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16. Sensational Unix Tricks



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B. What's What and What's Where

## A. Unix and Linux Reference

In this appendix, you'll find a fairly thorough reference on Unix and Linux commands and flags as well as examples and descriptions of each. We organized this appendix to generally parallel the book so that you can easily reference key commands and related flags without being overwhelmed with long lists of commands.

Tables A.1–A.14 contain commands and flags that relate to the topics covered by the similarly numbered or are otherwise grouped with similar commands. In addition to the commands and flags discussed in the chapters, you'll also find related commands and options that you might find useful in your Unix or Linux adventures, reference information that will jog your memory, and ideas to help you get off and running on additional projects. If you're looking for a thorough command line argument and flag reference, check out Appendix C.

Command	Function
<code>apropos keyword</code>	Find appropriate <code>man</code> pages for <i>keyword</i> .
<code>cat file</code>	Display <i>file</i> contents onscreen or provide <i>file</i> contents to standard output.
<code>cat file1 file2</code>	Display <i>file1</i> and <i>file2</i> .
<code>cd</code>	Return to your home directory from anywhere in the Unix or Linux system.
<code>cd ..</code>	Move up one level in the directory tree.
<code>cd /etc</code>	Change to the <code>/etc</code> directory relative to the system root.
<code>cd ~/subdir</code>	Use a tilde (~) as a handy shortcut for your home directory.
<code>cd Projects</code>	Move to the <code>Projects</code> directory relative to the current directory.
<code>col -b</code>	Filter backspaces and reverse line feeds out of input. Use to make <code>man</code> pages editable without odd formatting.
<code>Ctrl+D</code>	Close your current process (often a shell) and your Unix or Linux session if you close the login shell.
<code>exit</code>	Close your current shell and your Unix or Linux session if you're in the login shell.
<code>less file</code>	Use to view <i>file</i> screen by screen.
<code>logout</code>	Close your Unix or Linux session.
<code>ls</code>	List files and directories.
<code>ls /</code>	List the files and directories in the root directory.
<code>ls directory</code>	List the files and directories in <i>directory</i> .
<code>ls -a</code>	List all files and directories, including hidden ones.
<code>ls -c (or ls -t)</code>	List files and directories by modification date.
<code>ls -l</code>	List files and directories in long format, with extra information.
<code>ls -lh</code>	List files and directories in long format, with extra information and human readable sizes.
<code>man 5 command</code>	View the specified section (5) of the <code>man</code> pages for <i>command</i> . Sometimes used as <code>man -s 5 command</code> .
<code>man command</code>	View the manual (help) pages for <i>command</i> .
<code>man -k keyword</code>	Find appropriate <code>man</code> pages for <i>keyword</i> .
<code>more filetoview</code>	View <i>filetoview</i> screen by screen.
<code>passwd</code>	Change your password.
<code>pwd</code>	Display the path and name of the directory you are currently in.
<code>reset</code>	Reset the shell to fix display problems.
<code>stty sane</code>	Try to fix unexpected, sudden, and strange display problems.
<code>su - yourid</code>	Relog in without having to log out.
<code>su</code>	Become the root user.
<code>sudo command</code>	Run <i>command</i> with the authority of the root user.



Command	Function
<code>cp existingfile newfile</code>	Copy <i>existingfile</i> to a file named <i>newfile</i> .
<code>cp -i existingfile newfile</code>	Copy <i>existingfile</i> to a file named <i>newfile</i> , prompting you before overwriting existing files.
<code>cp -r /Projects /shared/Projects</code>	Copy the directory <i>/Projects</i> to the new name <i>/shared/Projects</i> , specifying recursive copy.
<code>find . -name lostfile -print</code>	Find a file or directory in the current directory or subdirectories named <i>lostfile</i> .
<code>find /home -name "pending*" -print</code>	Find all files or directories with names starting with "pending" in the home directory or subdirectories.
<code>find /home/shared -mtime -3 -print</code>	Find all files or directories in the <i>shared</i> directory that were modified within the past three days.
<code>find ~ -name '*.backup' -exec compress {} \;</code>	Compress all files in the home directory and its subdirectories whose names end with ".backup", without confirmation.
<code>find ~ -name '*.backup' -ok rm {} \;</code>	Find and remove, with confirmation, all files in the home directory and its subdirectories whose names end with ".backup".
<code>ln /home/a/* /home/b</code>	Hard link all of the files in the <i>a</i> directory to the files in the <i>b</i> directory.
<code>ln afile alink</code>	Link <i>afolder</i> and <i>alink</i> , making the same file essentially exist in two different directories.
<code>ln -s /home/deb/Projects /home/helper/Project</code>	Create a soft link from <i>/home/deb/Projects</i> to <i>/home/helper/Project</i> .
<code>locate string</code>	Locate files with <i>string</i> in their names.
<code>mkdir Newdirectory</code>	Make a new directory named <i>Newdirectory</i> .
<code>mv existingfile newfile</code>	Rename <i>existingfile</i> to <i>newfile</i> .
<code>mv -i oldfile newfile</code>	Rename <i>oldfile</i> to <i>newfile</i> , requiring the system to prompt you before overwriting (destroying) existing files.
<code>rm badfile</code>	Remove <i>badfile</i> .
<code>rm -i *</code>	Delete interactively, with prompting before deletion. Good for files with problematic names that Unix or Linux thinks are command flags.
<code>rm -i badfile</code>	Remove <i>badfile</i> interactively.
<code>rm -ir dan*</code>	Interactively remove all the directories or files that start with "dan" in the current directory and all of the files and subdirectories in the subdirectories starting with "dan".
<code>rmdir Yourdirectory</code>	Remove the empty directory <i>Yourdirectory</i> .
<code>touch newfile</code>	Create a file named <i>newfile</i> with no content.
<code>touch -t 201512312359 oldfile</code>	Update file date for <i>oldfile</i> to December 31, 23 hours, and 59 minutes in 2015.
<code>which command</code>	Find out the full path to <i>command</i> . This is valuable for seeing which of multiple commands with the same name would be executed.
<code>whereis file</code>	Find out the full path to <i>file</i> and related files.

TABLE A.2 Using Directories and Files

Command	Function
<code>!10</code>	Rerun command 10 from the history list in <b>bash</b> , <b>csh</b> , or <b>zsh</b> .
<code>bash</code>	Start a <b>bash</b> subshell or run a <b>bash</b> script.
<code>chsh</code>	Change your login shell.
<code>csh</code>	Start a <b>csh</b> (C) subshell or run a <b>csh</b> shell script.
<code>echo \$SHELL</code>	Display the value of the <b>\$SHELL</b> environment variable.
<code>exit</code>	Leave the current shell and return to the previous one, or log out of the login shell.
<code>history</code>	View a numbered list of previous commands.
<code>sh</code>	Start an <b>sh</b> (Bourne) subshell or run an <b>sh</b> shell script.
<code>stty erase '^?'</code>	Make <b>Delete</b> erase characters to the left of the cursor.
<code>stty erase '^H'</code>	Make <b>Backspace</b> ( <b>Ctrl</b> + <b>H</b> ) erase characters to the left of the cursor.
<code>su</code>	Switch user to root.
<code>su -</code>	Start a new login shell as root.
<code>su - yourid</code>	Start a new login shell as <i>yourid</i> .
<code>su user</code>	Switch user to <i>user</i> .
<code>tcsh</code>	Start a <b>tcsh</b> subshell or run a <b>tcsh</b> shell script.
<code>zsh</code>	Start a <b>zsh</b> subshell or run a <b>zsh</b> shell script.



Command	Function
<code>ed</code>	Choose a line-oriented text editor.
<code>emacs</code>	Choose a tremendously powerful, somewhat easy to use text editor.
<code>emacs -n</code>	Open <code>emacs</code> and force a terminal-window-oriented session.
<code>emacs filename</code>	Open <code>emacs</code> and edit <code>filename</code> .
<code>nano</code>	Choose for menu-oriented, user-friendly text editing.
<code>nano filename</code>	Open and edit <code>filename</code> in <code>nano</code> .
<code>nano -w filename</code>	Disable word wrapping for <code>filename</code> in <code>nano</code> . This is particularly useful for configuration files.
<code>pico</code>	Choose for menu-oriented, user-friendly text editing.
<code>pico filename</code>	Open and edit <code>filename</code> in <code>pico</code> .
<code>pico -w filename</code>	Disable word wrapping for <code>filename</code> in <code>pico</code> . This is particularly useful for configuration files.
<code>vi</code>	Choose a powerful but complex editor.
<code>vi filename</code>	Open and edit <code>filename</code> in <code>vi</code> .

TABLE A.4 Creating and Editing Files

Command	Function
<code>chgrp</code>	Change the group association of files or directories.
<code>chgrp groupname filename</code>	Change the group association of <code>filename</code> to <code>groupname</code> .
<code>chgrp -R group directory</code>	Recursively change the group association of <code>directory</code> and all subdirectories and files within it to <code>group</code> .
<code>chmod</code>	Change the permissions for a file or directory.
<code>chmod a-w file</code>	Remove write permission for <code>file</code> for all (everyone).
<code>chmod g+w file</code>	Add write permission for <code>file</code> for the owning group.
<code>chmod -R go-rwx *</code>	Revoke all permissions from everyone except the user for all files in the current directory and all subdirectories and their contents.
<code>chmod u=rwx,g=rx,o=r file</code>	Set the permissions on <code>file</code> to user read, write, and execute, group read and execute, and others read.
<code>chmod ugo= *</code>	Revoke all permissions for everything in the current directory from everyone.
<code>chown</code>	Change the ownership of files or directories.
<code>chown -R user Directory</code>	Recursively change the ownership of <code>Directory</code> and all contents to <code>user</code> .
<code>chown user file</code>	Change the ownership of <code>file</code> to <code>user</code> .
<code>umask 022</code>	Specify the default permissions for all created files.

TABLE A.5 Controlling File Ownership and Permissions



Command	Function
<code>awk</code>	Manipulate a file as a database.
<code>awk /CA/{ print \$2 \$1 \$7 }' file</code>	Select (and display) three fields in each record in <i>file</i> on lines that contain "CA".
<code>awk '{ print \$1 }' file</code>	Select (and display) the first field in each record in <i>file</i> .
<code>awk -f script.awk file</code>	Run an <code>awk</code> command from a script called <i>script.awk</i> on <i>file</i> .
<code>awk -F, '{ print \$1 }' file &gt; newfile</code>	Select the first field in each record in <i>file</i> , specifying that a "," delimits fields, and redirect the output to <i>newfile</i> .
<code>awk -F: '{ print \$2 " " \$1 ":" in " \$7 }' file</code>	Select (and display) several fields and some text for each record in <i>file</i> , using a colon (:) as a field delimiter.
<code>basename</code>	Remove the path from a filename, leaving only the name proper. Good to use in scripts to display just a filename.
<code>cmp newfile oldfile</code>	Compare <i>newfile</i> to <i>oldfile</i> .
<code>crypt</code>	Encrypt a password-protected file.
<code>csplit</code>	Divide files based on line number or other characteristics.
<code>diff -b newfile oldfile</code>	Find differences (ignoring white space) between <i>newfile</i> and <i>oldfile</i> .
<code>diff Directory Newdirectory</code>	Find differences between <i>Directory</i> and <i>Newdirectory</i> .
<code>diff -i newfile oldfile</code>	Find differences (except in case) between <i>newfile</i> and <i>oldfile</i> .
<code>diff -iBw file1 file2</code>	Find all differences between <i>file1</i> and <i>file2</i> except those involving blank lines, spaces, tabs, or lowercase/uppercase letters.
<code>diff newfile oldfile</code>	Find the differences between <i>newfile</i> and <i>oldfile</i> .
<code>diff -w newfile oldfile</code>	Find differences (ignoring spaces) between <i>newfile</i> and <i>oldfile</i> .
<code>fmt file</code>	Reformat <i>file</i> so it has even lines and a nice appearance.
<code>fold -w 60 file</code>	Reformat <i>file</i> so no lines exceed a specified length (60 characters here).
<code>grep expression file</code>	Find <i>expression</i> in <i>file</i> and view the lines containing <i>expression</i> .
<code>grep -c expression file</code>	Count how many times <i>expression</i> appears in <i>file</i> .
<code>grep -i expression file</code>	Find all lines containing <i>expression</i> in <i>file</i> , using any capitalization (case-insensitive).
<code>grep -n expression file</code>	Display each found line and a line number.
<code>grep 'Nantucket\$' limerick*</code>	Find the lines in the <i>limerick</i> files that end with "Nantucket".
<code>grep -v expression file</code>	Find all lines in <i>file</i> that do not contain <i>expression</i> .
<code>grep '^[A-Za-z]' limerick</code>	Find all the lines in <i>limerick</i> that start with any letter, but not with a number or symbol.
<code>grep '^[A-Z]' limerick</code>	Find all the lines in <i>limerick</i> that start with a capital letter.
<code>grep 'There' limerick*</code>	Find all the lines in the <i>limerick</i> files that start with "There".
<code>grep -5 'word[1234]' file</code>	Find <i>word1</i> , <i>word2</i> , <i>word3</i> , or <i>word4</i> in <i>file</i> and view the surrounding five lines as well as the lines containing the words.
<code>head -20 file</code>	View the first 20 lines of <i>file</i> .
<code>head file</code>	View the first 10 lines of <i>file</i> .
<code>pr file</code>	Reformat <i>file</i> for printing, complete with headers and footers.
<code>pr --columns=2 file</code>	Reformat <i>file</i> for printing, complete with headers and footers and two columns.
<code>sdiff newfile oldfile</code>	View the differences between <i>newfile</i> and <i>oldfile</i> .
<code>sdiff -s newfile oldfile</code>	View the differences between <i>newfile</i> and <i>oldfile</i> , without showing identical lines.
<code>sed</code>	Make changes throughout a file according to command-line input or a <code>sed</code> script.



<code>sed '/old/new/g' file.htm</code>	Search through <i>file.htm</i> and replace every occurrence of "old" with "new".
<code>sed -f script.sed file &gt; file.new; mv file.new file</code>	Run the commands in <i>script.sed</i> , apply them to <i>file</i> , and replace <i>file</i> with the manipulated content.
<code>split -b 500k file</code>	Split <i>file</i> into 500 KB chunks.
<code>sort file   uniq</code>	Sort <i>file</i> and send it to <i>uniq</i> to eliminate duplicates.
<code>sort file &gt; sortedfile</code>	Sort the lines in <i>file</i> alphabetically and present the sorted results in <i>sortedfile</i> .
<code>sort file1   tee sorted   mail boss@raycomm.com</code>	Sort <i>file1</i> and, with <i>tee</i> , send it both to the file <i>sorted</i> and to standard output, where it gets mailed to the boss.
<code>sort file1 file2   uniq -d</code>	Sort <i>file1</i> and <i>file2</i> together and find all the lines that are duplicated.
<code>sort file1 file2 file3 &gt; bigfile</code>	Sort and combine the contents of <i>file1</i> , <i>file2</i> , and <i>file3</i> and put the sorted output in <i>bigfile</i> .
<code>sort -n file</code>	Sort <i>file</i> numerically.
<code>sort -t, file</code>	Sort fields in the comma-delimited <i>file</i> ; the character following <i>-t</i> (,) indicates the delimiter.
<code>sort -t, +2 file</code>	Sort on the third (really) field in the comma-delimited <i>file</i> .
<code>spell file</code>	Check the spelling of all words in <i>file</i> . Returns a list of possibly misspelled words.
<code>tail -15 file</code>	View the last 15 lines of <i>file</i> .
<code>tail file</code>	View the last 10 lines of <i>file</i> .
<code>tidy file.html</code>	Clean <i>file.html</i> to make it "good" HTML, and optionally also easier to read and maintain.
<code>tr A-Za-z a-zA-Z &lt; file</code>	Change uppercase to lowercase and lowercase to uppercase.
<code>uniq</code>	Use with sorted files to eliminate duplicate lines.
<code>wc -b file</code>	Count the bytes in <i>file</i> .
<code>wc file</code>	Count the lines, words, and bytes in <i>file</i> .
<code>wc -l file</code>	Count the lines in <i>file</i> .
<code>wc -w file</code>	Count the words in <i>file</i> .

