
title: The Unix Shell
subtitle: Creating Things
minutes: 20

The Unix Shell: Creating Things

Learning Objectives

- Create a directory hierarchy that matches a given diagram.
- Create files in that hierarchy using an editor or by copying and renaming existing files.
- Display the contents of a directory using the command line.
- Delete specified files and/or directories.

Creating Things

We now know how to explore files and directories, but how do we create them in the first place? Let's go back to `programming-fundamentals-master`, `/home/oski/Desktop/programming-fundamentals-master`, and use `ls -F` to see what it contains:

```
$ pwd
```

```
/home/oski/Desktop/programming-fundamentals
```

```
$ ls -F
```

```
0-0_Introduction.md    1-2_create.md    README.md
0-1_BCE.md             1-3_pipe.md      data/
0-2_help.md            1-4_loop.md      resource.md
1-0_shell.md           1-5_scripts.md   test/
1-1_fildir.md          LICENSE
```

Let's create a new directory called `thesis` using the command `mkdir thesis` (which has no output):

```
$ mkdir thesis
```

As you might (or might not) guess from its name, `mkdir` means "make directory". Since `thesis` is a relative path (i.e., doesn't have a leading slash), the new directory is created in the current working directory:

```
$ ls -F
```

0-0_Introduction.md	1-2_create.md	README.md
0-1_BCE.md	1-3_pipe.md	data/
0-2_help.md	1-4_loop.md	resource.md
1-0_shell.md	1-5_scripts.md	test/
1-1_fildir.md	LICENSE	thesis/

However, there's nothing in it yet:

```
$ ls -F thesis
```

Text Editors

Let's change our working directory to `thesis` using `cd`, then use the command `touch` to create a file called `draft.txt`, and run a text editor called Nano to edit the file:

```
$ cd thesis
$ touch draft.txt
$ nano draft.txt
```

Which Editor?

When we say, "nano is a text editor," we really do mean "text": it can only work with plain character data, not tables, images, or any other human-friendly media. We use it in examples because almost anyone can drive it anywhere without training, but please use something more powerful for real work. On Unix systems (such as Linux and Mac OS X), many programmers use [Emacs](http://www.gnu.org/software/emacs/) (<http://www.gnu.org/software/emacs/>) or [Vim](http://www.vim.org/) (<http://www.vim.org/>) (both of which are completely unintuitive, even by Unix standards), or a graphical editor such as [Gedit](http://projects.gnome.org/gedit/) (<http://projects.gnome.org/gedit/>), which is on BCE. On Windows, you may wish to use [Notepad++](http://notepad-plus-plus.org/) (<http://notepad-plus-plus.org/>).

Text editors are not limited to `.txt` files. Code is also text – so any file with an extension like `.py` (for python) `.sh` (for shell) can also be edited in a text editor. So can files containing markup, like `.html` (for HTML) or `.md` (for markdown). Markup is a way to format text (bold, lists, links, etc) using simple syntax.

Let's type in a few lines of text, then use Control-O to write our data to disk:

```
GNU nano 2.0.6           File: draft.txt           Modified
```

```
It's not "publish or perish" any more,
it's "share and thrive".
```

```
█
```

```
^G Get Help    ^O WriteOut    ^R Read File   ^Y Prev Page   ^K Cut Text    ^C Cur Pos
^X Exit        ^J Justify     ^W Where Is    ^V Next Page   ^U UnCut Text  ^T To Spell
```

Once our file is saved, we can use Control-X to quit the editor and return to the shell. (Unix documentation often uses the shorthand ^A to mean "control-A".) nano doesn't leave any output on the screen after it exits, but `ls` now shows that we have created a file called `draft.txt`:

```
$ ls
```

```
draft.txt
```

Alternative: Notepad or TextEdit

You'll need to use a Unix text editor like nano, emacs or vim when you only have access to the shell (such as when you're logged in remotely to another computer through SSH, for cloud computing). However, if you're working with text files located on your laptop, you can also use the shell to open a stand-alone application to edit your text files. Try the following:

(Windows)

```
$ Notepad draft.txt
```

(Mac)

```
$ open -a TextEdit draft.txt
```

This should open the file `draft.txt` in a new Notepad or TextEdit window. Add some text, then click **Save** in the **File** menu. Now close that window and return to the shell.

If you open the same file in nano again, you'll see the text that you added in Notepad or TextEdit. These are just different ways of manipulating the same files on your computer. Notepad or TextEdit require you to be working on your Windows or Mac laptop, while nano or vim can be used when you just have a Unix shell.

