* **ls**   
  provides a list of the files in the current directory.
* **ls -l**   
  provides a long list, that includes information about each file.
* **ls -la**   
  provides a long list, about ALL files even hidden ones (files that begin with a . in their name).
* **cp**   
  copies files from one name to another, or from one location to another.
* **mkdir**   
  makes a new directory.
* **rmdir**   
  removes a directory. The directory must be empty to be removed unless you 'force' it (see the man page for info).
* **mv**   
  moves or renames files.
* **rm**  
  permanently removes files.
* **cat**  
  displays the contents of a text file.   
  **more** and **less** make it easy to look at one page at a time, search through the text, etc.
* **head**  
  **tail**  
  display only the beginning or end of text.
* **man**  
  get detailed information about a command.
* **info**  
  get detailed information about a command.

grep

grep [string] [file]

history : view your command history

.bash\_history :This file in your home directory is what holds

your history

echo :send something to the screen

echo Linux is CSC128 : The screen says "Linux is CSC128"

pwd :print your working directory

date :show system date or set it if if you are root

cal :shows the current months calendar

cal -3 :shows 3 months calendar

cat :concatenate a file (send it past the screen)

touch [filename] :update a files modified time or create a 0-length file

ls

ls -l :long listing of files by default . files are hidden

ls -la :long listing of all files

Go to your home directory and and list all files, you will see that

there are a lot of files there that begin with a dot that configure your

account like .bash\_history .bash\_profile

ls -lh :long listing in human readable format of files

ls -l ~smauney :long listing of smauney's files

see p. 776

touch [filename] :creates a file

The concept of a pipe.

Go to /etc and list the fies there in a long listing and they scroll off the

screen, so you can use a pipe like this to pipe stuff to the "less" utility.

cd /etc

ls -l :the files scroll off the screen

ls -l |less :now you can arrow around and see the output

q :quits the less pager. Also quits the pager for man pages

The pipe is the | symbol above the backslash

cp [source\_file] [destination\_file] :copying a file you can specify any

absolute or relative pathname in either of these as long as you have

permission to read the source file and permission to write in the

destination directory.

Examples:

cp ~smauney/public/poem . :copy seans poem to the current directory

diff [file1] [file2] :see if there is differences between 2 files

mkdir [dirname] :make a directory

man ls :get the manual information on how to use the ls utility

info ls :more modern help system much like man but more features

cp .bash\_history lab2.txt

You can use

history | tail -n 15

to get only the last 15 lines of your history with the last executed printed last (at the bottom).

Wc

(lines, words, characters)