TABLE A.6 Manipulating Files



Command	Function
<code>df</code>	See what file systems are mounted where, and how much space is used and available.
<code>df /usr/local/src</code>	Find out where <code>/usr/local/src</code> is mounted and how much space is available on it.
<code>df -k /home</code>	View the file system for <code>/home</code> with the usage reported in 1 KB, not 512-byte, blocks.
<code>df -h /home</code>	View the file system for <code>/home</code> with the usage reported in human-readable terms.
<code>du</code>	Get information about disk usage in the current directory as well as in all subdirectories.
<code>du /home</code>	Get information about disk usage in the <code>/home</code> directory.
<code>du -k</code>	Get information about disk usage, measured in 1 KB blocks.
<code>du -h</code>	Get information about disk usage, displayed in human-readable terms.
<code>file /usr/bin/pico</code>	Find out the file type of <code>/usr/bin/pico</code> .
<code>finger</code>	See who else is logged in to the system and get a little information about them.
<code>finger @example.org</code>	Find out who is logged in to the <code>example.org</code> system.
<code>finger ejr</code>	Get information about user <code>ejr</code> on your system.
<code>finger ejray@example.com</code>	Get information about user <code>ejray@example.com</code> .
<code>id</code>	Find out the numeric value of your userid and what groups (by name and numeric userid value) you belong to.
<code>id otheruser</code>	Check someone else's status to find out what groups they're in.
<code>quota</code>	Find out if you're over quota.
<code>quota -v</code>	View your current quota settings and space usage.
<code>uname</code>	Use to find out what kind of Unix or Linux system you're using.
<code>uname -a</code>	Print all system information, including the Unix or Linux system type, host name, version, and hardware.
<code>uname -sr</code>	Find both the system type and release level.
<code>watch</code>	Monitor a file or other data for changes.
<code>w</code>	Get information about other users on the system and what they're doing.
<code>who</code>	Get information about the other users on the system.
<code>whoami</code>	Find out your current login userid.

TABLE A.7 Getting Information About Your System

Command	Function
<code>alias ourterm="longhonking command -w -many -flags arguments"</code>	Create the alias <code>ourterm</code> to substitute for the command <code>Longhonking command -w -many -flags arguments</code> .
<code>set</code>	Find out what environment variables are set and their current values in <code>zsh</code> and <code>bash</code> .
<code>set VARIABLE="long value"</code>	Use in <code>csh</code> to set the value of <code>VARIABLE</code> with spaces or special characters in it.
<code>set VARIABLE=value</code>	Use in <code>csh</code> to set <code>VARIABLE</code> to <code>value</code> .
<code>setenv</code>	Use in <code>csh</code> to find out what environment variables are set and their current values.
<code>setenv VARIABLE value</code>	Use in <code>csh</code> to make the <code>VARIABLE</code> available to other scripts in the current shell.
<code>VARIABLE="long value"</code>	Use in <code>zsh</code> and <code>bash</code> to set the value of <code>VARIABLE</code> with spaces or special characters in it.
<code>VARIABLE=value</code>	Use in <code>zsh</code> and <code>bash</code> to set the <code>VARIABLE</code> to <code>value</code> .
<code>export VARIABLE</code>	Use in <code>zsh</code> and <code>bash</code> to make the value of <code>VARIABLE</code> available to other scripts.

TABLE A.8 Configuring Your Unix or Linux Environment



Command	Function
<code>at 01:01 1 Jan 2015</code>	Schedule a job or jobs to run at 01:01 on January 1, 2015.
<code>at 01/01/15</code>	Schedule a job to run on 1/1/15.
<code>at 3:42am</code>	Schedule a job to run at 3:42 a.m.
<code>at noon tomorrow</code>	Schedule a job to run at noon tomorrow.
<code>at now + 3 weeks</code>	Schedule a job to run in three weeks.
<code>at teatime</code>	Schedule a job to run at 4 p.m.
<code>atq</code>	Review jobs in the <code>at</code> queue.
<code>atrm 3</code>	Remove the specified queued job (3, in this case).
<code>batch</code>	Schedule jobs to run when system load permits.
<code>bg</code>	Run the most recently suspended or controlled job in the background.
<code>bg %2</code>	Run job 2 in the background.
<code>crontab -e</code>	Edit your <code>crontab</code> in the default editor to schedule regular processes or jobs.
<code>Ctrl+Z</code>	Suspend a running job, program, or process.
<code>fg</code>	Run the most recently suspended or controlled job in the foreground.
<code>fg 1</code>	Run Job 1 in the foreground.
<code>jobs</code>	See a list of the currently controlled jobs.
<code>kill %ftp</code>	Kill a job by name or job number.
<code>kill 16217</code>	Kill process number 16217.
<code>kill -9 16217</code>	Kill process 16217; the <code>-9</code> flag lets you kill processes that a regular <code>kill</code> won't affect.
<code>nice</code>	Run a job "nicely"—slower and with less of an impact on the system and other users. Bigger numbers are nicer, up to 19. 10 is the default.
<code>nice -n 19 slowscript</code>	Run <code>slowscript</code> nicely with a priority of 19.
<code>pkill badjob</code>	Kill the process called <code>badjob</code> .
<code>ps</code>	View the list of current processes that you're running.
<code>ps e</code>	View all processes, including those from other users.
<code>ps f</code>	View processes and their interrelationships (the forest view).
<code>ps x</code>	View the processes that the system itself is running (also called daemons).
<code>renice 19 processid-of-slowscript</code>	Run <code>slowscript</code> more nicely (change the niceness of <code>slowscript</code> to a priority of 19).
<code>time script</code>	Time how long it takes (in real time and system time) to run <code>script</code> .
<code>top</code>	Monitor system load and processes in real time.

TABLE A.9 Running Scripts and Programs



Command	Function
<code>break</code>	Use in a shell script to skip the rest of the commands in the loop and restart at the beginning of the loop.
<code>case ... in ... esac</code>	Use in a shell script to perform separate actions for a variety of cases.
<code>clear</code>	Clear the screen.
<code>continue</code>	Use in a <code>for</code> , <code>while</code> , <code>until</code> , or <code>select</code> loop to stop the current iteration and start the next one.
<code>echo</code>	Display a statement or the value of an environment variable onscreen.
<code>echo "Your shell is \$SHELL"</code>	Display "Your shell is" and the name of your shell onscreen.
<code>echo -e "\tA Tab Stop"</code>	Move one tab stop to the right and print "A Tab Stop" on the screen.
<code>for ... do ... done</code>	Use in a shell script with conditions and commands to specify a loop to occur repeatedly.
<code>getopts</code>	Use in a shell script to read flags from the command line.
<code>if ... then ... else ... fi</code>	Use in a script (with conditions and commands) to set a conditional process.
<code>read variable</code>	Use in a script to get input (the variable) from the terminal.
<code>sh -x script</code>	Execute <i>script</i> and require the script to display each command line as it is executed.
<code>sleep 4h 5m 25s</code>	Pause for 4 hours, 5 minutes, and 25 seconds here.
<code>sleep 5s</code>	Pause for 5 seconds.
<code>test</code>	Use in a script to check to see if a given statement is true.
<code>test expression</code>	See if <i>expression</i> is true or false—usually used with conditional statements.
<code>while ... do ... done</code>	Use in a shell script to perform a loop only while the condition is true.

TABLE A.10 Writing Basic Scripts

Command	Function
<code>alpine</code>	Start the <code>alpine</code> mail program and read, respond to, or send email.
<code>alpine books@raycomm.com,info@raycomm.com</code>	Start an <code>alpine</code> mail message to <code>books@raycomm.com</code> and <code>info@raycomm.com</code> .
<code>alpine user@raycomm.com</code>	Start an <code>alpine</code> mail message to <code>user@raycomm.com</code> .
<code>mail</code>	Start the <code>mail</code> program. (Use <code>pine</code> or <code>mutt</code> rather than <code>mail</code> if possible.)
<code>mail books@raycomm.com &lt; file</code>	Send <i>file</i> to <code>books@raycomm.com</code> .
<code>mail -s "For you!" books@raycomm.com &lt; file</code>	Send <i>file</i> to <code>books@raycomm.com</code> with the subject "For you!".
<code>mail books@raycomm.com</code>	Start a simple email message to <code>books@raycomm.com</code> .
<code>mail books@raycomm.com info@raycomm.com</code>	Start a simple email message to <code>books@raycomm.com</code> and <code>info@raycomm.com</code> .
<code>mutt</code>	Start the <code>mutt</code> mail program and read, respond to, or send email.
<code>mutt books@raycomm.com</code>	Start a new <code>mutt</code> mail message to <code>books@raycomm.com</code> .
<code>mutt books@raycomm.com -a file.tgz</code>	Start a new <code>mutt</code> mail message to <code>books@raycomm.com</code> and attach <i>file.tgz</i> .
<code>mutt books@raycomm.com,info@raycomm.com</code>	Start a new <code>mutt</code> mail message to <code>books@raycomm.com</code> and <code>info@raycomm.com</code> .
<code>pine</code>	Start the <code>pine</code> mail program and read, respond to, or send email.
<code>pine books@raycomm.com,info@raycomm.com</code>	Start a <code>pine</code> mail message to <code>books@raycomm.com</code> and <code>info@raycomm.com</code> .
<code>pine user@raycomm.com</code>	Start a <code>pine</code> mail message to <code>user@raycomm.com</code> .
<code>procmail</code>	Filter and sort mail according to a "recipe." Run from the <code>.forward</code> file or automatically by the system.
<code>vacation</code>	Initialize <code>vacation</code> and edit the message template.
<code>vacation -I</code>	Start <code>vacation</code> and tell it to respond to incoming messages.
<code>vacation -j</code>	Start <code>vacation</code> and automatically respond to all messages.

TABLE A.11 Sending and Reading Email

Find answers on the fly, or master something new. Subscribe today. See pricing options.

Command	Function
<code>dig www.raycomm.com</code>	Look up the IP address for the host name <code>www.raycomm.com</code> .
<code>dig @nameserver.some.net www.raycomm.com</code>	Look up the name <code>www.raycomm.com</code> from the name server <code>nameserver.some.net</code> .
<code>dig -x 192.168.12.52</code>	Look up the name corresponding to the IP address <code>192.168.12.52</code> .
<code>ftp ftp.raycomm.com</code>	Transfer files to or from <code>ftp.raycomm.com</code> using the FTP protocol.
<code>irc wazoo irc.netcom.com</code>	Connect to the irc server at <code>irc.netcom.com</code> and use the nickname <code>wazoo</code> .
<code>links</code>	Start the <code>links</code> web browser.
<code>links http://www.google.com/</code>	Start the <code>links</code> web browser at <code>http://www.google.com/</code> .
<code>lynx -dump http://url.com &gt; newname.txt</code>	Get a spiffy plain text file named <code>newname.txt</code> out of an HTML document from <code>http://url.com</code> .
<code>lynx</code>	Start the <code>lynx</code> web browser.
<code>lynx http://www.yahoo.com/</code>	Start the <code>lynx</code> web browser on <code>http://www.yahoo.com/</code> .
<code>mesg n</code>	Refuse <code>talk</code> and <code>write</code> messages.
<code>mesg y</code>	Accept <code>talk</code> and <code>write</code> messages.
<code>nslookup www.raycomm.com nameserver.some.net</code>	Look up the name <code>www.raycomm.com</code> from the name server <code>nameserver.some.net</code> .
<code>nslookup www.raycomm.com</code>	Look up the IP address for the host <code>www.raycomm.com</code> .
<code>ping www.raycomm.com</code>	Test the connection to the host <code>www.raycomm.com</code> .
<code>ssh somewhere.com</code>	Securely connect to and use a computer on the Internet named <code>somewhere.com</code> .
<code>talk deb</code>	Talk interactively with the owner of the ID <code>deb</code> .
<code>talk id@wherever.com</code>	Talk interactively with a user <code>id</code> on the system <code>wherever.com</code> .
<code>telnet somewhere.com</code>	Connect to and use a computer on the Internet named <code>somewhere.com</code> .
<code>tn3270 library.wherever.edu</code>	Connect to a host computer named <code>library.wherever.edu</code> that uses an IBM-mainframe-type operating system, like many library card catalogs.
<code>traceroute www.yahoo.com</code>	Identify the computers and other devices between you and the host <code>www.yahoo.com</code> .
<code>traceroute -n hostname</code>	Check the path to <code>hostname</code> without resolving the intervening host names for faster results.
<code>wall</code>	Send a <code>write</code> -type message to all users on the system.
<code>wget http://www.example.com/</code>	Download the file found at <code>http://www.example.com/</code> .
<code>wget -r -l 2 http://www.example.com/</code>	Download the files found at <code>http://www.example.com/</code> for two levels down in the web structure.
<code>write otherid</code>	Send a message to the user <code>otherid</code> on the same system.

TABLE A.12 Accessing the Internet



Command	Function
<b>bzip2 file.tar</b>	Compress <i>file.tar</i> . The named file will be replaced with a file of the same name ending with <b>.bz2</b> .
<b>bzip2 -c filetozip &gt; compressed.bz2</b>	Compress <i>filetozip</i> and keep a copy of the original, uncompressed file.
<b>bzip2 -d archive.tar.bz2</b>	Uncompress (un-bzip) a file.
<b>compress -c file.tar &gt; file.tar.Z</b>	Compress <i>file.tar</i> under the same name with a <b>.Z</b> ending while retaining the original file.
<b>compress file.tar</b>	Compress <i>file.tar</i> . The named file will be replaced with a file of same name ending with <b>.Z</b> .
<b>gunzip archive.tar.gz</b>	Uncompress (un-gzip) <i>archive.tar.gz</i> . Including <b>.gz</b> on the end of the filename is optional.
<b>gzip archive.tar</b>	Compress <i>archive.tar</i> . The zipped file will replace the unzipped version and will have a new <b>.gz</b> extension.
<b>gzip -c filetogzip &gt; compressed.gz</b>	Compress <i>filetogzip</i> and keep a copy of the original, unzipped file.
<b>gzip -d archive.tar.gz</b>	Uncompress (un-gzip) a file. Including <b>.gz</b> on the end of the filename is optional.
<b>tar -cf newfile.tar Directory</b>	Create a new <b>tar</b> archive containing all of the files and directories in <i>Directory</i> .
<b>tar -czf newfile.tgz Directory</b>	Create a new gzipped <b>tar</b> archive containing all of the files and directories in <i>Directory</i> .
<b>tar -v</b>	Add the <b>-v</b> flag to <b>tar</b> for a verbose description of what is happening.
<b>tar -xf archive.tar --wildcards "*file"</b>	Extract the files with names containing "file" from the <b>tar</b> archive.
<b>tar -xf archive.tar</b>	Extract the contents of <i>archive.tar</i> .
<b>tar -xzf archive.tgz</b>	Uncompress and extract the contents of <i>archive.tgz</i> .
<b>uncompress archive.tar.Z</b>	Uncompress <i>archive.tar.Z</i> , resulting in a file of the same name but without the <b>.Z</b> ending.
<b>uncompress -c archive.tar.Z &gt; archive.tar</b>	Uncompress <i>archive.tar.Z</i> and retain the original file.
<b>unzip zipped</b>	Unzip <i>zipped</i> without specifying the extension.
<b>uudecode file.uue</b>	Uudecode <i>file.uue</i> .
<b>uuencode afile.jpg a.jpg &gt; tosend.uue</b>	Uuencode <i>afolder.jpg</i> with the decode name <i>a.jpg</i> and save the encoded output as <i>tosend.uue</i> .
<b>uuencode -m</b>	Specify base64 encoding, if your version of <b>uuencode</b> supports it.
<b>gzcat archive.gz   more</b>	Uncompress (on the fly without deleting the original) <i>archive.gz</i> to read the contents.
<b>zip zipped file</b>	Create a new zip file named <i>zipped.zip</i> from <i>file</i> .
<b>yencode file</b>	Create a new yencoded file from <i>file</i> .

TABLE A.13 Working with Encoded and Compressed Files

Command	Function
<b>bc</b>	Use a calculator to add, subtract, multiply, divide, and more.
<b>expr</b>	Evaluate mathematical or logical expressions.
<b>cal</b>	View the current month's calendar.
<b>cal 12 1941</b>	View the calendar for December 1941.
<b>cal 2015</b>	View the calendar for 2015.
<b>cal -j</b>	View the Julian calendar.
<b>calendar</b>	View reminders for the current date, read from the file <b>~/calendar</b> .
<b>fortune</b>	Display a fortune, saying, quotation, or whatever happens to come up.
<b>look</b>	Look up a word in the system dictionary.
<b>lp</b>	Print a file.
<b>rsync file backupfile</b>	Remotely synchronize (copy) <i>file</i> to <i>backupfile</i> .
<b>script</b>	Record your actions in a file called <b>typescript</b> in the current directory.
<b>script covermybutt</b>	Record your actions in the file <b>covermybutt</b> .
<b>units</b>	Convert from one kind of unit to another.