Removing

Let's tidy up by running `rm draft.txt`:

```
$ rm draft.txt
```

This command removes files ("`rm`" is short for "remove"). If we run `ls` again, its output is empty once more, which tells us that our file is gone:

```
$ ls
```

Deleting Is Forever

Unix doesn't have a trash bin: when we delete files, they are unhooked from the file system so that their storage space on disk can be recycled. Tools for finding and recovering deleted files do exist, but there's no guarantee they'll work in any particular situation, since the computer may recycle the file's disk space right away.

Let's re-create that file and then move up one directory to `/home/oski/Desktop/programming-fundamentals-master` using `cd ..`:

```
$ pwd
```

```
/home/oski/Desktop/programming-fundamentals-master/thesis
```

```
$ touch draft.txt
```

```
$ nano draft.txt
```

```
$ ls
```

```
draft.txt
```

```
$ cd ..
```

If we try to remove the entire thesis directory using `rm thesis`, we get an error message:

```
$ rm thesis
```

```
rm: cannot remove `thesis': Is a directory
```

This happens because `rm` only works on files, not directories. The right command is `rmdir`, which is short for "remove directory". It doesn't work yet either, though, because the directory we're trying to remove isn't empty:

```
$ rmdir thesis
```

```
rmdir: failed to remove `thesis': Directory not empty
```

This little safety feature can save you a lot of grief, particularly if you are a bad typist. To really get rid of `thesis` we must first delete the file `draft.txt`:

```
$ rm thesis/draft.txt
```

The directory is now empty, so `rmdir` can delete it:

```
$ rmdir thesis
```

With Great Power Comes Great Responsibility

Removing the files in a directory just so that we can remove the directory quickly becomes tedious. Instead, we can use `rm` with the `-r` flag (which stands for "recursive"):

```
$ rm -r thesis
```

This removes everything in the directory, then the directory itself. If the directory contains sub-directories, `rm -r` does the same thing to them, and so on. It's very handy, but can do a lot of damage if used without care.

Moving

Let's create that directory and file one more time. (Note that this time we're running nano with the path thesis/draft.txt, rather than going into the thesis directory and running nano on draft.txt there.)

```
$ pwd
```

```
/home/oski/Desktop/programming-fundamentals-master
```

```
$ mkdir thesis
```

```
$ nano thesis/draft.txt
```

```
$ ls thesis
```

```
draft.txt
```

To see the contents of a file, we can call the command cat, short for concatenate.

```
$ cat thesis/draft.txt
```

```
hello!
```

draft.txt isn't a particularly informative name, so let's change the file's name using mv, which is short for "move":

```
$ mv thesis/draft.txt thesis/quotes.txt
```

The first parameter tells mv what we're "moving", while the second is where it's to go. In this case, we're moving thesis/draft.txt to thesis/quotes.txt, which has the same effect as renaming the file. Sure enough, ls shows us that thesis now contains one file called quotes.txt:

```
$ ls thesis
```

```
quotes.txt
```

To check it has the same contents, we can use cat again:

```
$ cat thesis/quotes.txt
```

```
hello!
```

Just for the sake of inconsistency, mv also works on directories -- there is no separate mvdir command.

Let's move quotes.txt into the current working directory. We use mv once again, but this time we'll just use the name of a directory as the second parameter to tell mv that we want to keep the filename, but put the file somewhere new. (This is why the command is called "move".) In this case, the directory name we use is the special directory name . that we mentioned earlier.

```
$ mv thesis/quotes.txt .
```

The effect is to move the file from the directory it was in to the current working directory. ls now shows us that thesis is empty:

```
$ ls thesis
```

Further, `ls` with a filename or directory name as a parameter only lists that file or directory. We can use this to see that `quotes.txt` is still in our current directory:

```
$ ls quotes.txt
```

```
quotes.txt
```

Copying

The `cp` command works very much like `mv`, except it copies a file instead of moving it. We can check that it did the right thing using `ls` with two paths as parameters --- like most Unix commands, `ls` can be given thousands of paths at once:

```
$ cp quotes.txt thesis/quotations.txt  
$ ls quotes.txt thesis/quotations.txt
```

```
quotes.txt  thesis/quotations.txt
```

To prove that we made a copy, let's delete the `quotes.txt` file in the current directory and then run that same `ls` again. This time it tells us that it can't find `quotes.txt` in the current directory, but it does find the copy in `thesis` that we didn't delete:

```
$ ls quotes.txt thesis/quotations.txt
```

```
ls: cannot access quotes.txt: No such file or directory thesis/quotations.txt
```

Rochelle's Pipeline: Organizing and Moving Files

Knowing just this much about files and directories, Rochelle is ready to organize the files for her text project. First, she `cd`'s into the `programming-fundamentals-master` directory. From there, she creates a directory called `new-york-times` (to remind herself where the data came from) inside her data directory. Inside that, she creates a directory called `2015-01-01`, which is the date she started processing the texts. She used to use names like `conference-paper` and `revised-results`, but she found them hard to understand after a couple of years. (The final straw was when she found herself creating a directory called `revised-revised-results-3`.)

