# GINTP 1 1 1

# Software Tools



UNIX Utilities

### Getting Started on UNIX

- The machines in CS Lab2 are named csl2wk01 through csl2wk41.
- csl2wk01 means "CSLab2, workstation#1"
- The full machine name for csl2wk01 is: csl2wk01.cse.ust.hk









1s list files in current directory

cat display file

more display one screen of file

rm remove (delete) a file

cp copy source file to target file

mv rename or move a file

lpr print a file

man

mpage

online UNIX help manual

print multiple pages on postscript printer (not standard UNIX command; OpenSource command)

\$ **ls** 





### UNIX File Utilities - Example

```
letter1 secret/
$ cat letter1
Ms. Lewinski:
It is getting late. Please order some pizza and stop
by my office. We'll tidy up a few more things before
calling it a night.
Thanks!
Bill
$ cp letter1 letter2
$ 1s
letter1 letter2 secret/
```





# File Utilities - Example con't



#### \$ man ls

Reformatting page. Wait... done

User Commands



ls(1)

NAME

ls - list contents of directory

#### SYNOPSIS

```
/usr/bin/ls [ -aAbcCdfFgilLmnopqrRstux1 ] [ file... ] /usr/xpq4/bin/ls [ -aAbcCdfFgilLmnopqrRstux1 ] [ file... ]
```

#### DESCRIPTION

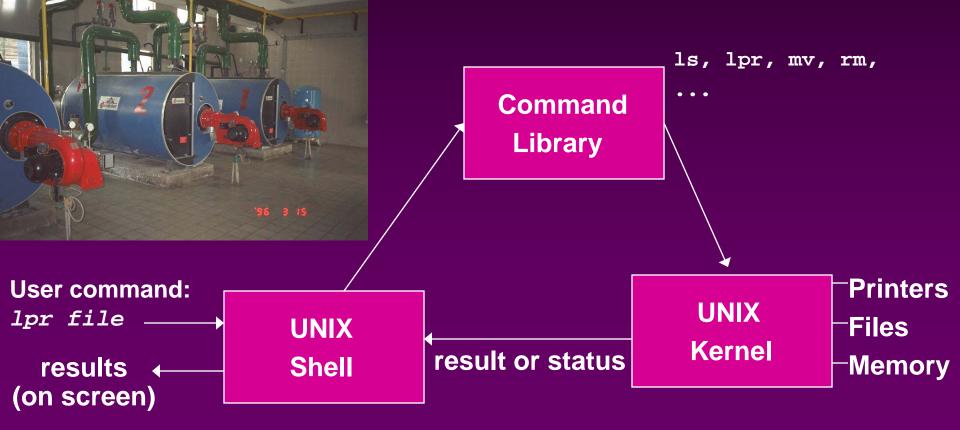
For each file that is a directory, ls lists the contents of the directory; for each file that is an ordinary file, ls repeats its name and any other information requested. The output is sorted alphabetically by default. When no argument is given, the current directory is listed. When several arguments are given, the arguments are first sorted appropriately, but file arguments appear before directories and their contents.

There are three major listing formats. The default format for output directed to a terminal is multi-column with --More--(5%)



#### The UNIX Shell

 The UNIX shell listens to what you type and executes commands at your request.









- sh
- csh
- tsch
- bash
- ksh
- zsh

Bourne shell (the original shell)

C-shell (pronounced as "sea shell")

Like csh with more functions (Lab2 default)

"Bourne again" shell

Korn shell

Z-shell (not on Lab2 machines)









who

#### Who is logged on, where & when

```
$ who
horner pts/0 Jan 29 09:52 (csz469.cs.ust.hk)
qbush pts/1 Jan 29 10:43 (csz213.cs.ust.hk)
```

#### finger

\$ finger

#### A bit more login information

```
Idle
                                                          Office
                                                                    Office Phone
Login
          Name
                           Tty
                                            Login Time
horner
                                                  5 10:18 (csz469.cse.ust.hk)
          Andrew Horner
                           pts/0
                                    121:07
                                                  5 09:06 (csz213.cse.ust.hk)
qbush
          George W
                          pts/1
                                            Sep
```



## Finding Info

write
 Send message to another user

```
$ whoami
horner
$ write clinton
Bill, you've been idle for a
long time! What are you doing?
[hit CTRL-D to end write message]
$ whoami
clinton
 Message from horner on csz096.cs.ust.hk [ Fri Jan 29 20:18:47 .
Bill, you've been idle for a
long time! What are you doing?
EOF
$
```

echoDisplay command line input to screen

\$ echo Hi, I am Bill, and she's the boss!
Hi, I am Bill, and she's the boss!

date Print the date and time

\$ date

Tue Sep 5 12:24:07 HKT 2009





• head Display first few lines of file \$ head -2 letter3
Ms. Lewinski:

It is getting late. Please order some pizza and stop

tail Display last few lines of file
\$ tail -2 letter3

Thanks!