TABLE A.14 Using Handy Utilities





## B. What's What and What's Where

As you're using Unix or Linux, you'll undoubtedly encounter files that look important or directories that look interesting, but it's often hard to know what files belong to which programs and even harder to figure out what some directories are for. Therefore, we're trying to help out a little with the information in this appendix.

Table B.1 lists important Unix and Linux files and directories.

File Name	Description
/	The root directory of the whole system. Note that this differs from <code>/root</code> , which is the home directory for the root user.
~/	Your home directory.
~/forward	Address(es) to forward mail to, or redirects mail to a vacation program or to <code>procmail</code> .
~/.procmailrc	Configuration Information for <code>procmail</code> .
~/.pinerc	Configuration Information for <code>pine</code> and <code>alpine</code> .
~/.muttrc	Configuration information for <code>mutt</code> .
~/.signature	Your signature, which is appended to your messages by email programs.
/etc/bashrc	Systemwide <code>bash</code> resource file shared by all <code>bash</code> users.
/etc/csh.cshrc	Systemwide <code>csh</code> resource file.
/etc/group	System group records.
/etc/ksh.kshrc	Systemwide configuration files for <code>ksh</code> users.
/etc/passwd	System passwords and user records.
/etc/profile	Systemwide configuration file used by <code>bash</code> and <code>ksh</code> .
/etc/skel	Original configuration files placed into the home directory of new users.
~/.bash_profile	Primary personal configuration file for <code>bash</code> users.
~/.cshrc	Resource file for <code>csh</code> users.
~/.kshrc	Configuration file for <code>ksh</code> users.
~/.login	Configuration file for <code>csh</code> users in a login shell.
~/.profile	Primary configuration file for <code>ksh</code> users; used by <code>bash</code> if <code>.bash_profile</code> isn't available.
~/.tcshrc	Configuration file for <code>tcsh</code> .
~/.vimrc	Configuration information for <code>vim</code> .
~/.zlogin	Configuration file for <code>zsh</code> users in a login shell.
~/.zshrc	Resource file for <code>zsh</code> users.
~/.zprofile	Configuration file for <code>zsh</code> users.
~/.zshenv	Environment file for <code>zsh</code> users.
~/mail	Mail directory customarily used by <code>pine</code> .
~/Mail	Mail directory customarily used by system mailer and <code>mutt</code> .
Makefile	Configuration information used by <code>make</code> to compile and install new software.
README	Important information, usually distributed with a new program or script, about installation or usage.

TABLE B.1 Key Files in Your Unix or Linux Environment

Table B.2 lists the contents of common Unix and Linux directories. In practice, the contents of these directories (and their existence) vary greatly by system, but the configuration described here is fairly standard.



Directory	Contents
<b>/bin</b>	Essential programs and commands for use by all users.
<b>/boot</b>	Files that the system boot loader uses.
<b>/dev</b>	Devices (CD-ROM, serial ports, etc.) and special files.
<b>/etc</b>	System configuration files and global settings.
<b>/etc/skel</b>	Template configuration files for individual users.
<b>/etc/X11</b>	Configuration files and information for the X Window System.
<b>/home</b>	Home directories for users.
<b>/lib</b>	Essential shared libraries and kernel modules.
<b>/lost+found</b>	Mount point for temporarily mounted file systems, including CDs or DVDs, as well as other file systems.
<b>/media</b>	Directory that contains fragments of files found when the operating system checked the file system. These fragments may provide the content of missing files after a system crash or panic.
<b>/mnt</b>	Mount point for temporarily mounted file systems.
<b>/opt</b>	Directory for add-on application software packages.
<b>/proc</b>	Location of kernel and process information (virtual file system).
<b>/root</b>	Home directory for the root user/system administrator.
<b>/sbin</b>	Essential programs and commands for system boot.
<b>/tmp</b>	Temporary files.
<b>/usr/bin</b>	Commands and programs that are less essential for basic Unix or Linux system functionality than those in <b>/bin</b> but that were installed with the system.
<b>/usr/include</b>	Standard include files and header files for C programs.
<b>/usr/lib</b>	Libraries for programming and for installed packages.
<b>/usr/local</b>	Most files and data that were developed or customized on the system.
<b>/usr/local/bin</b>	Locally developed or installed programs.
<b>/usr/local/man</b>	Help (manual) pages for local programs.
<b>/usr/local/src</b>	Source code for locally developed or installed programs.
<b>/usr/sbin</b>	Additional nonessential standard system binaries.
<b>/usr/share</b>	Shared (system-independent) data files.
<b>/usr/share/dict</b>	Word lists.
<b>/usr/share/man</b>	Help (manual) pages for standard programs.
<b>/usr/share/misc</b>	Miscellaneous shared system-independent data.
<b>/usr/src</b>	Source code for standard programs.
<b>/usr/X11R6</b>	X Window System, Version 11 Release 6.



<code>/usr/X386</code>	X Window System, Version 11 Release 5, on x86 platforms.
<code>/var</code>	Changeable data, including system logs, temporary data from programs, and user mail storage.
<code>/var/account</code>	Accounting logs, if applicable.
<code>/var/adm</code>	Administrative log files and directories.
<code>/var/cache</code>	Application-specific cache data.
<code>/var/cache/fonts</code>	Locally generated fonts.
<code>/var/cache/man</code>	Formatted versions of help (manual) pages.
<code>/var/crash</code>	Information stored from system crashes, if applicable.
<code>/var/games</code>	Variable game data.
<code>/var/lock</code>	Lock files created by various programs.
<code>/var/log</code>	Log files and directories.
<code>/var/mail</code>	User mailbox files.
<code>/var/run</code>	Run-time variable files.
<code>/var/spool</code>	General application spool data.
<code>/var/spool/cron</code>	<code>cron</code> and <code>at</code> job schedules.
<code>/var/spool/cups</code>	Cups-printer daemon print queues.
<code>/var/spool/lpd</code>	Line-printer daemon print queues.
<code>/var/spool/mail</code>	Incoming mail for users.
<code>/var/state</code>	Variable state information for the system.
<code>/var/state/editorname</code>	Editor backup files and state information.
<code>/var/state/misc</code>	Miscellaneous variable data.
<code>/var/tmp</code>	Temporary files that the system keeps through reboots.
<code>/var/yp</code>	Database files that the Network Information Service (NIS) uses.

TABLE B.2 Common Unix and Linux Directories and Their Contents

Settings / Support / Sign Out

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◀ PREV  
B. What's What and What's Where



AA



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## C. Commands, Flags, and Arguments

This appendix provides a list of many (but certainly not all) Unix and Linux commands and programs as well as many of the related command-line flags.

In general, flags and arguments offer a thorough selection of options for programs that operate exclusively from command-line input, as well as an overview of the functionality for many other programs. Please keep in mind, however, that command-line options only touch the surface of the capabilities of interactive programs (like `nano`, `vi`, `links`, or `alpine`) or particularly complex programs that rely on special expressions (such as `grep` or `tr`) or that use multiple files or sources for information (such as `procmail`).

**Table C.1** provides you with a brief reminder and starting point for learning more about these Unix and Linux commands. While the options we've included here work on our systems, they will likely vary somewhat on different systems or different Unix or Linux versions, or with different shells. Check your local `man` pages for specifics.

Note that multiple equivalent commands or options all appear on the same line, separated by commas. Additionally, multiple options (unless contradictory) can be used with all commands. The brackets [ ] indicate that one of the options enclosed may be used.



Command/Flag	Function and Action
<code>alias</code>	Use to create command aliases.
<code>alpine</code>	Use to read news and email.
<code>-d debug-level</code>	Displays diagnostic information at levels from 0 (none) to 9 (complete).
<code>-f folder</code>	Specifies to open <i>folder</i> instead of inbox.
<code>-F file</code>	Opens specified file with <code>alpine</code> .
<code>-h</code>	Displays brief help message.
<code>-i</code>	Specifies to start in folder index.
<code>-I keystrokes</code>	Specifies initial set of comma-separated keystrokes to execute on startup.
<code>-k</code>	Specifies to use function keys for commands.
<code>-n number</code>	Specifies to start with given message number.
<code>-o</code>	Opens first folder as read-only.
<code>-p config-file</code>	Specifies configuration file to use instead of default personal configuration file.
<code>-P config-file</code>	Specifies configuration file to use instead of systemwide configuration file.
<code>-x</code>	Requires demo mode.
<code>-z</code>	Allows eventual suspension of <code>alpine</code> process.
<code>-conf</code>	Outputs a new copy of systemwide configuration file.
<code>-pinerc file</code>	Outputs new <code>alpinerc</code> configuration file.
<code>-sort order</code>	Specifies sort order in folders as <code>arrival</code> , <code>subject</code> , <code>from</code> , <code>date</code> , <code>size</code> , <code>orderedsubj</code> , <code>thread</code> , <code>score</code> , <code>to</code> , <code>cc</code> , or <code>reverse</code> .
<code>at</code>	Use to schedule, examine, or delete jobs for queued execution.
<code>-V</code>	Displays version information.
<code>-q queue</code>	Specifies queue to use (as a letter). Higher letters are nicer.
<code>-m</code>	Specifies mail notification to user when job has completed.
<code>-f file</code>	Reads job from <i>file</i> .
<code>-l</code>	Lists queues, just like <code>atq</code> .
<code>-d</code>	Deletes scheduled jobs, just like <code>atrm</code> .
<code>atq</code>	Use to show queues of scheduled jobs.
<code>-q queue</code>	Specifies queue to use (as a letter).
<code>atrm</code>	Use to remove a job from the queue.
<code>awk</code>	Use to manipulate files as databases.
<code>-F fieldseparator</code>	Specifies field separator.
<code>-v variable=value</code>	Sets <i>variable</i> to <i>value</i> .
<code>-f program-file</code>	Specifies file or files containing <code>awk</code> program source.
<code>--help</code>	Prints help information.
<code>--version</code>	Prints version information.
<code>--</code>	Specifies end of option list.
<code>bash</code>	Use the efficient, user-friendly shell <code>bash</code> .
<code>-c string</code>	Reads commands from <i>string</i> .
<code>-i</code>	Makes the shell interactive, as opposed to noninteractive, as in a shell script.
<code>-s</code>	Specifies that additional options, beyond those given, should be read from standard input.
<code>, --</code>	Indicates the end of options and stops further option processing.
<code>--norc</code>	Specifies not to read <code>~/.bashrc</code> .
<code>--noprofile</code>	Specifies not to read systemwide or individual configuration files.
<code>--rcfile file</code>	Specifies alternative configuration file.
<code>--version</code>	Displays <code>bash</code> version number.
<code>--login</code>	Specifies to start <code>bash</code> as a login shell.
<code>--posix</code>	Specifies Posix compliance, which helps make anything more portable from system to system.
<code>batch</code>	Use to schedule jobs for low system loads.
<code>bg</code>	Use to move a job to the background.
<code>cal</code>	Use to display a calendar.

Find answers on the fly, or master something new. Subscribe today. See pricing options.



<b>-y</b>	Displays the current year's calendar.
<b>month year</b>	Specifies month (1 to 12) and year (1 to 9999).
<b>cat</b>	
<b>-b, --number-nonblank</b>	Use to send text to standard output, usually the screen.
<b>-n, --number</b>	Specifies to number all nonblank output lines.
<b>-s, --squeeze-blank</b>	Specifies to number all output lines.
<b>-v, --show-nonprinting</b>	Specifies to replace adjacent blank lines with a single blank line.
<b>-A, --show-all</b>	Specifies to display control characters with "^" preceding them.
<b>-E, --show-ends</b>	Specifies to show all control characters.
<b>-T, --show-tabs</b>	Specifies to display a "\$" at the end of each line.
<b>--help</b>	Specifies to display tab characters as "^I".
<b>--version</b>	Displays a help message.
<b>cd</b>	Displays the version number.
	Use to change the working directory.
<b>chgrp</b>	
<b>-c, --changes</b>	Use to change the group ownership of files.
<b>-f, --silent, --quiet</b>	Specifies to list files whose ownership actually changes.
<b>-v, --verbose</b>	Suppresses error messages for files that cannot be changed.
<b>-R, --recursive</b>	Specifies to describe changed ownership.
<b>--help</b>	Specifies to recursively change ownership of directories and contents.
<b>--version</b>	Displays help message.
	Displays version information.
<b>chmod</b>	
<b>-c, --changes</b>	Use to change the access permissions of files.
<b>-f, --silent, --quiet</b>	Specifies to list files whose permissions actually change.
<b>-v, --verbose</b>	Suppresses error messages.
<b>-R, --recursive</b>	Specifies to describe changed permissions.
<b>--help</b>	Specifies to recursively change permissions of directories and contents.
<b>--version</b>	Displays help message.
	Displays version information.
<b>chown</b>	
<b>-c, --changes</b>	Use to change the user and group ownership of files.
<b>-f, --silent, --quiet</b>	Specifies to list files whose ownership actually changes.
<b>-v, --verbose</b>	Suppresses error messages for files that cannot be changed.
<b>-R, --recursive</b>	Specifies to describe changed ownership.
<b>--help</b>	Specifies to recursively change ownership of directories and contents.
<b>--version</b>	Displays help message.
	Displays version information.
<b>chsh</b>	
<b>-s, --shell</b>	Use to change your login shell.
<b>-l, --list-shells</b>	Specifies the new login shell.
<b>-u, --help</b>	Displays the shells in /etc/shells.
<b>--version</b>	Prints a help message.
	Prints version information.
<b>cmp</b>	
<b>-1</b>	Use to compare two files.
	Displays the byte number (which starting byte in the file) in decimal and the differing bytes in octal for each difference.
<b>-s</b>	Displays nothing for differing files except exit status.



<b>compress</b>	Use to compress and expand archives.
<b>-c</b>	Specifies that <b>compress/uncompress</b> write to standard output (usually your screen) and leave files unchanged.
<b>-r</b>	Specifies to recursively process directories.
<b>-V</b>	Displays version information.
<b>cp</b>	Use to copy files or directories.
<b>-a, --archive</b>	Specifies to preserve file structure and attributes.
<b>-b, --backup</b>	Specifies to make backups of files before overwriting.
<b>-d, --no-dereference</b>	Specifies to copy symbolic links as symbolic links rather than the files that they point to.
<b>-f, --force</b>	Specifies to overwrite all existing destination files.
<b>-i, --interactive</b>	Requires prompting before overwriting.
<b>-l, --link</b>	Specifies to make hard links instead of copies of files.
<b>-P, --parents</b>	Completes destination filenames by appending the source filename to the target directory name.
<b>-p, --preserve</b>	Specifies to preserve the original file characteristics, including permissions and ownership.
<b>-R, --recursive</b>	Specifies to copy directories recursively.
<b>-s, --symbolic-link</b>	Specifies to make symbolic links instead of copies of files.
<b>-u, --update</b>	Specifies not to overwrite newer files.
<b>-v, --verbose</b>	Displays filenames before copying.
<b>-x, --one-file-system</b>	Restricts action to a single file system.
<b>--help</b>	Prints a help message.
<b>--version</b>	Prints version information.
<b>-S suffix, --suffix=suffix</b>	Specifies a suffix for backup files.
<b>crontab</b>	Use to maintain <b>crontab</b> files.
<b>-l</b>	Displays current <b>crontab</b> .
<b>-r</b>	Removes current <b>crontab</b> .
<b>-e</b>	Opens <b>crontab</b> in default editor.
<b>curl</b>	Use to download files from or upload files to a remote server.
<b>-o</b>	Specifies local file to which to save the remote content.
<b>-C</b>	Specifies to resume an interrupted download.
<b>-O</b>	Specifies the remote URL to download from, and to use the remote name as the local name when saving.
<b>-z 9-Nov-2015</b>	Specifies date, and requires that only files modified after that date will be downloaded.
<b>df</b>	Use to display information about free disk space.
<b>-a, --all</b>	Specifies that all file systems, including special ones (for example, CDROM, MSDOS), should be processed.
<b>-i, --inodes</b>	Displays inode (disk element) usage information.
<b>-k, --block-size=1K</b>	Displays sizes in 1 KB blocks instead of 512-byte blocks.
<b>-h</b>	Provides file sizes in human-readable format.
<b>-P, --portability</b>	Uses Posix standard output format.
<b>-T, --print-type</b>	Displays type of each file system.
<b>-t, --type=fstype</b>	Displays only named file system types.
<b>-x, --exclude-type=fstype</b>	Displays only non-named file system types.
<b>--help</b>	Prints help information.
<b>--version</b>	Prints version information.
<b>diff</b>	Use to display differences between text files.
<b>-b</b>	Specifies to ignore trailing blanks (spaces and tabs) and consider other blanks equivalent.
<b>-i</b>	Specifies case-insensitive comparisons.
<b>-t</b>	Specifies to expand tab characters to spaces in output.



