Introduction to Unix

- ls -l = ls lists all directories in the folder while -l is an argument that makes ls use a "long list" format. with -l, the folders creation date is shown, files extensions and also the permission of the files.

example: -rwxr-xr--

The first three characters (excluding the first) is the owner. rwx means that the owner can read, write and execute the files.The next three characters are the permissions of the group which the file belongs. r-x means read and execute.The next three characters are the permissions of everybody else. r-- means that everybody can read the file, but nothing else.

To change the permission, write the command terminal:
chmod 755 <file_name.extension>
755 means 7 for owner, 5 for group and 5 for everybody else. The numbers correspond to different permissions.

- **cd** - go to directory
  mkdir - create directory
  ls - show content of current directory
  ls -l - show content + list in long format
  rm -R - removes directory and its contents but better to use rmdir

- **cat** - prints out file contents to terminal
  Reads file, writes to the standard output
  cat filename

- **more** - provides a way to view large documents
  prints the file contents to the terminal, but only one page at a time. It allows you to scroll through the lines.

  more filename

- **less** - A better version of more (less is more). It is a terminal pager program a little similar to more, but with more features. q to quit.
  less filename

- **head** - display first 10 lines of a file
  head filename

- **tail** - display the last 10 lines of a file
  tail filename

- **wc** - word count, counts characters, words and lines in a file
  1 character = 1 byte with 8bit
  wc filename

- **grep** - finds pattern and displays lines where they are
  grep "search word" filename

- **sort** - sorts depending on different options. Numerical/alphabetical
  sort filename

- **uniq** - finds repeated/non repeated lines in a file (obs: adjacent lines)
  uniq filename

- **cut** - cut out selected portions of each line of a file
  cut -c -> cuts on character count
  cut -d @ -f 2 -> you can set your own
  delimiter and choose what field to cut
  cut -d @ -f 2 -s -> only not containing delimiter