**Miscellaneous Commands**

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## Administrative Commands

*$* whoami # Shows the name of the current user  
*$* users # Shows list of all users currently logged in  
*$* who # Same as previous; shows more information  
*$* w # Same as previous; shows even more information

SHELL

## Standard Unix Streams

Every Unix program has **three streams**, or files, open when it starts.

1. **stdin** – This is called ‘Standard Input’. Unix reads user input from this file.
2. **stdout** – This is called ‘Standard Output’. Unix writes output to this file.
3. **stderr** – This is called ‘Standard Error’. Unix writes error messages to this file.

## Formatting the Terminal

We have some control over what the **terminal** itself looks like.

Before every command, there is a **~$** sign. This indicates that the user is a non-administrative user. It is called the **default prompt**. We can change this prompt.

*$* ps1=">"

SHELL

Sometimes, a command may span multiple lines. In that case, a different prompt is shown on the other lines. This is called the **secondary prompt**. We can change this as well.

*>* ps2=">>"

SHELL

## Formatting Output

Say we have a file, Test.txt, with the following content:

pizza  
burger  
pasta  
sandwich

TEXT

We want to print out this content in the terminal in two columns.

The **pr** command can help us with this. It allows us to print out data from a file in a specified format. For example, we can print out the data in the Test.txt file in two columns, with a header, like this:

*$* pr -2 -h "Food" Test.txt

SHELL

The output of this will look like this:

2021-06-03 01:38 Food Page 1  
pizza burger  
pasta sandwich

SHELL

## Printing

We can **print** the contents of a **file** using the **lp** or the **lpr** command.