<b>-w</b>	Specifies to ignore all blanks.
<b>-c</b>	Specifies a listing of differences with three lines of context.
<b>-C number</b>	Specifies a listing of differences with <i>number</i> lines of context.
<b>-e</b>	Specifies output of a script for the ed editor to re-create the second file from the first.
<b>-f</b>	Specifies output of a script to create the first file from the second.
<b>-h</b>	Specifies fast and not necessarily complete comparison.
<b>-n</b>	Specifies output of a script to create the first file from the second along with a total of changed lines for each command.
<b>-D string</b>	Outputs combined version of first and second files with C preprocessor controls to compile as the first or the second file.
<b>-x</b>	Specifies that diff should recursively process subdirectories common to both given directories.
<b>-s</b>	Outputs names of identical (not different) files.
<b>-S name</b>	Begins comparison within a directory with the specified filename.
 <b>dig</b>	 Use to look up IP numbers or domain names.
<b>-b ip-address</b>	Specifies to set the source IP address of the query.
<b>-f filename</b>	Specifies to read lookup requests from a file ( <i>filename</i> ).
<b>-p portnumber</b>	Specifies a port number to use instead of the standard 53.
<b>-t type</b>	Specifies the query type.
<b>-x address</b>	Specifies reverse lookups (addresses to names).
 <b>du</b>	 Use to display disk usage information.
<b>-a, --all</b>	Displays information for all files.
<b>-b, --bytes</b>	Displays sizes in bytes.
<b>-c, --total</b>	Displays totals for all arguments.
<b>-k, --block-size=1K</b>	Displays sizes in kilobytes.
<b>-h, --human-readable</b>	Provides file sizes in human-readable format.
<b>-l, --count-links</b>	Displays sizes of all files, including linked files counted elsewhere.
<b>-s, --summarize</b>	Displays only totals for each argument.
<b>-x, --one-file-system</b>	Specifies not to process directories on other file systems.
<b>-L, --dereference</b>	Displays space used by linked file or directory, not just space used by link.
<b>-S, --separate-dirs</b>	Counts directories separately.
<b>--help</b>	Prints help information.
<b>--version</b>	Prints version information.
 <b>emacs</b>	 Use to edit files.
<b>file</b>	Specifies name of file to edit.
<b>+number</b>	Specifies to go to the specified line number.
<b>-q</b>	Specifies not to load an initialization file.
<b>-u user</b>	Specifies to load user's initialization file.
<b>-t file</b>	Specifies to use <i>file</i> as the terminal.
 <b>expr</b>	 Use to evaluate expressions.
<b>--help</b>	Specifies to display help information.
<b>--version</b>	Specifies to display version information.
 <b>fg</b>	 Use to move a job to the foreground.
 <b>file</b>	 Use to determine file type.
<b>-m list</b>	Specifies alternative list of files with magic numbers (helping to indicate file type).
<b>-z</b>	Attempts to look into compressed files.



<b>-b</b>	Specifies brief output mode.
<b>-c</b>	Checks magic file.
<b>-f <i>file</i></b>	Specifies to read names of the files to be examined from <i>file</i> .
<b>-L</b>	Specifies to follow symbolic links.
<b>find</b>	Use to find files in the Unix or Linux system.
<b>-daystart</b>	Specifies to measure all times starting today, not 24 hours ago.
<b>-depth</b>	Specifies to process directory contents before the directory.
<b>-help, --help</b>	Prints a help message.
<b>-maxdepth <i>levels</i></b>	Specifies how many <i>levels</i> below starting directory level to descend.
<b>-mindepth <i>levels</i></b>	Specifies how many <i>levels</i> below starting directory level to start processing.
<b>-mount, -xdev</b>	Specifies not to descend directories on other file systems.
<b>-noleaf</b>	Specifies not to optimize for Unix or Linux systems, which is needed for CD-ROM directories, for example.
<b>-version, --version</b>	Prints version information.
<b>-amin <i>n</i></b>	Finds files accessed <i>n</i> minutes ago.
<b>-anewer <i>file</i></b>	Finds file accessed more recently than <i>file</i> was modified.
<b>-atime <i>n</i></b>	Finds files accessed <i>n</i> days ago.
<b>-cmin <i>n</i></b>	Finds files whose status was changed <i>n</i> minutes ago.
<b>-cnewer <i>file</i></b>	Finds files whose status was changed more recently than <i>file</i> was modified.
<b>-ctime <i>n</i></b>	Finds files whose status was changed <i>n</i> days ago.
<b>-empty</b>	Finds files and directories that are empty.
<b>-fstype <i>type</i></b>	Finds files on file systems of specified <i>type</i> .
<b>-gid <i>n</i></b>	Finds files with numeric group ID of <i>n</i> .
<b>-group <i>gname</i></b>	Finds files with group name of <i>gname</i> or corresponding group ID.
<b>-ilname <i>pattern</i></b>	Finds files that are symbolic links with <i>pattern</i> text in the name, case-insensitive.
<b>-iname <i>pattern</i></b>	Finds files with <i>pattern</i> in the name, case-insensitive.
<b>-inum <i>n</i></b>	Finds files with inode number <i>n</i> .
<b>-ipath <i>pattern</i></b>	Finds files with <i>pattern</i> in the path, case-insensitive.
<b>-iregex <i>pattern</i></b>	Finds files whose full paths are matched by the regular expression <i>pattern</i> , case-insensitive.
<b>-links <i>n</i></b>	Finds files with <i>n</i> links.
<b>-lname <i>pattern</i></b>	Finds files that are symbolic links with <i>pattern</i> in the name.
<b>-mmin <i>n</i></b>	Finds files last modified <i>n</i> minutes ago.
<b>-mtime <i>n</i></b>	Finds files last modified <i>n</i> days ago.
<b>-name <i>pattern</i></b>	Finds files with name of <i>pattern</i> .
<b>-newer <i>file</i></b>	Finds files modified more recently than <i>file</i> .
<b>-nouser</b>	Finds files with no user name corresponding to the numeric userid.
<b>-nogroup</b>	Finds files with no group name corresponding to the numeric group ID.
<b>-path <i>pattern</i></b>	Finds files with paths matching <i>pattern</i> .
<b>-regex <i>pattern</i></b>	Finds files with regular expression <i>pattern</i> in name, case-sensitive.
<b>-size <i>n[cwbkMG]</i></b>	Finds files using <i>n</i> bytes, words, 512-byte blocks, kilobytes, megabytes, or gigabytes, respectively, of space.
<b>-type <i>type</i></b>	Finds files of type <i>type</i> , where <b>b</b> is block (buffered) special, <b>c</b> is character (unbuffered) special, <b>d</b> is directory, <b>p</b> is named pipe (FIFO), <b>f</b> is regular file, <b>l</b> is symbolic link, or <b>s</b> is socket.
<b>-uid <i>n</i></b>	Finds files with numeric userid of <i>n</i> .
<b>-used <i>n</i></b>	Finds files last accessed <i>n</i> days after status changed.



<b>-user</b> <i>username</i>	Finds files owned by userid or numeric id user ID.
<b>-exec</b> <i>command</i> \;	Executes <i>command</i> for each found file.
<b>-fprint</b> <i>file</i>	Prints full filename into <i>file</i> .
<b>-ok</b> <i>command</i> \;	Executes <i>command</i> with confirmation for each found file.
<b>-print</b>	Prints results to standard output.
 <b>finger</b>	
<b>-s</b>	Use to display information about users.
	Displays the login name, real name, terminal name and write status, idle time, login time, office location, and office phone number.
<b>-l</b>	Specifies multiple-line format with information from -s option plus user's home directory, home phone number, login shell, mail status, and the contents of the .plan, .project, and .forward files.
<b>-p</b>	Prevents -l from displaying contents of .plan and .project files.
<b>-m</b>	Disables matching user names.
 <b>fmt</b>	
<b>-c, --crown-margin</b>	Use to format files.
<b>-p, --prefix=chars</b>	Specifies to preserve indent of first two lines.
<b>-s, --split-only</b>	Specifies to combine lines with <i>chars</i> at the beginning.
<b>-t, --tagged-paragraph</b>	Specifies that the indent of the first line differs from the next.
<b>-u, --uniform-spacing</b>	Specifies to ensure one space between words, two after sentences.
<b>-w, --width=n</b>	Specifies a maximum line width (default of 75 chars).
<b>--help</b>	Specifies to display a usage message.
<b>--version</b>	Specifies to display version information.
 <b>ftp</b>	
	Use to put files in or get files from FTP (File Transfer Protocol) archives.
<b>-v</b>	Specifies verbose output of responses and statistics.
<b>-n</b>	Restricts automatic login.
<b>-i</b>	Turns off interactive prompting during multiple file transfers.
<b>-d</b>	Enables debugging output.
<b>-g</b>	Disables wildcards ("globbing").
 <b>git</b>	
	Use to manage files, copy remote collections of files (repositories) and keep valuable files safe.
 <b>grep</b>	
<b>-n</b>	Use to display lines matching a given pattern.
	Displays matches with <i>n</i> lines before and after matching lines.
<b>-A n, --after-context=n</b>	Displays matches with <i>n</i> lines after matching lines.
<b>-B n, --before-context=n</b>	Displays matches with <i>n</i> lines before matching lines.
<b>-C n, --context=n</b>	Displays matches with <i>n</i> lines of surrounding context.
<b>--version</b>	Displays version information.
<b>-c, --count</b>	Displays count of matches for each file.
<b>-e pattern, --regexp=pattern</b>	Specifies pattern explicitly.
<b>-f file, --file=file</b>	Reads patterns from <i>file</i> .
<b>-h, --no-filename</b>	Specifies not to display filenames in output.
<b>-i, --ignore-case</b>	Searches without regard to case.
<b>-L, --files-without-match</b>	Prints the names of all non-matching files.
<b>-l, --files-with-matches</b>	Prints the names of all matching files.
<b>-n, --line-number</b>	Displays output line numbers.
<b>-q, --quiet</b>	Suppresses output and stops scanning on first match.
<b>-s, --no-messages</b>	Suppresses error messages.
<b>-v, --invert-match</b>	Inverts matching to select non-matching lines.
<b>-w, --word-regexp</b>	Finds only matches for whole words.
<b>-x, --line-regexp</b>	Finds only matches for the whole line.
 <b>gzip</b>	
	Use to compress (gzip) or expand files.
<b>-a, --ascii</b>	Specifies to convert ends of lines in ASCII text mode to conform to Unix and Linux conventions.
<b>-c, --stdout, --to-stdout</b>	Sends output to standard output while maintaining original files unchanged.
<b>-d, --decompress, --uncompress</b>	Uncompresses files.



<b>-f, --force</b>	Forces compression or decompression.
<b>-h, --help</b>	Displays help message.
<b>-l, --list</b>	Lists information about compressed files.
<b>--verbose</b>	Displays additional information about archive files.
<b>-L, license</b>	Displays the <b>gzip</b> license.
<b>-n, --no-name</b>	Specifies not to save the original filename and time.
<b>-N, --name</b>	Specifies to always save the original filename and time-stamp information when compressing.
<b>-q, --quiet</b>	Suppresses all warnings.
<b>-r, --recursive</b>	Specifies to descend subdirectories.
<b>-S .suf, --suffix .suf</b>	Specifies alternative suffixes.
<b>-t, --test</b>	Tests compressed-file integrity.
<b>-v, --verbose</b>	Displays name and percentage reductions for each file processed.
<b>-V, --version</b>	Displays version information.
 <b>head</b>	 Use to output the first part of files.
<b>-c, --bytes n[b,k,m]</b>	Displays first <i>n</i> bytes of file, in b (512-byte blocks), k (1 KB blocks), or m (1 MB blocks).
<b>-n n, --lines=n</b>	Displays first <i>n</i> lines of a file.
<b>-q, --quiet, --silent</b>	Specifies not to display filenames.
<b>-v, --verbose</b>	Displays filename.
<b>--help</b>	Displays help message.
<b>--version</b>	Displays version information.
 <b>info</b>	 Use to read online documentation for commands and utilities.
<b>--apropos=termtosearchfor</b>	Specifies to look up <i>termtosearchfor</i> in documentation.
<b>-d, --directory=yourdirectory</b>	Specifies to add <i>yourdirectory</i> to the list of directories that contain info files.
<b>-f, --file=yourinfofile</b>	Specifies to use info to open and present the content in <i>yourinfofile</i> .
<b>-h, --help</b>	Displays help message.
<b>-o, --output=localfilecopy</b>	Specifies to copy selected content to file called <i>localfilecopy</i> .
<b>-O, --show-options, --usage</b>	Specifies to show usage options.
<b>--vi-keys</b>	Specifies to use keys for navigation that resemble vi or less commands.
<b>--version</b>	Displays version information.
 <b>id</b>	 Use to display real and effective userids and group IDs.
<b>-g, --group</b>	Displays only group ID.
<b>-G, --groups</b>	Displays only supplementary groups.
<b>--help</b>	Displays help message.
<b>-n, --name</b>	Displays user or group name, not number.
<b>-r, --real</b>	Displays real, not effective, userid or group ID.
<b>-u, --user</b>	Displays only userid.
<b>--version</b>	Displays version information.
 <b>jobs</b>	 Use to display list of jobs under control.
<b>-l</b>	Displays additional information (long listing) for jobs.
<b>-p</b>	Displays job process IDs.
<b>-n</b>	Displays jobs that have stopped or exited since notification. Only in ksh.
 <b>kill</b>	 Use to terminate a process.
<b>-s signal, -signal</b>	Specifies kill signal to send.
<b>-l</b>	Displays a list of signal names.
 <b>less</b>	 Use to page through files; similar to <b>more</b> .
<b>-?, --help</b>	Displays a command summary.
<b>-a</b>	Specifies to start searches below visible display.



<b>-bn</b>	Specifies the amount of buffer space to use for each file, in kilobytes.
<b>-B</b>	Specifies automatic buffer allocation.
<b>-c</b>	Specifies not to scroll, but rather to paint each screen from the top.
<b>-C</b>	Specifies not to scroll, but rather to clear and display new text.
<b>-d</b>	Suppresses error messages for dumb terminals.
<b>-e</b>	Specifies to automatically exit if you move down after hitting the end of the file.
<b>-E</b>	Specifies to automatically exit when you hit the end of the file.
<b>-f</b>	Forces all files to be opened.
<b>-g</b>	Specifies to highlight only last found string.
<b>-G</b>	Specifies no highlighting of found strings.
<b>-hn</b>	Specifies maximum number ( <i>n</i> ) of lines to scroll backward.
<b>-i</b>	Specifies case-insensitive searches except when search string contains capital letters.
<b>-I</b>	Specifies case-insensitive searches always.
<b>-jn</b>	Specifies a line on the screen where a target line should be located.
<b>-k <i>filename</i></b>	Specifies to open and interpret <i>filename</i> as a lesskey file.
<b>-m</b>	Specifies verbose prompting, displaying percentage into the file viewed.
<b>-M</b>	Specifies even more verbose prompting.
<b>-n</b>	Suppresses line numbers.
<b>-N</b>	Specifies line number for each displayed line.
<b>-ofilename</b>	Tells <b>less</b> to copy input to <i>filename</i> as it is viewed.
<b>-Ofilename</b>	Tells <b>less</b> to copy input to <i>filename</i> as it is viewed and overwrite without confirmation.
<b>-ppattern</b>	Specifies to start display at first occurrence of <i>pattern</i> .
<b>-q</b>	Specifies quiet operation and only rings bell on certain errors.
<b>-Q</b>	Specifies totally quiet operation and never rings bell.
<b>-r</b>	Specifies to display control characters directly, even if display problems result.
<b>-s</b>	Compresses consecutive blank lines into a single blank line.
<b>-S</b>	Specifies that long lines should be chopped off, not wrapped.
<b>-u</b>	Specifies that backspaces and carriage returns should be sent to the terminal.
<b>-U</b>	Specifies that backspaces, tabs, and carriage returns should be treated as control characters.
<b>-V, --version</b>	Displays the version number.
<b>-w</b>	Specifies that blank lines, not tilde (~), represent lines after the end of the file.
<b>-xn</b>	Sets tab stops every <i>n</i> columns.
<b>-X</b>	Disables termcap initialization strings.
<b>-yn</b>	Specifies maximum number of lines to scroll.
<b>-n</b>	Specifies the scrolling window size as <i>n</i> .
<b>-"</b>	Specifies filename quoting character.
<b>--</b>	Indicates end of options.
<b>links</b>	Use to browse the web in character-only mode, but with tables and frames.
<b>-g</b>	Specifies to run in graphics mode, on an appropriate terminal.
<b>-async-dns <i>n</i></b>	Specifies to look up domain names as needed (0) or preemptively (1).
<b>-max-connections <i>n</i></b>	Specifies the maximum number of concurrent Web connections.
<b>-max-connections-to-host <i>n</i></b>	Specifies the maximum number of concurrent connections to a specific host.
<b>-retries <i>n</i></b>	Specifies the number of retries to retrieve a webpage.
<b>-receive-timeout <i>n</i></b>	Specifies the length (in seconds) of the timeout when retrieving a webpage.
<b>-unrestartable-receive-timeout <i>n</i></b>	Specifies the timeout on nonrestartable connections.



