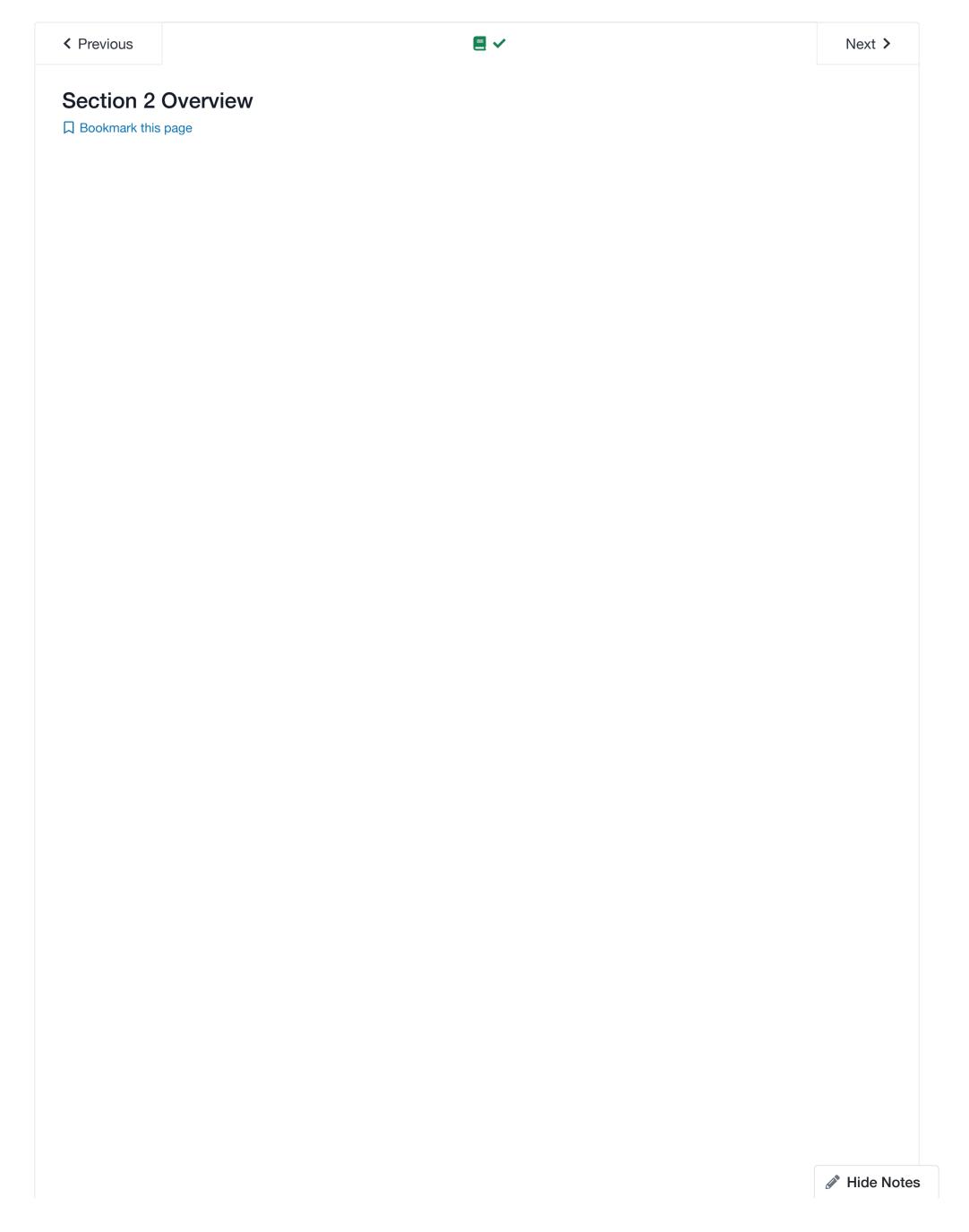


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☆ Course / Section 2: Basic Unix / Section 2 Overview

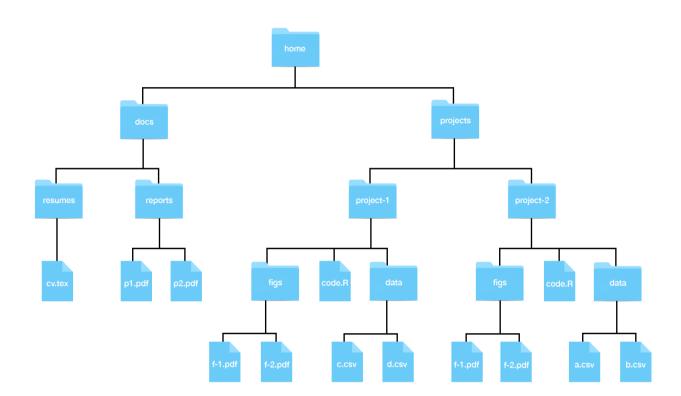


The Unix section discusses the basics of managing your filesystem from the terminal with Unix commands such as mv and rm.

