# Basic Unix, Vi and SAS commands

**ECON 125**
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When you have successfully logged on to your account you are in the unix enviornment, which you regognize with the unix prompt %. When you are in the unix enviornment, you can do certain computer operations, such as you can create a file, list files, print an existing file, or delete a file, or you can run statistical packages such as SAS, or you may use the mail service and many more things. All of these could be done from unix prompt.

When you are in another enviornment such as vi or mail enviornment, you have different set of commands applicable to that enviornment, and when you exit from that enviornment, you will be back to the main unix enviornment. Remember that when you are in vi enviornmet you cannot use the unix commands or commands from mail enviornment. I will not talk about commands in the mail enviornmet, and many other enviornments. Instead, I will fist give you a few basic unix commands and then provide you a few basic vi commands to get started with your empirical project.

The following commands are to be given only at the unix prompt %, (Remember unix commands are case sensitive):

| | |
|---|---|
| ls | : list of files in the directory |
| pwd | : name of the directory you are currently in |
| ls fn.* | : gives names of all files in the current directory with file name fn and all other file extensions. |
| rm fn | : deletes the file |
| lpr -d.... | : print command check with me |
| vi fn | : goes to the vi editor to edit or view the file fn, within vi you can use only vi commands (see below for details) |
| sas sasfile | : runs the file called sasfile containing the sas cammands (see below for more sas commands) |

Remarks: When you issue at the unix prompt sas fn, where fn is a file containing sas commands, SAS will execute the sas commands contained in the sas file fn, and create two more files with the same first name fn but different extension (file extension is what appears after the dot when you list files with the ls command) -- one file with extension log containing any error messages in execution of the sas commands of the file fn; and the other file is with the extension lst containing the output of your sas procedures. These sas commands and procedures will be explained briefly in the class.

## Vi File editing commands:

To create a file called example1.sas, at the unix prompt % you type

vi example1.sas

Vi has two modes: insert and command. If you want to type some texts, first type an i to toggle to insert mode. Then go on typing whatever text you want to type. Soppose you want to correct some already typed text, first press the Esc-key, and then use the arrow key to go to the character that you want to change. To delete a character on which the curser is, type x. To delete the whole line type dd. To insert text at the cursor, type i first to toggle into insert mode and then type what ever you want to insert. When you are done with editing, press Esc-key. The following commands are useful. You can execute at any time by pressing first the Esc-key followed by a colon, : , and then any of the following commands:

| | |
|---|---|
| s | saves the file with changes made so far in the current file name |
| wq | writes the file to current file and quits vi editor to go back to unix prompt % |
| q | exits vi without saving, sometimes if this does not work, try the command q! |
| w fn | writes the existing text to the file fn. |
| x | deletes a character at the cursor if you are in the command mode of vi |
| dd | deletes the line at the cursor |
| 5dd | deletes 5 lines from the cursor, you can choose any other number of lines |
| 3yy | copy 3 lines at the cursor and put in the buffer, you can then use arrow key to whereever you want insert these lines and then press p, again 3 lines are for illustration, you can have any number of lines. |

You may use the editor called pico in unix, it is full screen and menu driven. From unix prompt, type pico filename, where filename is the name of the file that you like to work on.