<b>-format-cache-size <i>n</i></b>	Specifies the number of webpages to cache for quicker retrieval.
<b>-memory-cache-size <i>n</i></b>	Specifies the amount of cache memory in kilobytes.
<b>-http-proxy <i>name:n</i></b>	Specifies the name and port number of the HTTP proxy, if needed.
<b>-ftp-proxy <i>name:n</i></b>	Specifies the name and port number of the FTP proxy, if needed.
<b>-download-dir <i>path</i></b>	Specifies the default download directory.
<b>-anonymous</b>	Specifies to restrict capabilities to run in an anonymous account.
<b>-no-connect</b>	Specifies to run links as a separate process instead of within an existing process.
<b>-version</b>	Specifies to display the version number.
<b>-help</b>	Specifies to print help information.
 <b>ln</b>	
<b>-b, --backup</b>	Use to make links between files.
<b>-f, --force</b>	Backs up files before removing them.
<b>-i, --interactive</b>	Overwrites destination files.
<b>-n, --no-dereference</b>	Prompts before overwriting files.
<b>-s, --symbolic</b>	Attempts to replace symbolic links.
<b>-v, --verbose</b>	Specifies to make symbolic links when possible.
<b>--help</b>	Specifies to display filenames before linking.
<b>--version</b>	Prints a help message.
<b>-S <i>suffix</i>, --suffix=<i>suffix</i></b>	Prints version information.
<b>-S <i>suffix</i>, --suffix=<i>suffix</i></b>	Specifies <i>suffix</i> for backup files.
 <b>locate</b>	
<b>-u</b>	Use to find files with a specific string in their names or paths.
<b>-U <i>path</i></b>	Specifies to create <b>locate</b> database starting at the root directory.
<b>-e <i>dir,dir,...</i></b>	Specifies to create <b>locate</b> database starting at <i>path</i> .
<b>-f <i>fstype</i></b>	Specifies to exclude directories from the <b>locate</b> database.
<b>-c</b>	Specifies to exclude files on named file system types from the database.
<b>-l <i>n</i></b>	Specifies to process <i>/etc/updatedb.conf</i> file when updating the database.
<b>-l <i>n</i></b>	Specifies the security level as 0 (no checking, faster) or 1 (checking, slower).
<b>-i</b>	Specifies to do a case-insensitive search.
<b>-q</b>	Specifies to use quiet mode and suppress all error messages.
<b>-n <i>n</i></b>	Specifies to limit the number of results shown to <i>n</i> .
<b>-r <i>regex</i>, --regexp=<i>regex</i></b>	Specifies to search the database using a regular expression.
<b>-o <i>name</i>, --output=<i>name</i></b>	Specifies the database to create.
<b>-d <i>path</i>, --database=<i>path</i></b>	Specifies the <i>path</i> of databases to search in.
<b>-h, --help</b>	Specifies to print help information.
<b>-v, --verbose</b>	Specifies to use verbose mode when creating database.
<b>-V, --version</b>	Specifies to display the version number.
 <b>look</b>	
<b>-d</b>	Use to look up words in the system dictionary.
<b>-f</b>	Specifies to use dictionary (alphanumeric) character set and order.
<b>-a</b>	Specifies to use case-insensitive search.
<b>-t</b>	Specifies to use the alternate dictionary <i>/usr/share/dict/web2</i> .
 <b>lp</b>	
<b>-c</b>	Specifies the end of the string to compare.
<b>-d <i>name</i></b>	Use to print files.
<b>-d <i>name</i></b>	Specifies to copy file to spool directory before printing.
<b>-i <i>n</i></b>	Specifies to print files to the printer <i>name</i> .
<b>-m</b>	Specifies an existing job number <i>n</i> to modify.
<b>-n <i>copies</i></b>	Specifies to send email when the job is completed.
<b>-q <i>priority</i></b>	Specifies the number of copies to print.
<b>-q <i>priority</i></b>	Specifies the job priority from 1 to 50 (highest).
<b>-s</b>	Specifies not to report the resulting job IDs.
<b>-t <i>name</i></b>	Specifies the <i>name</i> for the job being submitted.
<b>-H <i>handling</i></b>	Specifies immediate, hold, resume, or <i>hh:mm</i> to determine when the job will be printed.
<b>-P <i>page-list</i></b>	Specifies which pages to print.



<code>ls</code>	Use to list directory contents.
<code>-a, --all</code>	Lists all files.
<code>-b, --escape</code>	Prints octal codes for nongraphic characters using backslash sequences.
<code>-c, --time=ctime, --time=status</code>	Sorts according to status change time, not modification time.
<code>-d, --directory</code>	Lists directory names, not contents.
<code>-f</code>	Does not sort directory contents.
<code>--full-time</code>	Provides full, not abbreviated, time listings.
<code>-g</code>	Displays filename, file permissions, number of hard links, group, size, and time.
<code>-h</code>	Provides file sizes in human-readable format.
<code>-i, --inode</code>	Displays Index number of each file.
<code>-k, --block-size=1K</code>	Displays file sizes in kilobytes.
<code>-l, --format=long, --format=verbose</code>	Displays filename, file permissions, number of hard links, owner, group, size in bytes, and time.
<code>-m, --format=commas</code>	Displays names separated by commas.
<code>-n, --numeric-uid-gid</code>	Displays numeric userid and group ID.
<code>-p, -F</code>	Displays extra character for each filename to show the file type.
<code>-q, --hide-control-chars</code>	Displays question marks rather than nongraphic characters.
<code>-r, --reverse</code>	Sorts names in reverse order.
<code>-s, --size</code>	Displays file sizes in 1 KB blocks.
<code>-t, --sort=time</code>	Sorts directory contents by modification time, newest first.
<code>-u, --time=atime, --time=access, --time=use</code>	Sorts names by last access time instead of the modification time.
<code>-x, --format=across, --format=horizontal</code>	Displays names in columns, sorted horizontally.
<code>-A, --almost-all</code>	Lists all names except for "." and "..".
<code>-B, --ignore-backups</code>	Does not display names that end with "-".
<code>-C, --format=vertical</code>	Displays names in columns, sorted vertically.
<code>-G, --no-group</code>	Does not display group information.
<code>-L, --dereference</code>	Lists names of symbolic links instead of the link contents.
<code>-N, --literal</code>	Does not quote names.
<code>-Q, --quote-name</code>	Quotes names in double quotes and nongraphic characters in C syntax.
<code>-R, --recursive</code>	Displays the contents of all directories recursively.
<code>-S, --sort=size</code>	Sorts names by file size, largest first.
<code>-U, --sort=none</code>	Does not sort names.
<code>-X, --sort=extension</code>	Sorts names alphabetically by file extension.
<code>-1, --format=single-column</code>	Lists one file per line.
<code>-w, --width n</code>	Sets display to <i>n</i> columns wide.
<code>-T, --tabsize n</code>	Sets tabs to <i>n</i> columns wide.
<code>-I, --ignore pattern</code>	Does not display names matching <i>pattern</i> .
<code>--color, --colour, --color=yes, --colour=yes</code>	Displays the names in color depending on the type of file and terminal characteristics.
<code>--color=tty, --colour=tty</code>	Displays names in color only if standard output is a terminal.
<code>--color=no, --colour=no</code>	Disables color display of names.
<code>--help</code>	Displays help message.
<code>--version</code>	Displays version information.
<code>lynx</code>	Use to browse the web.
<code>-</code>	Specifies to take arguments from standard input.
<code>-anonymous</code>	Specifies anonymous account.
<code>-assume_charset=MIMEname</code>	Specifies default character set.
<code>-assume_local_charset=MIMEname</code>	Specifies character set for local files.



<code>-assume_unrec_charset=MIMEname</code>	Specifies character set to use if remote character set is not recognizable.
<code>-auth=ID:PASSWD</code>	Specifies authorization ID and password for protected documents.
<code>-base</code>	Specifies HTML BASE tag to use when dumping source code.
<code>-blink</code>	Specifies high-intensity background colors for color mode if possible.
<code>-book</code>	Specifies bookmark page as initial file.
<code>-buried_news</code>	Specifies automatic conversion of embedded URLs to links in Netnews.
<code>-cache=n</code>	Specifies to cache <i>n</i> documents in memory.
<code>-case</code>	Specifies case-sensitive searching within pages.
<code>-cfg=file</code>	Specifies alternative lynx configuration file.
<code>-child</code>	Specifies no save to disk and quick exit with <b>q</b> in first document.
<code>-color</code>	Specifies color mode, if possible.
<code>-cookies</code>	Toggles handling of cookies.
<code>-core</code>	Toggles core dumps on crashes.
<code>-crawl -traversal</code>	Specifies to output each browsed page to a file.
<code>-dump</code>	Specifies to dump formatted output of specified page to standard output.
<code>-editor=editor</code>	Enables editing with specified <i>editor</i> .
<code>-emacskeys</code>	Enables emacs-style key movement.
<code>-enable_scrollback</code>	Toggles scrollback when supported by communications programs.
<code>-error_file=FILE</code>	Specifies where to save error code.
<code>-force_html</code>	Specifies that the start document be considered HTML.
<code>-force_secure</code>	Toggles security flag for SSL cookies.
<code>-from</code>	Toggles use of From headers.
<code>-ftp</code>	Specifies no FTP access.
<code>-get_data</code>	Retrieves form data from standard input and dumps results.
<code>-head</code>	Requests MIME headers.
<code>-help</code>	Displays help message.
<code>-hiddenlinks=[merge, listonly, ignore]</code>	Specifies handling of hidden links.
<code>-historical</code>	Toggles use of > or --> as comment terminator.
<code>-homepage=URL</code>	Sets home page URL for session.
<code>-image_links</code>	Toggles display of links for all images.
<code>-index=URL</code>	Sets the default index file to the specified URL.
<code>-ismap</code>	Toggles presentation of links for client-side image maps.
<code>-link=NUMBER</code>	Specifies starting number for files crawled.
<code>-localhost</code>	Specifies browsing only on local host.
<code>-locexec</code>	Enables local program execution from local files.
<code>-mime_header</code>	Displays MIME header with document source.
<code>-minimal</code>	Toggles minimal or valid comment parsing.
<code>-newschunksize=n</code>	Specifies <i>n</i> articles in chunked news listings.
<code>-newsmaxchunk=n</code>	Specifies maximum number of news articles before chunking.
<code>-nobrowse</code>	Disables directory browsing.
<code>-nocc</code>	Disables prompts for user copies of sent mail.
<code>-nocolor</code>	Disables color mode.
<code>-noexec</code>	Disables local program execution.
<code>-nofilereferrer</code>	Disables Referrer headers for file URLs.
<code>-nolist</code>	Disables link listings in formatted text output (dumps).
<code>-nolog</code>	Disables mailing error messages to document owners.



<b>-nopause</b>	Disables pauses on status messages.
<b>-noprint</b>	Disables printing.
<b>-noredir</b>	Disables automatic redirection.
<b>-noreferer</b>	Disables Referrer headers for all URLs.
<b>-nosocks</b>	Disables SOCKS proxy use.
<b>-nostatus</b>	Disables retrieval status messages.
<b>-number_links</b>	Numbers links.
<b>-pauth=ID:PASSWD</b>	Sets ID and password for a protected proxy server.
<b>-popup</b>	Toggles handling of single-choice SELECT options as pop-up windows or as lists of radio buttons.
<b>-post_data</b>	Sends form data from standard Input with POST dump results.
<b>-prepared</b>	Specifies that HTML source be prepared and reformatted when viewed.
<b>-print</b>	Enables printing.
<b>-pseudo_inlines</b>	Toggles pseudo-ALT text for inline images with no ALT string.
<b>-raw</b>	Toggles default setting of 8-bit character translations or CJK mode for the initial character set.
<b>-realm</b>	Specifies access only to URLs in initial domain.
<b>-reload</b>	Specifies to empty proxy server cache and reload document.
<b>-resubmit_posts</b>	Toggles forced resubmissions of forms when the documents they returned are revisited.
<b>-rlogin</b>	Disables <b>rlogin</b> commands.
<b>-selective</b>	Restricts directory browsing to those specified with <b>.www_browsable</b> .
<b>-show_cursor</b>	Specifies cursor to be shown at start of current link.
<b>-source</b>	Sends output as HTML source to standard output.
<b>-telnet</b>	Disables Telnet commands.
<b>-term=TERM</b>	Specifies terminal type for <b>lynx</b> .
<b>-tlog</b>	Toggles <b>lynx</b> tracing log.
<b>-trace</b>	Enables WWW trace mode.
<b>-traversal</b>	Follows links from start file.
<b>-underscore</b>	Toggles use of underline in dumps.
<b>-useragent=Name</b>	Specifies alternative <b>lynx</b> User-Agent header name.
<b>-validate</b>	Accepts only HTTP URLs for validation.
<b>-version</b>	Displays version information.
<b>-vikeys</b>	Enables vi-like key movement.
<b>-width=n</b>	Specifies number of columns for dump formatting.
<b>man</b>	Use to display online manual (Help) pages.
<b>-M path</b>	Specifies the directories to search for <b>man</b> pages.
<b>-P pager</b>	Specifies which pager ( <b>more</b> or <b>less</b> ) to use.
<b>-S section_list</b>	Specifies list (colon-separated) of manual sections to search.
<b>-a</b>	Specifies to display all matching <b>man</b> pages, not just the default first one.
<b>-d</b>	Specifies not to display <b>man</b> page; rather, display debugging information.
<b>-f</b>	Provides <b>whatis</b> information.
<b>-h</b>	Prints help message.
<b>-k</b>	Searches for string in all <b>man</b> pages.
<b>-m system</b>	Specifies alternate <b>man</b> pages for <b>system</b> .
<b>section, -s section</b>	Specifies to display <b>man</b> page from the given section.
<b>-w</b>	Specifies not to display <b>man</b> pages; rather, print the path of the files.
<b>-W</b>	Specifies not to display <b>man</b> pages; rather, print the filenames without additional information.
<b>mail</b>	Use to send and receive mail.
<b>-v</b>	Specifies verbose mode and displays delivery details.



