Introduction

Abc

Common Unix / Terminal commands

cd = change directory

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cd .. move up to parent directory
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cd ~ change to home directory

cd / change to top level "root" directory

cd /Users/angus/Music change to a directory by providing the absolute path

cd src move into a child folder by providing a relative path

pwd = print working directory

cd ~ change to home directory

pwd prints out "/Users/angus"

Is = list files and directories in current directory

cat = print out file

cat myText.txt prints out contents of "myText.txt"

Common Unix / Terminal commands

cp = copy file

cp fileA fileB copies the contents of "fileA" into a new file named "fileB"

cp src/* ../dest/ copies all files in "src" into "dest" inside the parent directory

cp -r src/ dest/ copies all files and directories in "src" recursively into "dest"

mv = move file

mv fileA fileB renames "fileA" to "fileB"

mv dirA ~/dirZ moves "dirA" into the home directory, renaming it "dirZ"

mkdir = make a new directory

mkdir newdir makes a new directory "newdir" under the current directory

rm = permanently removes a file or directory

rm fileA deletes "fileA"

rm -rf dirA VERY DANGEROUS! recursively deletes everything in dirA

Common Unix / Terminal commands

echo
grep
ssh
ftp
many guis are simply interfaces to sets of unix commands
most unix commands are small programs (usually written in C)

rm = permanently removes a file or directory

rm fileA deletes "fileA"

rm –rf dirA VERY DANGEROUS! recursively deletes everything in dirA

ssh = open a secure shell to a remote server

ssh my.name@my.server logs you into your home directory on "my.server"

sftp = secure file transfer protocol (using ssh)

sftp my.name@my.server browse through and transfer files from "my.server"