

Lecture 2

Thursday, September 17, 2015

5:34 PM

Linux commands:

pwd: present working directory

cd: change directory (specify absolute path or relative path)

ls: lists contents of directory except hidden files

- **-a** shows all files
- ***.(extension)** filter by extension
 - Called Globbing pattern
 - Match everything ending in **.(extension)**

' and " will prevent the expansion of globbing patterns

cat: shows contents of file

>: output redirection, specify file

Ctrl + C: kill process

- If the program was going to do extra processes after taking in inputs, then using this command will terminate that buffer as well

Ctrl + D: EOF signal

Syntax:

\$> command args [> file] (optional output redirection)

\$> command args [< file] (optional input redirection)

^ can be used at the same time

\$> cat sample.txt = cat took an argument, 'sample.txt', read the file, output the result

\$> cat < sample.txt = shell read and sent the contents of sample.txt to cat which then output to stdout

Every process comes with 3 streams:

```
stdin -> [Process] -> stdout
                        -> stderr
```


stdin defaults to keyboard, can be changed with input redirection (to file)
stdout default is the screen, can be changed with output redirection (to file)
stderr default is the screen, can be changed with error redirection[>>] (?)