information
   groups: check the group information

10. Move around in the terminal quickly
    Character-wise: Ctrl-B move backward; Ctrl-F move forward; Del delete backward; Ctrl-D delete character forward
    Word-wise: Meta-B move one word backward; Meta-F move one word forward; Meta-Del delete one word backward; Meta-D delete one word forward
    Line-wise: Ctrl-A move to the beginning of line, Ctrl-E move to the end of line, Ctrl-K kill forward to the end of line