<b>-i</b>	Specifies to ignore interrupt signals.
<b>-I</b>	Specifies interactive mode even if input is not from a terminal.
<b>-n</b>	Disables <code>mail.rc</code> reading when starting.
<b>-N</b>	Disables initial display of message headers when reading mail.
<b>-s <i>subject</i></b>	Specifies subject on command line.
<b>-b <i>addresses</i></b>	Specifies a blind-carbon-copy (BCC) recipient.
<b>-c <i>addresses</i></b>	Specifies a carbon-copy (CC) recipient.
<b>-f <i>file</i></b>	Reads contents of file for processing and returns undeleted messages to this file.
 <b>mkdir</b>	
<b>-m <i>mode</i>, --mode=<i>mode</i></b>	Sets the mode of created directories as with <code>chmod</code> .
<b>-p, --parents</b>	Makes directories and any necessary parent directories.
<b>--help</b>	Displays help message.
<b>--version</b>	Displays version information.
 <b>more</b>	
<b>-num</b>	Use to view files a screen at a time.
<b>-d</b>	Specifies number of lines onscreen.
<b>-l</b>	Specifies prompting and no bell on errors.
<b>-f</b>	Specifies not to pause after a <code>[Ctrl]L</code> in the file.
<b>-p</b>	Specifies to count logical lines rather than screen lines.
<b>-c</b>	Specifies not to scroll, but rather to clear and display new text.
<b>-s</b>	Specifies not to scroll, but rather to paint each screen from the top.
<b>-u</b>	Specifies to squeeze multiple blank lines together.
<b>/string</b>	Specifies to suppress underlining.
<b>+num</b>	Specifies a string to find and start at for displaying the file.
<b>+num</b>	Specifies to start at line number <i>num</i> .
 <b>mutt</b>	
<b>-a <i>file</i></b>	Use a small but very powerful text-based program for email.
<b>-b <i>address</i></b>	Specifies to attach a file to your message.
<b>-c <i>address</i></b>	Specifies a blind-carbon-copy (BCC) recipient.
<b>-e <i>command</i></b>	Specifies a carbon-copy (CC) recipient.
<b>-f <i>mailbox</i></b>	Specifies a configuration command to be run after initialization files.
<b>-F <i>muttrc</i></b>	Specifies which mailbox to load.
<b>-h</b>	Specifies an initialization file to read instead of <code>~/.muttrc</code> .
<b>-H <i>draft</i></b>	Specifies to display help information.
<b>-i <i>include</i></b>	Specifies a draft file to use for creating a message.
<b>-m <i>type</i></b>	Specifies a file to include in a message.
<b>-n</b>	Specifies a default mailbox type.
<b>-P</b>	Specifies to ignore the system configuration file.
<b>-R</b>	Specifies to resume a postponed message.
<b>-s <i>subject</i></b>	Specifies to open a mailbox in read-only mode.
<b>-v</b>	Specifies the subject of the message.
<b>-x</b>	Specifies to display version information.
<b>-y</b>	Specifies to start with a listing of all mailboxes specified.
<b>-z</b>	Specifies not to start if there are no messages, when used with <b>-f</b> .
<b>-Z</b>	Specifies to start with the first mailbox specified that contains new mail.
 <b>mv</b>	
<b>-b, --backup</b>	Use to rename or move files.
<b>-f, --force</b>	Specifies to make backups of files before removal.
<b>-i, --interactive</b>	Specifies to overwrite all existing destination files.
<b>-v, --verbose</b>	Requires prompting before overwriting.
<b>--help</b>	Displays filenames before moving.
<b>--version</b>	Prints a help message.
<b>-S <i>suffix</i>, --suffix=<i>suffix</i></b>	Prints version information.
	Specifies suffix for backup files.



<code>nano</code>	Use for user-friendly text editing.
<code>+n</code>	Starts <code>nano</code> with the cursor located <i>n</i> lines into the file.
<code>-d</code>	Specifies that the <code>Delete</code> key rubs out the character the cursor is on rather than the character to its left.
<code>-k</code>	Specifies that "Cut Text" removes characters from the cursor position to the end of the line.
<code>-o dir</code>	Specifies operating directory.
<code>-rn</code>	Wraps lines at <i>n</i> columns.
<code>-t</code>	Specifies that a changed buffer will always be saved without prompting.
<code>-v</code>	Specifies view-only.
<code>-w</code>	Disables word wrap.
<code>-x</code>	Disables menu.
<code>-z</code>	Allows <code>Ctrl+Z</code> suspension of <code>nano</code> .
<code>nice</code>	Use to run a program with a different priority.
<code>-n adjustment, --adjustment, --adjustment=adjustment</code>	Adds <i>adjustment</i> number to initial priority.
<code>--help</code>	Displays help message.
<code>--version</code>	Displays version information.
<code>passwd</code>	Use to set a password for the system.
<code>pico</code>	Use for user-friendly text editing.
<code>+n</code>	Starts <code>pico</code> with the cursor located <i>n</i> lines into the file.
<code>-d</code>	Specifies that the <code>Delete</code> key rubs out the character the cursor is on rather than the character to its left.
<code>-e</code>	Enables filename completion.
<code>-f</code>	Specifies to use function keys for commands.
<code>-j</code>	Specifies that goto commands to indicate directories are allowed.
<code>-k</code>	Specifies that "Cut Text" removes characters from the cursor position to the end of the line.
<code>-nn</code>	Enables mail notification every <i>n</i> seconds.
<code>-o dir</code>	Specifies operating directory.
<code>-rn</code>	Specifies column <i>n</i> for right margin of <code>justify</code> command.
<code>-t</code>	Sets tool mode for when <code>pico</code> is the default editor in other programs.
<code>-v</code>	Specifies view-only.
<code>-w</code>	Disables word wrap.
<code>-x</code>	Disables menu.
<code>-z</code>	Allows <code>Ctrl+Z</code> suspension of <code>pico</code> .
<code>pine</code>	Use to read news and email. Choose <code>alpine</code> instead of <code>pine</code> if available.
<code>-d debug-level</code>	Displays diagnostic information at levels from 0 (none) to 9 (complete).
<code>-f folder</code>	Specifies to open <i>folder</i> instead of inbox.
<code>-F file</code>	Opens specified file with <code>pine</code> .
<code>-h</code>	Displays brief help message.
<code>-i</code>	Specifies to start in folder index.
<code>-I keystrokes</code>	Specifies initial set of keystrokes to execute on startup.
<code>-k</code>	Specifies to use function keys for commands.
<code>-n number</code>	Specifies to start with given message number.
<code>-o</code>	Opens first folder as read-only.
<code>-p config-file</code>	Specifies configuration file to use instead of default personal configuration file.
<code>-P config-file</code>	Specifies configuration file to use instead of systemwide configuration file.
<code>-r</code>	Requires demo mode.



<b>-z</b>	Allows eventual suspension of <code>pine</code> process.
<b>-conf</b>	Outputs a new copy of systemwide configuration file.
<b>-pinerc file</b>	Outputs new <code>pinerc</code> configuration file.
<b>-sort order</b>	Specifies sort order in folders as <code>arrival</code> , <code>subject</code> , <code>from</code> , <code>date</code> , <code>size</code> , <code>orderedsubj</code> , <code>thread</code> , <code>score</code> , <code>to</code> , <code>cc</code> , or <code>reverse</code> .
<b>ping</b>	Use to see if a specific host is reachable.
<b>-c count</b>	Specifies number of responses to receive before stopping.
<b>-d</b>	Specifies <code>SO_DEBUG</code> option.
<b>-f</b>	Specifies flood <code>ping</code> (for system administrators only).
<b>-i wait</b>	Specifies how many seconds to wait between packets.
<b>-l preload</b>	Specifies initial flurry of packets before reverting to normal behavior, for system administrators only.
<b>-n</b>	Specifies not to look up domain names.
<b>-p pattern</b>	Specifies content for packets to diagnose data-dependent problems.
<b>-q</b>	Specifies quiet output with only initial and ending summary information displayed.
<b>-r</b>	Specifies to ignore routing and send directly to host on attached network.
<b>-s packetsize</b>	Specifies size of packet to send in bytes.
<b>-v</b>	Specifies verbose output and lists all received packets.
<b>pgrep</b>	Use to look up processes based on name or other characteristics.
<b>-d string</b>	Specifies the string used to delimit each process ID output.
<b>-f</b>	Specifies to match against full path.
<b>-g pgrep,...</b>	Specifies to match only processes under the specified process group IDs.
<b>-G gid,...</b>	Specifies to match only processes whose real group ID is listed.
<b>-l</b>	Specifies to list the process name as well as the process ID.
<b>-n</b>	Specifies to list only the newest matching process.
<b>-P ppid,...</b>	Specifies to match only processes whose parent process ID is listed.
<b>-s sid,...</b>	Specifies to match only processes whose process session ID is listed.
<b>-t term,...</b>	Specifies to match only processes whose controlling terminal is listed.
<b>-u euid,...</b>	Specifies to match only processes whose effective user ID is listed.
<b>-U uid,...</b>	Specifies to match only processes whose real user ID is listed.
<b>-v</b>	Specifies to match the opposite of the characteristics given.
<b>x</b>	Specifies to match only exactly.
<b>pkill</b>	Use to send a kill signal to processes based on name or other characteristics.
<b>-f</b>	Specifies to match against full path.
<b>-g pgrep,...</b>	Specifies to match only processes under the specified process group IDs.
<b>-G gid,...</b>	Specifies to match only processes whose real group ID is listed.
<b>-n</b>	Specifies to list only the newest matching process.
<b>-P ppid,...</b>	Specifies to match only processes whose parent process ID is listed.
<b>-s sid,...</b>	Specifies to match only processes whose process session ID is listed.
<b>-t term,...</b>	Specifies to match only processes whose controlling terminal is listed.
<b>-u euid,...</b>	Specifies to match only processes whose effective user ID is listed.
<b>-U uid,...</b>	Specifies to match only processes whose real user ID is listed.
<b>-v</b>	Specifies to match the opposite of the characteristics given.



<b>-x</b>	Specifies to match only exactly.
<b>-signal</b>	Specifies the signal (numeric or by name) to send to each matched process.
<b>procmail</b>	
<b>-v</b>	Use to process incoming email.
<b>-p</b>	Specifies to display version information.
<b>-t</b>	Specifies to preserve existing environment.
<b>-f name</b>	Specifies to retry failed deliveries later.
<b>-o</b>	Specifies to regenerate the From line that separates messages with <i>name</i> .
<b>-o</b>	Specifies to override fake From lines.
<b>-Y</b>	Specifies to ignore any Content-Length: fields.
<b>-a argument</b>	Specifies arguments to pass to <b>procmail</b> .
<b>-d recipient ...</b>	Specifies delivery mode.
<b>-m</b>	Specifies that <b>procmail</b> should act as a general-purpose mail filter.
<b>ps</b>	
<b>-e</b>	Use to report process status (note that <b>ps</b> arguments work with or without a -, and warn you not to use - in the future).
<b>-l</b>	Specifies to show every process on system.
<b>-j</b>	Specifies long format.
<b>-o s</b>	Specifies jobs format.
<b>-o v</b>	Specifies signal format.
<b>-m</b>	Specifies vm (virtual memory) format.
<b>-H</b>	Displays thread information.
<b>-f</b>	Specifies "forest" tree format.
<b>-a</b>	Shows full listing.
<b>-x</b>	Displays processes of other users on the same terminal.
<b>-S</b>	Displays processes without controlling terminal (daemons).
<b>-w</b>	Displays add child CPU time and page faults.
<b>-h</b>	Specifies wide output and does not truncate command lines.
<b>-r</b>	Disables header display.
<b>-n</b>	Shows running processes only.
<b>-t--x</b>	Specifies numeric output for user and wchan fields.
<b>pids</b>	Specifies only processes with controlling tty x.
<b>--help</b>	Lists only specified processes.
<b>--version</b>	Displays help message.
	Displays version information.
<b>pr</b>	
<b>-n, --columns=n</b>	Specifies to create <i>n</i> columns across the page.
<b>-c, --show-control-chars</b>	Specifies to use hat notation (^G) and octal backslash notation.
<b>-d, --double-space</b>	Specifies to double space the output.
<b>-D, --date-format=FORMAT</b>	Specifies to use <i>FORMAT</i> for the header date.
<b>-F, -f, --form-feed</b>	Specifies to use form feeds instead of newlines to separate pages.
<b>-h header, --header=header</b>	Specifies to use a centered header instead of filename in page header.
<b>-t, --omit-header</b>	Specifies to omit page headers and footers.
<b>-T, --omit-pagination</b>	Specifies to omit page headers, footers, and all pagination.
<b>-v, --show-nonprinting</b>	Specifies to use octal backslash notation to display nonprinting characters.
<b>-W w, --page-width=w</b>	Specifies that page width be <i>w</i> (72 default) characters.
<b>--help</b>	Specifies to display help message.
<b>--version</b>	Specifies to display version information.
<b>pwd</b>	
<b>--help</b>	Use to display name of current working directory.
<b>--version</b>	Displays help message.
	Displays version information.
<b>quota</b>	Specifies to display disk usage and limits.



<b>-g</b>	Displays group quotas for the executing user's group.
<b>-v</b>	Displays quotas on file systems where no storage is allocated.
<b>-q</b>	Displays only information for file systems over quota.
<b>renice</b>	Use to change the priority (niceness) of jobs.
<b>-g</b>	Specifies to force parameters to be interpreted as process group IDs.
<b>-u</b>	Specifies to force parameters to be interpreted as user names.
<b>-p</b>	Specifies to require parameters to be process IDs.
<b>rm</b>	Use to remove files.
<b>-f, --force</b>	Specifies to overwrite all existing destination files.
<b>-i, --interactive</b>	Requires prompting before overwriting.
<b>-R, --recursive</b>	Specifies to copy directories recursively.
<b>-v, --verbose</b>	Displays filenames before moving.
<b>--help</b>	Displays a help message.
<b>--version</b>	Displays version information.
<b>reset</b>	Use to reset a terminal session to normal behavior.
<b>-q</b>	Specifies to display the terminal type only.
<b>-e a</b>	Specifies to set the erase character to the given character.
<b>-I</b>	Specifies not to send initialization strings to the terminal.
<b>-Q</b>	Specifies not to display values for erase, interrupt, and line kill characters.
<b>-V</b>	Specifies to display the version number.
<b>-i a</b>	Specifies to set the interrupt character to the given character.
<b>-k a</b>	Specifies to set the line kill character to the given character.
<b>-m</b>	Specifies to map a port type to a terminal type.
<b>-T</b>	Specifies to display the terminal type to standard error.
<b>-S</b>	Specifies to display the initialization commands.
<b>rmdir</b>	Use to remove empty directories.
<b>-p, --parents</b>	Specifies to remove any parent directories listed, if they are empty after the specified files are removed.
<b>--help</b>	Displays a help message.
<b>--version</b>	Displays version information.
<b>rsync</b>	Use to copy files and synchronize directories.
<b>-v, --verbose</b>	Specifies to increase verbosity.
<b>-q, --quiet</b>	Specifies to decrease verbosity.
<b>-c, --checksum</b>	Specifies to calculate a checksum for files, not just check dates.
<b>-a, --archive</b>	Specifies to use archive mode.
<b>-r, --recursive</b>	Specifies to recursively copy.
<b>-R, --relative</b>	Specifies to use relative path names.
<b>-b, --backup</b>	Specifies to make backups with the default ~ suffix.
<b>--backup-dir</b>	Specifies to use this backup directory.
<b>--suffix=string</b>	Specifies to change backup suffix to <i>string</i> .
<b>-u, --update</b>	Specifies to update only and not overwrite newer files.
<b>-l, --links</b>	Specifies to copy symlinks as symlinks.
<b>--copy-links</b>	Specifies to copy the associated file for symlinks.
<b>--copy-unsafe-links</b>	Specifies to copy links outside the source directory tree.
<b>--safe-links</b>	Specifies to ignore links outside the destination directory tree.
<b>-H, --hard-links</b>	Specifies to preserve hard links.
<b>-p, --perms</b>	Specifies to preserve permissions.
<b>-o, --owner</b>	Specifies to preserve owner, for use by root only.
<b>-g, --group</b>	Specifies to preserve group.
<b>-D, --devices</b>	Specifies to preserve devices, for use by root only.
<b>-t, --times</b>	Specifies to preserve times.
<b>-S, --sparse</b>	Specifies to handle sparse files efficiently.
<b>-n, --dry-run</b>	Specifies to show what would have been transferred, but not actually transfer.