Rochelle names her directories "year-month-day", with leading zeroes for months and days, because the shell displays file and directory names in alphabetical order. If she used month names, December would come before July; if she didn't use leading zeroes, November ('11') would come before July ('7').

```
$ cd ~/Desktop/programming-fundamentals-master/data  
$ mkdir new-york-times
```

Now she's ready to add the text files that she downloaded from LexisNexis into the directory.

The text files that she downloaded are, unsurprisingly, in the directory `downloads`

```
$ cd downloads  
$ ls
```

```
human-rights-2000.TXT  human-rights-2004.TXT  human-rights-2008.TXT
human-rights-2001.TXT  human-rights-2005.TXT  human-rights-2009.TXT
human-rights-2002.TXT  human-rights-2006.TXT
human-rights-2003.TXT  human-rights-2007.TXT
```

Rochelle wants to move them into the directory she just created.

```
$ cp human-rights-2000.TXT ../new-york-times
$ ls ../new-york-times
```

```
human-rights-2000.TXT
```

Huzzah! But does Rochelle really have to type in a command for each file she wants to move? No, there's an easier way! Instead of giving an input for each file, Rochelle can write `cp *.TXT`. The `*` in `*.TXT` matches zero or more characters, so the shell turns `*.TXT` into a complete list of `.TXT` files

```
$ cp *.TXT ../new-york-times
$ ls ../new-york-times
```

```
human-rights-2000.TXT  human-rights-2004.TXT  human-rights-2008.TXT
human-rights-2001.TXT  human-rights-2005.TXT  human-rights-2009.TXT
human-rights-2002.TXT  human-rights-2006.TXT
human-rights-2003.TXT  human-rights-2007.TXT
```

Wildcards {.callout}

`*` is a **wildcard**. It matches zero or more characters, so `*.pdb` matches `ethane.pdb`, `propane.pdb`, and so on. On the other hand, `p*.pdb` only matches `pentane.pdb` and `propane.pdb`, because the `'p'` at the front only matches itself.

`?` is also a wildcard, but it only matches a single character. This means that `p?.pdb` matches `pi.pdb` or `p5.pdb`, but not `propane.pdb`. We can use any number of wildcards at a time: for example, `p*.p?*` matches anything that starts with a `'p'` and ends with `'.'`, `'p'`, and at least one more character (since the `'?'` has to match one character, and the final `'*'` can match any number of characters). Thus, `p*.p?*` would match `preferred.practice`, and even `p.pi` (since the first `'*'` can match no characters at all), but not `quality.practice` (doesn't start with `'p'`) or `preferred.p` (there isn't at least one character after the `'p'`).

When the shell sees a wildcard, it expands the wildcard to create a list of matching filenames *before* running the command that was asked for. As an exception, if a wildcard expression does not match any file, Bash will pass the expression as a parameter to the command as it is. For example typing `ls *.pdf` in the `new-york-times` directory (which contains only files with names ending with `.TXT`) results in an error message that there is no file called `*.pdf`.

However, generally commands like `wc` and `ls` see the lists of file names matching these expressions, but not the wildcards themselves. It is the shell, not the other programs, that deals with expanding wildcards, and this another example of orthogonal design.

Exercises

Challenge 1

`cd` into `programming-fundamentals-master`. Create a directory called `my_files`.

Challenge 2

Within that directory, create a file called `script.sh`. (It's just like a text file, but we'll label it with the extension `".sh"` because we're going to put shell commands inside the file.)

Challenge 3

Create a directory `my_files/backup/` and copy `script.sh` into `my_files/backup/`

Challenge 4

The command `ls -t` returns a listing arranged by time of last edit. Open the `script.sh` in `my_files/backup/` in a text editor and add the command `ls -t` as a line in the file. Save and return to the shell prompt.

When you feel you have met these challenges successfully, `cd` into `test/` and type

```
. 1-2_test.sh
```

into the command line. If you were successful, the output will look like this:

```
Challenge 1
...passed
Challenge 2
...passed
Challenge 3
...passed
Challenge 4
...passed
```

Adapted from: [Software Carpentry \(http://software-carpentry.org/v5/novice/shell/02-create.html\)](http://software-carpentry.org/v5/novice/shell/02-create.html)