Bill

• grep Find a pattern in a file \$ grep "some pizza" letter3

It is getting late. Please order some pizza and stop

sort Sort the lines in lexical order

```
$ sort letter3
Bill
by my office. We'll tidy up a few more things before
calling it a night.
It is getting late. Please order some pizza and stop
Ms. Lewinski:
Thanks!
$ sort -r letter3
Thanks!
Ms. Lewinski:
It is getting late. Please order some pizza and stop
calling it a night.
by my office. We'll tidy up a few more things before
Bill
```

uniq

#### Display file with duplicate adjacent lines removed

\$ cat names
George W. Bush
Bill Gates
Bill Gates
Bill Clinton
George W. Bush
Barak Obama

\$ uniq names
George W. Bush
Bill Gates
Bill Clinton
George W. Bush
Barak Obama



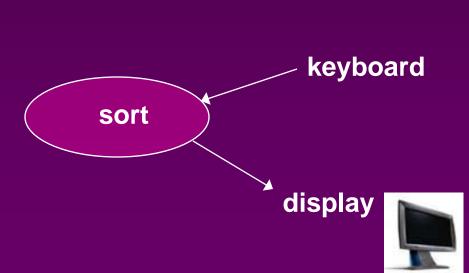


# Input/Output Redirection



On UNIX, the standard input (stdin) is the keyboard;
 the standard output (stdout) is the display screen.

waits for you to type in the data from the keyboard and displays the sorted data on the screen.





# Input/Output Redirection

 Using the ">" character after a command to redirect output to a named file:

\$ sort names > names.sort

\$ uniq names.sort

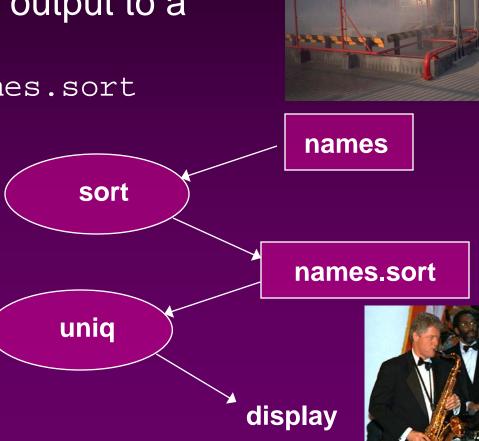
Barak Obama

Bill Clinton

Bill Gates

George W. Bush







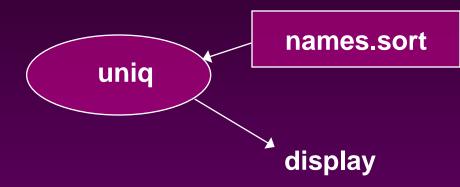


 Using the "<" character after a command to redirect input from a named file:

```
$ uniq < names.sort</pre>
```

This is the same as:

\$ uniq names.sort



Using input and output redirection together:



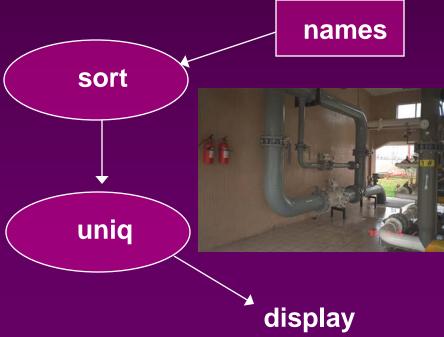
## Pipes

 The standard output of a program can be "piped" into the standard input of another program:

\$ sort names | uniq
Barak Obama
Bill Clinton
Bill Gates
George W. Bush







# Pipes

Several pipes can be connected:

\$ cat names | sort | uniq
Barak Obama
Bill Clinton
Bill Gates
George W. Bush



Pipes and I/O redirection can be used together:

```
$ sort -r names | uniq >names.rev
$ cat names.rev
George W. Bush
Bill Gates
Bill Clinton
Barak Obama
```