There is a two-part graded comprehension check at the end of the section. Part 2 is only available to Verified learners.

If you get stuck, we encourage you to search the discussion boards for the answer to your issue or ask us for help!

Below, you will find a summary of Unix commands that will be covered in this section and the Advanced Unix section. The examples here and in videos refer to this hypothetical file system. You can download a <u>copy of the image</u>.



#### **Useful Unix Commands**

Command	Description	Examples
ls	List directory content	
mkdir dir	Make a directory	mkdir projects -make the directory projects
		mkdir docs -make the directory docs
		mkdir junk -make the directory junk
rmdir dir	Remove a directory (directory must be empty; otherwise use "rm")	rmdir junk -remove the directory junk
cd dir	Change directory	cd /projects - move to the projects directory (an absolute path)
		cd projects – move to the projects directory, assuming we are already in the home directory (a relative path)
cd	Go up one directory to the parent directory	cd/ – move up two parent directories from our current directory
cd ~	Go to the home directory	
cd -	Go to whatever directory you just left	
pwd	Print the present working directory	
Tab key	Autocomplete	cd d + tab – autocompletes to does if it is



		the different options.
mv file1 file2	Move or rename files  Warning –this is permanent, and you will not get a warning message if you are overwriting files.	mv ~/docs/resumes/cv.tex ~/docs/reports/ -move the cv.tex file from the resume folder to the reports folder
	ure overwriting files.	<pre>mv cv.tex resume.tex-rename cv.tex to resume.tex</pre>
		mv ~/docs/resumes ~ /docs/reports/ - move the resume folder into the reports folder
cp file1 file2	Copy file1 to file2	<pre>cp ~ ~/docs/reports/ - make a copy of the cv.tex file from the resume folder in the reports folder</pre>
rm file	Delete file  Warning – this is permanent! You  cannot retrieve files from the recycling  bin!	rm ~/docs/resumes/cv.tex - delete the file cv.tex
less file	View file	less ~/docs/resumes/cv.tex-open cv.tex in the less text viewer
rm -r dir	Remove recursively all folders in directory <i>dir</i> and the directory itself.	
ls -a	List all directory content, including hidden files	
ls -l	List all directory content in long form (including permissions, size and date)	
ls -t	List all directory content in chronological order	ls -lart - show more information for all files in reverse chronological order for your current directory
man command	Show the manual for the command.  Note – this does not work for  GitBash	man ls – show the manual instructions for the command ls.
help	Show the manual for the command in GitBash	lshelp - show help instructions for the command ls
command1   command2	Pipe the results of command 1 to command 2	man ls   less - show the help instructions for the command ls in the less viewer
* (wildcard)		ls *.html -list all the files ending in html in your current directory
		rm *.html - remove all files ending in html in your current directory
? (any character)		rm file.???.html - remove all files whose names follow the pattern; eg file-001.html, file-002.html etc.
		rm file.???.* – remove all files whose names follow the pattern regardless of their extension; eg file-001.html, file-002.csv, file-any.R, etc.
\$var	>\$ identifies a variable	echo \$HOME - print your home directory echo \$SHELL - print your shell name
export val=value	Change the value of the variable <i>val</i> (Bash shell specific)	ectio satisfit – built sont suen name
open file (mac)file (windows)	Opens a file or program	open Report.Rmd - open Report.Rmd in RStudio

### Absolute path vs. relative path

A full path specifies the location of a file from the root directory. It is independent of your present directory, and must begin with either a "/" or a "~". In this example, the full path to our "project-1" file is:

A relative path is the path relative to your present working directory. If our present working directory is the "projects" folder, then the relative path to our "project-1" file is simply:

project-1

#### Path shortcuts

One period "." is your current working directory

Two periods ".." is the parent directory (up one from your present working directory)

A tilde "~" is your home directory.

### More path examples

- 1. Your current working directory is ~/projects and you want to move to the figs directory in the project-1 folder
  - Solution 2: cd ~/projects/project-1/figs (absolute)
  - Solution 2: cd project-1/figs (relative)
- 2. Your current working directory is ~/projects and you want to move to the reports folder in the docs directory
  - Solution 1: cd ~/dos/reports (absolute)
  - Solution 2: cd ../docs/reports (relative)
- 3. Your current working directory is ~/projects/project-1/figs and you want to move to the project-2 folder in the projects directory.

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