<b>-W, --whole-file</b>	Specifies to copy whole files without making incremental checks.
<b>--no-whole-file</b>	Specifies not to copy whole files without checking.
<b>-x, --one-file-system</b>	Specifies not to cross file system boundaries.
<b>-B size, --block-size=size</b>	Specifies the checksum block size (default 700).
<b>-e command, --rsh=command</b>	Specifies the <b>rsh</b> replacement command (probably <b>ssh</b> ).
<b>--rsync-path=PATH</b>	Specifies the path to <b>rsync</b> on the remote machine.
<b>-C, --cvs-exclude</b>	Specifies to autoignore files in the same way CVS does.
<b>--existing</b>	Specifies to update only files that already exist.
<b>--ignore-existing</b>	Specifies to ignore files that already exist on the receiving side.
<b>--delete</b>	Specifies to delete files that don't exist on the sending side.
<b>--delete-excluded</b>	Specifies to also delete excluded files on the receiving side.
<b>--delete-after</b>	Specifies to delete after transferring, not before.
<b>--ignore-errors</b>	Specifies to delete even if there are I/O errors.
<b>--max-delete=NUM</b>	Specifies not to delete more than <i>NUM</i> files.
<b>--partial</b>	Specifies to keep partially transferred files.
<b>--force</b>	Specifies to force deletion of directories even if not empty.
<b>--numeric-ids</b>	Specifies to set permissions with numeric IDs on target.
<b>--timeout=n</b>	Specifies to set I/O timeout in seconds.
<b>-I, --ignore-times</b>	Specifies to copy even files that match in length and time.
<b>--size-only</b>	Specifies to copy files only if file sizes differ.
<b>--modify-window=n</b>	Specifies range of time ( <i>n</i> seconds) to consider equivalent.
<b>-T, --temp-dir=path</b>	Specifies to create temporary files in directory path.
<b>--compare-dest=DIR</b>	Specifies to compare destination files relative to path.
<b>-z, --compress</b>	Specifies to compress files when transferring.
<b>--exclude=string</b>	Specifies to exclude files matching <i>string</i> .
<b>--exclude-from=file</b>	Specifies to exclude patterns listed in <i>file</i> .
<b>--include=string</b>	Specifies to include files matching <i>string</i> .
<b>--include-from=file</b>	Specifies to include patterns listed in <i>file</i> .
<b>--version</b>	Specifies to display version number.
<b>--daemon</b>	Specifies to run as an rsync daemon.
<b>--no-detach</b>	Specifies not to detach from the parent.
<b>--address=ADDRESS</b>	Specifies to bind to the specified address.
<b>--config=file</b>	Specifies an alternate <b>rsyncd.conf</b> file.
<b>--port=PORT</b>	Specifies an alternate <b>rsyncd</b> port number.
<b>--blocking-io</b>	Specifies to use blocking I/O for the remote shell.
<b>--no-blocking-io</b>	Specifies to turn off <b>--blocking-io</b> .
<b>--stats</b>	Specifies to show some file transfer statistics.
<b>--progress</b>	Specifies to show progress during transfer.
<b>--log-format=format</b>	Specifies to log file transfers using specified format.
<b>--password-file=file</b>	Specifies to get password from <i>file</i> .



--bwlimit= <i>n</i>	Specifies to limit I/O bandwidth to <i>n</i> Kbps.
--read-batch= <i>string</i>	Specifies to read batch fileset starting with <i>string</i> .
--write-batch= <i>string</i>	Specifies to write batch fileset starting with <i>string</i> .
-h, --help	Specifies to display help information.
<b>sed</b>	Use for processing and editing files in batch mode.
-e	Specifies edit commands to follow as the next argument.
-f	Specifies edit commands to be taken from named file or files.
-n	Suppresses default output.
<b>set</b>	Use to set or view the values of variables.
<b>setenv</b>	Use to change or view the value of an environment variable (csh).
<b>screen</b>	Use to manage multiple virtual screens in a physical window.
-a	Specifies to include all capabilities in each window.
-A	Specifies to adapt the sizes of all windows to the size of the current terminal.
-c <i>file</i>	Specifies to override the default configuration file (~/.screenrc) with <i>file</i> .
-d, -D	Specifies to detach another running screen from the controlling terminal.
-d -r	Specifies to reattach a session, after detaching it if necessary.
-d -R	Specifies to reattach a session, after detaching or creating it first if necessary.
-d -RR	Specifies to reattach a session, after detaching or creating it if necessary, and to use the first session if multiple sessions are available.
-D -r	Specifies to reattach a session, after detaching and logging out remotely if necessary.
-D -R	Specifies to attach immediately, after notifying other users.
-D -RR	Specifies to attach immediately, after doing anything necessary to other sessions.
-e <i>xy</i>	Specifies the command character (default is cAa), specified as ^Aa.
-f, -fn, -fa	Specifies flow-control settings to off, on, or automatic.
-h <i>n</i>	Specifies the size of the history as <i>n</i> lines.
-l, -ln	Specifies to turn login mode on or off.
-ls, -list	Specifies to display list of existing screen sessions.
-m	Specifies to force creation of a new session.
-d -m	Specifies to start screen in detached mode.
-D -m	Specifies to start screen in detached mode, in existing process.
-q	Specifies to suppress display error messages and exit codes.
-r	Specifies to resume a detached screen session.
-R	Specifies to attempt to resume the first available detached screen session it finds.
-s <i>string</i>	Specifies the default shell as <i>string</i> .
-S <i>name</i>	Specifies to use <i>name</i> as the name for the new session.
-t <i>name</i>	Specifies the title for the default shell or specified program.
-v	Specifies to display the version number.
-wipe	Specifies to remove destroyed sessions.
-x	Specifies to attach to a session in multidisplay mode.
-X	Specifies to send the specified command to a running screen session.
<b>ssh</b>	Use to securely log in to and run commands on a remote system.
-a	Specifies not to forward the authentication agent connection.
-A	Specifies to forward the authentication agent connection.
-b <i>bind_address</i>	Specifies the interface to transmit from if multiple interfaces are available.



<b>-c</b> <i>blowfish 3des/des</i>	Specifies the encryption method to use.
<b>-e</b> <i>ch/^ch/none</i>	Specifies the escape character for sessions with a pty (default: ^).
<b>-f</b>	Specifies for ssh to go to the background before the command runs.
<b>-g</b>	Specifies that remote hosts can connect to local forwarded ports.
<b>-i</b> <i>identity_file</i>	Specifies the file from which to read the identity key.
<b>-l</b> <i>login_name</i>	Specifies the user name to log in as on the remote machine.
<b>-n</b>	Specifies to ignore standard input.
<b>-N</b>	Specifies not to execute a remote command.
<b>-o</b> <i>option</i>	Specifies to give options as presented in configuration file.
<b>-p</b> <i>port</i>	Specifies the port to connect to on the remote host.
<b>-P</b>	Specifies a nonprivileged port (>1024) for outgoing connections.
<b>-q</b>	Specifies that warning and diagnostic messages should be suppressed.
<b>-s</b>	Specifies to request invocation of a subsystem on the remote system.
<b>-t</b>	Specifies to allocate a pseudo-tty.
<b>-T</b>	Specifies not to allocate a pseudo-tty.
<b>-v</b>	Specifies to provide verbose output.
<b>-x</b>	Specifies to disable X11 forwarding.
<b>-X</b>	Specifies to enable X11 forwarding.
<b>-C</b>	Specifies to compress all data for transmission.
<b>-F</b> <i>configfile</i>	Specifies an alternative configuration file.
<b>-L</b> <i>port:host:hostport</i>	Specifies port forwarding from local to remote sides.
<b>-R</b> <i>port:host:hostport</i>	Specifies port forwarding from remote to local sides.
<b>-D</b> <i>port</i>	Specifies dynamic port forwarding from local to remote sides.
<b>-1</b>	Specifies to use only protocol version 1.
<b>-2</b>	Specifies to use only protocol version 2.
<b>-4</b>	Specifies to use only IPv4 addresses.
<b>-6</b>	Specifies to use only IPv6 addresses.
<b>split</b>	Use to split files into smaller parts.
<b>-b</b> , <b>--bytes=n</b>	Specifies to put <i>n</i> bytes in each output file (use k for kilobytes, m for megabytes).
<b>-C</b> , <b>--line-bytes=n</b>	Specifies to put no more than <i>n</i> bytes of lines in each output file.
<b>-l</b> , <b>--lines=n</b>	Specifies to put <i>n</i> lines into each output file.
<b>--verbose</b>	Specifies to provide verbose output.
<b>--help</b>	Specifies to display help information.
<b>--version</b>	Specifies to display version information.
<b>sort</b>	Use to sort text files by line.
<b>-c</b>	Checks to see if file is already sorted.
<b>-m</b>	Merges sorted files together.
<b>-b</b>	Ignores extra spaces at the beginning of each line.
<b>-d</b>	Sorts by ignoring everything but letters, digits, and blanks.
<b>-f</b>	Sorts without case sensitivity.
<b>-M</b>	Sorts by month, recognizing three-character month abbreviations.
<b>-n</b>	Sorts numerically.
<b>-r</b>	Reverses result order.
<b>-o</b> <i>output-file</i>	Sends output to specified file instead of standard output.
<b>-t</b> <i>separator</i>	Uses indicated character as field separator.
<b>-u</b>	Displays only one of the matching lines.
<b>--help</b>	Displays help information.
<b>--version</b>	Displays version information.



<b>su</b>	<i>otherid</i>	Use to substitute <i>otherid</i> for current userid.
	<b>-c command, --command=command</b>	Runs specified command as other user.
	<b>--help</b>	Displays help information.
	<b>-l, -login</b>	Specifies to start as login shell.
	<b>-m, -p, --preserve-environment</b>	Specifies not to change environment variables from current settings.
	<b>-s shell, --shell=shell</b>	Uses the specified shell instead of the default.
	<b>--version</b>	Displays program version.
<b>sudo</b>		Use to execute a command as another user.
	<b>-V</b>	Specifies to display the version number.
	<b>-l</b>	Specifies to list the available and forbidden commands for the issuing user.
	<b>-L</b>	Specifies to list configurable default parameters.
	<b>-h</b>	Specifies to display a help message.
	<b>-v</b>	Specifies to update the timestamp and extend the timeout.
	<b>-k</b>	Specifies to set the timeout to a past time, forcing revalidation.
	<b>-K</b>	Specifies to remove the timestamp for a current user.
	<b>-b</b>	Specifies to run the specified command in the background.
	<b>-p prompt</b>	Specifies to replace the default password prompt with a custom prompt.
	<b>-u user</b>	Specifies user under whose ID the command will run.
	<b>-s</b>	Specifies to use the specified (default) shell.
	<b>-H</b>	Specifies to change the \$HOME environment variable to the target user.
	<b>-P</b>	Specifies to preserve the user's group ID when running the command.
	<b>-S</b>	Specifies to read password from standard input.
	<b>--</b>	Specifies to stop processing command-line options.
	<b>-</b>	Specifies to force a login shell.
<b>tail</b>		Use to output the last part of a file.
	<b>-c, --bytes n[b,k,m]</b>	Displays last <i>n</i> bytes of file, in b (512-byte), k (1 KB), or m (1 MB) blocks.
	<b>-f, --follow</b>	Specifies to keep running and trying to read more from end of file.
	<b>-l, -n N, --lines N</b>	Displays last <i>N</i> lines of file.
	<b>-q, --quiet, --silent</b>	Specifies not to display filenames.
	<b>-v, --verbose</b>	Specifies to always display filenames.
	<b>--help</b>	Displays help message.
	<b>--version</b>	Displays version information.
<b>talk</b>		Use to talk to another user.
<b>tar</b>		Use to create tar archives.
	<b>-A, --catenate, --concatenate</b>	Specifies to append tar files to an archive.
	<b>-c, --create</b>	Creates a new archive.
	<b>-d, --diff, --compare</b>	Identifies differences between archive and file system.
	<b>--delete</b>	Removes files from the archive.
	<b>-r, --append</b>	Appends files to the archive.
	<b>-t, --list</b>	Lists contents of the archive.
	<b>-u, --update</b>	Updates archive with newer files.
	<b>-x, --extract, --get</b>	Extracts files from archives.
	<b>--atime-preserve</b>	Specifies not to change access times.
	<b>-b n, --block-size=n</b>	Specifies block size of <i>n</i> x 512 bytes.
	<b>-C dir, --directory=dir</b>	Changes to specified directory.
	<b>--checkpoint</b>	Displays directory names while processing.
	<b>-f, --file</b>	Uses specified file or device.
	<b>--force-local</b>	Forces local archive file regardless of filename.
	<b>-h, --dereference</b>	Processes linked files, not symbolic links.
	<b>-i, --ignore-zeros</b>	Specifies to ignore zeros in archives (and not to interpret as EOF).
	<b>-k, --keep-old-files</b>	Specifies that old files should be retained, not overwritten.
	<b>-K file, --starting-file=file</b>	Starts at file <i>file</i> in the archive.



<b>-1, --one-file-system</b>	Specifies to remain in current file system.
<b>-m, --modification-time</b>	Specifies not to extract the file modification time.
<b>-M, --multi-volume</b>	Specifies to process as multivolume archive.
<b>-N <i>date</i>, --after-date=<i>date</i>, --newer <i>date</i></b>	Stores files newer than <i>date</i> .
<b>-o, --old-archive, --portability</b>	Specifies old archive format.
<b>-O, --to-stdout</b>	Specifies to extract files to standard output.
<b>-p, --same-permissions, --preserve-permissions</b>	Specifies to extract all permissions data.
<b>-P, --absolute-paths</b>	Specifies to maintain absolute paths.
<b>--remove-files</b>	Specifies to remove files that have been added to archive.
<b>-s, --same-order, --preserve-order</b>	Specifies list of filenames to match archive.
<b>--same-owner</b>	Specifies to extract files with same ownership.
<b>-T <i>file</i>, --files-from=<i>file</i></b>	Retrieves names of files to extract or create from file <i>file</i> .
<b>--totals</b>	Displays total bytes of created files.
<b>-v, --verbose</b>	Displays verbose information about processed files.
<b>-V <i>name</i>, --label=<i>name</i></b>	Creates archive with volume name of <i>name</i> .
<b>--version</b>	Displays version information.
<b>-w, --interactive, --confirmation</b>	Requires confirmation for actions.
<b>-W, --verify</b>	Verifies information in archive after creating archive.
<b>--exclude=<i>file</i></b>	Specifies to exclude <i>file</i> from archive.
<b>-X <i>file</i>, --exclude-from=<i>file</i></b>	Specifies to exclude files listed in <i>file</i> from archive.
<b>-Z, --compress, --uncompress</b>	Specifies to compress or uncompress the archive.
<b>-z, --gzip, --ungzip</b>	Specifies to process the archive with gzip.
<b>--use-compress-program=<i>program</i></b>	Specifies name of compression program as <i>program</i> .
 <b>tee</b>	
<b>-a, --append</b>	Use to read from standard input and write to standard output and files.
<b>--help</b>	Appends to specified files instead of overwriting.
<b>-i, --ignore-interrupts</b>	Prints help information.
<b>--version</b>	Specifies to ignore interrupt signals.
 <b>telnet</b>	
<b>-8</b>	Prints version information.
<b>-E</b>	Use to connect to and use remote computers.
<b>-L</b>	Specifies 8-bit operation, which is not the telnet default.
<b>-a</b>	Disables the escape character.
<b>-d</b>	Specifies 8-bit operation on output.
<b>-r</b>	Attempts automatic login with the current user name.
<b>-e <i>character</i></b>	Enables debugging output.
<b>-l <i>user</i></b>	Specifies rlogin emulation.
<b>-n <i>tracefile</i></b>	Specifies the escape character to control command-mode access.
 <b>tidy</b>	
<b>-config <i>file</i></b>	Specifies the user for remote login.
<b>-indent, -i</b>	Specifies the user for remote login.
<b>-omit, -o</b>	Starts tracing connection to <i>tracefile</i> .
<b>-wrap <i>n</i></b>	Use to validate, correct, and clean up HTML files.
<b>-upper, -u</b>	Specifies to set options from <i>file</i> .
<b>-clean, -c</b>	Specifies to indent contents of elements.
<b>-raw</b>	Specifies to omit optional endtags.
<b>-ascii</b>	Specifies to wrap output at column <i>n</i> .
<b>-latin1</b>	Specifies to output tags in uppercase.
	Specifies to replace formatting tags with CSS-style properties.
	Specifies to output characters with values higher than 127 unchanged.
	Specifies to use Latin-1 (ISO 8859-1) character set for input, and US ASCII character set for output.
	Specifies to use Latin-1 (ISO 8859-1) character set for both input and output.



<b>-iso2022</b>	Specifies to use ISO 2022 character set for both input and output.
<b>-utf8</b>	Specifies to use UTF-8 character set for both input and output.
<b>-mac</b>	Specifies to use MacRoman character set for input.
<b>-numeric, -n</b>	Specifies to output numeric rather than named entities.
<b>-modify, -m</b>	Specifies to modify original files in place.
<b>-errors, -e</b>	Specifies to only show errors without modifying the original file.
<b>-quiet, -q</b>	Specifies to suppress extra output.
<b>-f file</b>	Specifies to write errors to <i>file</i> .
<b>-xml</b>	Specifies that input is well-formed XML.
<b>-asxml</b>	Specifies to convert HTML to well-formed XML.
<b>-help, -h</b>	Specifies to display a help message.
 <b>time</b>	 Use to time a job.
 <b>touch</b>	 Use to change file times and create empty files.
<b>-a, --time=atime, --time=access, --time=use</b>	Changes access time only.
<b>-c, --no-create</b>	Specifies not to create files that do not already exist.
<b>-d, --date time</b>	Updates files with given (not current) time.
<b>-m, --time=mtime, --time=modify</b>	Changes modification time only.
<b>-r, --reference file</b>	Updates files with time of reference <i>file</i> .
<b>-t [[CC]YY]MMDDhhmm[.ss]</b>	Specifies time argument for setting time.
<b>--help</b>	Displays help message.
<b>--version</b>	Displays version information.
 <b>tr</b>	 Use to translate or delete characters.
<b>--help</b>	Specifies to display help message.
<b>--version</b>	Specifies to display version information.
 <b>traceroute</b>	 Use to identify the route that packets take to a network host.
<b>-f first_hop</b>	Specifies initial time-to-live used in the first probe.
<b>-F</b>	Specifies "don't fragment" setting for probes.
<b>-d</b>	Enables socket-level debugging.
<b>-g gateway</b>	Specifies the source route gateway.
<b>-i interface</b>	Specifies the network interface to use for probes.
<b>-I</b>	Specifies ICMP ECHO instead of UDP datagrams.
<b>-m max_hop</b>	Specifies maximum number of hops to use.
<b>-n</b>	Specifies not to look up domain names for addresses.
<b>-p port</b>	Sets base UDP port number for probes.
<b>-r</b>	Specifies to ignore routing and send directly to host on attached network.
<b>-s addr</b>	Specifies IP address as source for probe.
<b>-v</b>	Specifies verbose output and lists all received packets.
<b>-w seconds</b>	Specifies the number of seconds to wait for a response to a probe.
 <b>umask</b>	 Use to set the file creation mask.
 <b>unalias</b>	 Use to remove aliases from the list.
<b>-a</b>	Removes all alias definitions.
 <b>uname</b>	 Use to display system information.
<b>-m, --machine</b>	Displays the machine or hardware type.
<b>-n, --nodename</b>	Displays the node or host name.
<b>-r, --kernel-release</b>	Displays the operating system release number.
<b>-s, --kernel-name</b>	Displays the operating system name.
<b>-v, --kernel-version</b>	Displays the operating system version.
<b>-a, --all</b>	Displays all the above information.
<b>--help</b>	Displays help information.
<b>--version</b>	Displays version information.
 <b>uniq</b>	 Use to remove duplicate lines from a sorted list.
<b>-u, --unique</b>	Outputs only unique lines.



<b>-d, --repeated</b>	Outputs only duplicate lines.
<b>-c, --count</b>	Outputs number of occurrences of each line followed by the text of each line.
<b>-number, -f number, --skip-fields=number</b>	Specifies number of fields to ignore before checking for uniqueness.
<b>+number, -s number, --skip-chars=number</b>	Specifies number of characters to skip before checking for uniqueness.
<b>-w number, --check-chars=number</b>	Specifies number of characters to compare.
<b>--help</b>	Prints help information.
<b>--version</b>	Prints version information.
<b>units</b>	Use to convert from one kind of unit to another.
<b>-c, --check</b>	Specifies to check that the units data file is valid.
<b>--check-verbose</b>	Specifies to check that the units data file is valid, with verbose output.
<b>-o format, --output-format=&gt;format</b>	Specifies the format for numeric output (in printf syntax).
<b>-f filename, --file=filename</b>	Specifies to use <i>filename</i> as the units data file.
<b>-h, --help</b>	Specifies to display a help message.
<b>-q, --quiet, --silent</b>	Specifies quiet output and suppression of prompts.
<b>-s, --strict</b>	Specifies not to convert to reciprocal units.
<b>-v, --verbose</b>	Specifies more verbose output.
<b>-V, --version</b>	Specifies to display version number.
<b>unzip</b>	Use to manipulate and extract compressed files in a zip file.
<b>-f</b>	Specifies to extract only files newer than those on disk.
<b>-l</b>	Lists archive files in short format.
<b>-p</b>	Extracts files to standard output.
<b>-t</b>	Tests archive files for accuracy and completeness.
<b>-T</b>	Sets the timestamp to the same as the newest file in the archive.
<b>-u</b>	Updates existing files from the archive and creates new files as needed.
<b>-v</b>	Displays verbose or diagnostic version information.
<b>-z</b>	Displays archive comments.
<b>-j</b>	Junks paths and puts all files in the current directory.
<b>-n</b>	Specifies never to overwrite existing files.
<b>-o</b>	Overwrites existing files without prompting.
<b>-P password</b>	Requires password to decrypt zip file entries.
<b>-q</b>	Performs operations quietly, without displaying most status information.
<b>-qq</b>	Performs operations even more quietly.
<b>uudecode</b>	Use to decode a file created by uuencode.
<b>-o file</b>	Directs output to <i>file</i> .
<b>uuencode</b>	Use to encode a binary file.
<b>-m</b>	Specifies MIME (Base 64) encoding.
<b>vacation</b>	Use to reply to mail automatically.
<b>-I</b>	Initializes .vacation.db file and starts vacation.
<b>-a alias</b>	Specifies alias for vacation user, so that mail sent to that alias generates a reply.
<b>-j</b>	Specifies to always reply, regardless of To: or CC: addressing.
<b>-tn</b>	Specifies the number of days between repeat replies to the same sender.
<b>-r</b>	Specifies to use the "Reply-To:" header if available.
<b>-?</b>	Displays a short help message.
<b>vi</b>	Use for powerful text editing.
<b>-s</b>	Specifies no interactive feedback.
<b>-l</b>	Specifies LISP program editing setup.
<b>-L</b>	Lists names of files saved after crashes.
<b>-R</b>	Forces read-only mode.
<b>-x filename</b>	Recover <i>filename</i> and edit file saved after a crash.



<b>-t tag</b>	Starts editor with cursor at tag position.
<b>-V</b>	Specifies verbose output with input echoed to standard error.
<b>-x</b>	Specifies encryption option like that of <b>ex</b> and prompts for a key.
<b>-wn</b>	Specifies default window size.
<b>+command, -c command</b>	Starts editor and executes specified command.
<b>w</b>	Use to show who is logged on and what they are doing.
<b>-h</b>	Disables header.
<b>-s</b>	Specifies short format, omitting login, JCPU, and PCPU times.
<b>-f</b>	Toggles display of remote host name.
<b>-v</b>	Displays version information.
<b>watch</b>	Use to execute a program repeatedly with full-screen output.
<b>-h, --help</b>	Specifies to display a help message.
<b>-v, --version</b>	Specifies to display version number.
<b>-n n, --interval=n</b>	Specifies to override the default 2-second interval with <i>n</i> .
<b>-d, --differences</b>	Specifies to display differences between successive updates.
<b>--cumulative</b>	Specifies to keep all changes highlighted.
<b>wc</b>	Use to count the number of bytes, words, and lines in a file.
<b>-c, --bytes</b>	Displays the byte counts.
<b>-m, --chars</b>	Displays the character counts.
<b>-w, --words</b>	Displays only word counts.
<b>-l, --lines</b>	Displays only newline counts.
<b>--help</b>	Displays help message.
<b>--version</b>	Displays version information.
<b>wget</b>	Use to download files or entire websites.
<b>-V, --version</b>	Specifies to display the version number.
<b>-h, --help</b>	Specifies to display a help message.
<b>-b, --background</b>	Specifies to start as a background process.
<b>-e command, --execute=command</b>	Specifies to execute <i>command</i> at end of startup process.
<b>-o logfile, --output-file=logfile</b>	Specifies to log all messages to the specified file.
<b>-a logfile, --append-output=logfile</b>	Specifies to append all messages to the specified file.
<b>-d, --debug</b>	Specifies to display debugging information.
<b>-q, --quiet</b>	Specifies to suppress output.
<b>-v, --verbose</b>	Specifies to provide verbose output (the default setting).
<b>-nv, --non-verbose</b>	Specifies to provide nonverbose, nonquiet output.
<b>-i file, --input-file=file</b>	Specifies to read URLs from the file given.
<b>-F, --force-html</b>	Specifies to force input to be treated as an HTML file.
<b>-B URL, --base=URL</b>	Specifies to prepend URL to relative links in specified file.
<b>-t n, --tries=n</b>	Specifies number of retries. Use 0 for infinite.
<b>-O file, --output-document=file</b>	Specifies to concatenate all documents as <i>file</i> .
<b>-nc, --no-clobber</b>	Specifies to not destroy a file of the same name as the file being downloaded.
<b>-c, --continue</b>	Specifies to continue getting a partially downloaded file.
<b>--progress=type</b>	Specifies type of the progress indicator as "dot" or "bar".
<b>-N, --timestamping</b>	Specifies to enable time stamps.
<b>-S, --server-response</b>	Specifies to print the headers and responses sent by servers.
<b>--spider</b>	Specifies to verify pages but not download them.
<b>-T seconds, --timeout=seconds</b>	Specifies length of the read timeout in seconds.
<b>--limit-rate=n</b>	Specifies to limit the download speed to <i>n</i> bytes (or kilobytes with k, or megabytes with m) per second.
<b>-w n, --wait=n</b>	Specifies to wait the specified number ( <i>n</i> ) of seconds between retrievals.
<b>--waitretry=n</b>	Specifies interval to wait before retrying failed downloads.
<b>--random-wait</b>	Specifies to wait random intervals between requests.
<b>-Y on/off, --proxy-on/off</b>	Specifies to turn proxy support on or off.
<b>-Q quota, --quota=quota</b>	Specifies the download quota (in b, k, or m) for automatic retrieval.



<b>-nd, --no-directories</b>	Specifies not to create a hierarchy of directories on recursive retrieval.
<b>-x, --force-directories</b>	Specifies always to create a hierarchy of directories on recursive retrieval.
<b>-nH, --no-host-directories</b>	Specifies not to create host name–prefixed directories.
<b>--cut-dirs=number</b>	Specifies to ignore (flatten) specific numbers of directory levels.
<b>-P prefix, --directory-prefix=prefix</b>	Specifies directory prefix to use.
<b>-E, --html-extension</b>	Specifies to append .html to filenames.
<b>--http-user=user, --http-password=password</b>	Specifies the user name <i>user</i> and password <i>password</i> for an HTTP server.
<b>-C on/off, --cache=on/off</b>	Specifies to avoid or use server-side caching.
<b>--cookies=on/off</b>	Specifies to use or disable cookies.
<b>--load-cookies file</b>	Specifies to load cookies from <i>file</i> before the first retrieval.
<b>--save-cookies file</b>	Specifies to save cookies to <i>file</i> at the end of the session.
<b>--ignore-length</b>	Specifies to ignore "Content-Length" headers.
<b>--header=additional-header</b>	Specifies to define an additional header to be passed to the HTTP servers.
<b>--proxy-user=user, proxy-password=password</b>	Specifies the user name <i>user</i> and password <i>password</i> for authentication on a proxy server.
<b>--referer=url</b>	Specifies to include "Referer: url" header in HTTP request.
<b>-s, --save-headers</b>	Specifies to save the headers sent by the HTTP server to the file.
<b>-U agent-string, --user-agent=agent-string</b>	Specifies <i>agent-string</i> to send to the HTTP server.
<b>-nr, --dont-remove-listing</b>	Specifies not to remove the temporary listing files generated by FTP retrievals.
<b>-g on/off, --glob=on/off</b>	Specifies to turn FTP globbing (wildcard use) on or off.
<b>--passive-ftp</b>	Specifies to use the passive FTP retrieval method for use behind firewalls.
<b>--retr-symlinks</b>	Specifies to retrieve files pointed to by symbolic links.
<b>-r, --recursive</b>	Specifies to turn on recursive retrieving.
<b>-l depth, --level=depth</b>	Specifies the maximum depth for recursive retrieval.
<b>--delete-after</b>	Specifies to delete files downloaded as soon as they're retrieved.
<b>-k, --convert-links</b>	Specifies to convert the links in the document for local viewing.
<b>-K, --backup-converted</b>	Specifies to back up the original version with a .orig suffix.
<b>-m, --mirror</b>	Specifies to turn on options suitable for mirroring.
<b>-p, --page-requisites</b>	Specifies to download all required files to display a page.
<b>-A acclist, --accept acclist,</b> <b>-R rejlist --reject rejlist</b>	Specifies lists of filename patterns to accept or reject.
<b>-D domain-list,</b> <b>--domains=domain-list</b>	Specifies domains to be followed.
<b>--exclude-domains domain-list</b>	Specifies the domains that are not to be followed.
<b>--follow-ftp</b>	Specifies to follow FTP links from HTML documents.
<b>--follow-tags=list</b>	Specifies to use <i>list</i> for tags that indicate links.
<b>-G list, --ignore-tags=list</b>	Specifies to ignore listed tags for indication of links.
<b>-H, --span-hosts</b>	Specifies to recursively retrieve from multiple hosts.
<b>-L, --relative</b>	Specifies to follow relative links only.
<b>-I list, --include-directories=list</b>	Specifies a list (with wildcards) of directories to follow when downloading.
<b>-X list, --exclude-directories=list</b>	Specifies a list (with wildcards) of directories to exclude when downloading.
<b>-np, --no-parent</b>	Specifies not to download from the parent directory.
<b>whereis</b>	Use to find information about the specified file.
<b>-b</b>	Specifies to search only for binary files.



<b>-m</b>	Specifies to search only for <b>man</b> pages.
<b>-s</b>	Specifies to search only for source files.
<b>-u</b>	Specifies to search for unusual entries, which are files with fewer than one binary, man, and source entry.
<b>-B directory</b>	Specifies to change or limit where <b>whereis</b> searches for binaries.
<b>-M directory</b>	Specifies to change or limit where <b>whereis</b> searches for <b>man</b> pages.
<b>-S directory</b>	Specifies to change or limit where <b>whereis</b> searches for source files.
<b>-f</b>	Specifies to end the directory list and start the filename list; for use with the <b>-B</b> , <b>-M</b> , or <b>-S</b> options.
 <b>who</b>	
<b>-m</b>	Use to display information about who is logged on to the system.
<b>-q, --count</b>	Specifies "me", as in "who am I?"
<b>-u, --users</b>	Displays login names and total number of logged on users.
<b>-H, --heading</b>	Lists the users who are currently logged in.
<b>-T, -W, --mesg, --writable, --message</b>	Displays column headings.
<b>--help</b>	Displays user message status.
<b>--version</b>	Displays a help message.
 <b>wxite</b>	Displays version information.
 <b>ydecode</b>	Use to send a message to another user.
 <b>yencode</b>	Use to decode yencoded files.
 <b>zsh</b>	Use to encode files with the yEnc algorithm.
<b>-c</b>	Use the flexible, powerful Z-shell.
<b>-i</b>	Specifies to take the first argument as a command to execute.
<b>-s</b>	Specifies to force an interactive shell.
<b>--version</b>	Specifies to read commands on standard input.
<b>--help</b>	Specifies to print the version number.
 <b>zip</b>	Specifies to print help information.
<b>-A</b>	Use to create a zip-format file archive.
	Accommodates a self-extracting executable archive.



<b>-b</b> <i>path</i>	Specifies a path for the temporary files.
<b>-c</b>	Provides one-line comments for each file in the archive.
<b>-d</b>	Deletes entries from an archive.
<b>-D</b>	Specifies not to create entries in the zip archive for directories.
<b>-e</b>	Encrypts the contents of the zip archive using a password.
<b>-f</b>	Freshens an existing entry in the archive if the new file has been modified more recently than the version in the zip archive.
<b>-F</b>	Fixes the zip archive.
<b>-g</b>	Appends file to the specified archive.
<b>-h</b>	Displays help information.
<b>-i</b> <i>files</i>	Includes only specified files.
<b>-j</b>	Junks path name and stores only filename.
<b>-J</b>	Junks prepended data (for self-extracting archives) from the archive.
<b>-l</b>	Translates Unix or Linux text files to MS-DOS text files.
<b>-ll</b>	Translates MS-DOS text files to Unix or Linux text files.
<b>-L</b>	Displays the zip license.
<b>-m</b>	Moves specified files into the archive and deletes originals.
<b>-n</b> <i>suffixes</i>	Specifies not to compress files with the given suffixes.
<b>-o</b>	Sets the modification time of the zip archive to that of oldest of the files in the archive.
<b>-q</b>	Specifies quiet mode to eliminate messages and prompts.
<b>-r</b>	Includes files and directories recursively.
<b>-t</b> <i>mmddyyyy</i>	Ignores files modified before the given date.
<b>-T</b>	Tests the new archive and reverts to the old archive if errors are found.
<b>-u</b>	Updates an existing entry in the archive only if the existing file has been changed more recently than the copy in the archive.
<b>-v</b>	Specifies verbose mode to print diagnostic and version information.
<b>-x</b> <i>files</i>	Excludes the specified files.
<b>-z</b>	Requires a multiline comment for the entire archive.
<b>-@</b>	Gets a list of input files from standard input.

TABLE C.1 Commands, Flags, and Arguments

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