

UNIX FUNDAMENTALS

Additional Student Materials - Crib Sheets

Useful UNIX Commands

vi Crib Sheets

Useful Web References

USEFUL UNIX COMMANDS

Setup

printenv	Display environment variable settings
printenv var	Display a particular environment variable – e.g. 'EDITOR'
setenv EDITOR xxx	Change the default editor
passwd	Change password

On-Line Help

whatis cmd	A one-line description of command 'cmd'
man cmd	Display the manual page for the command
man -k topic	Display all commands dealing with 'topic'

Alias Commands

alias	Display all defined aliases
alias xxx	Display command associated with alias xxx
alias xxx 'cmd'	Assign a command to alias xxx. To make it permanent, insert into .cshrc file

Access permissions on files

set-access	Set default for future files *
make-public name	Make file or directory read-access to others *
make-private name	Make file or directory inaccessible to others *
umask 077	Set permissions on all new files and directories to 'no-read / no-write'
umask 022	Set permissions on all new files and directories to 'read / no-write'
chmod 600 file	Make 'file' inaccessible to others
chmod 644 file	Make 'file' read-accessible to others
chmod 700 dir	Make 'dir' inaccessible to others
chmod 755 dir	Make 'dir' read-accessible to others

Display Directory on the Screen

ls	Display directory listing
ls -a	Include invisible files (or 'la')
ls -l	Include file sizes in bytes, and access permissions. (or 'll')
ls dir	List files in another directory
ls file	List a single filename. Use wildcard characters (? and *) to list multiple files
ls -Fal dir	Example of a complex command

Print Directory Contents

ls lpr	Print current directory on default printer
ls dir lpr	Print directory dir

Display File Contents on Screen

cat file	Display 'file' contents on the screen
head file	Display the first 10 lines of a file

head -n file	Display the first n lines of a file
tail file	Display the last 10 lines of a file.
tail -n file	Display the last n lines of a file
more file	Display a file one screen at a time

?	to display keystrokes available
'b'	to go back one screen
SPC	to display the next screenful
/string	to search for a string
RET	to display the next line
'n'	to move to next occurrence of string
9 and RET	to display next 9 lines
'q'	to quit from the 'more' command

Important Characters

	"pipe" directs the output of the first command to the input of another.
>	Sends the output of a command to a designated file
>>	Appends the output of a command to a designated file
&	Runs command in the background; you can still work in the window
~	Designates the home directory (\$HOME)
<	Designates input from somewhere other than terminal

Wildcards

*	Any string of characters
?	Any one character
[]	Match any character in the brackets

Print File Contents

lpr file	Print the contents of 'file'
lpq	Display the queue of printer jobs
lprm job#	Remove a printer job
lprm -	Remove all your printer jobs
lpr -Pprinter file	Print file on the named 'printer'
lpconfig printer_id queue	Configures remote printers to a local print queue
lpconfig -r queue	Removes the said queue from the local system
lpconfig -d queue	Makes the said queue the default queue
lpstat (-options)	Prints printer status information to screen (<i>options not required</i>)
lpstat -u"user1, user2"	Prints the status of requests made by the specified users
lpstat s	Prints the queues and the printers they print to
lpstat -t	Shows all print status information
lpstat -d	Shows the default printer for the lp command
lpstat -r	Lets you know if the line printer scheduler is running
lp (-option) file(s)	Like pr, this prints designated files on the connected printer(s) (<i>options not required and options may be combined</i>).
lp -d dest file(s)	Prints the file(s) to a specific destination
lp -n number file(s)	Allows user to designate the number of copies to be printed
lp -t title file(s)	Places <i>title</i> on the banner page
lp -o option file(s)	Allows printer-specific options to be used (i.e., double-sided or two pages per side, etc.)
cancel request_id	Stops print jobs or removes them from the queue (request_ids are obtained using lpstat)
cancel -a printer	Removes all print requests from the current user on the specified printer

cancel -u login_id Removes any print requests queued belonging to the user

Redirect Output

script file	Send screen output from now on, to 'file'. Type 'exit' to stop sending
cmd > file	Redirect output to file (no overwrite.)
cmd >> file	Redirect output to file (append).
cmd >! file	Redirect output to file (overwrite).
cmd cmd	Pipe output of first command to second command
cmd tee file	Pipe output to file and screen

Change / Create Directory

pwd	Display the name of the current directory
cd	Change to your home directory
cd ..	Change to parent directory (one level up)
cd dir	Change to directory 'dir'
mkdir dir	Make directory (create a new directory)

Remove Files and Directories

rm file	Remove (delete) file
rmdir dir	Remove an empty directory
rm -r dir	Remove a directory and all its contents

Move / Rename / Copy

mv source-file destination

- If destination is an existing directory, the source file will be moved into that directory
- If destination does not exist, the source file will be renamed
- If destination is an existing file, the source file will over-write the destination file

mv source-directory destination

- If destination is an existing directory, move the source directory into it.
- If destination does not exist, rename the directory.

cp src dst

- Copy works the same as mv, but keeps original file or directory.

Search for File or Strings within Files

search 'str'	Search in this and lower directories for all filenames containing str *
find . -name 'str' -print	Search in directories for filename 'str' – may use wildcards in str
grep 'str' file	Search within file/s for 'str' – may use wildcards in filename

Get Info about File / Spell Check

wc file	Display how many lines, words and chars in a file
wc -w file	Display a word count of file
wc -l file	Display a line count of file
ispell file	Check spelling (Once in, press ? for help)

Global Changes within a File

tr old new < a > b	Search and replace
sed <a > b s/old/new	Search and replace
expand a > b	Expand tab characters to spaces
colrm n m < a > b	Remove columns n thru m

<	Input from a file	>	Will not over-write an existing file
>	Output to a file	>>	Will append to an existing file
		>!	Will over-write an existing file

Concatenate Files

cat a b > c	Concatenate files
paste a b > c	Paste files together horizontally

Sort / Split / Convert Files

sort a > c	Sort lines contained in file a, output to c
split	Split one file into two or more files (See man page for syntax)
uniq	Remove or report adjacent duplicate lines
unix2dos	Convert from Unix to DOS format
dos2unix	Convert from DOS to Unix format

Compare Files

diff a b	Display line-by-line differences
sdiff a b	Display two files side by side

Disk Space Information

du	(Disk usage) Display number of kilobyte blocks per file in current directory
du dir	Display number of kilobyte blocks per file in dir
du -s *	Disk usage summary

User Information

whoami	Display your own username
id	Display your own username, ID, and group memberships
groups	Display your own group memberships
groups user	Display group memberships of user
who	Who is logged on
w	Who is logged on and what are they doing
finger	Display info about all logged-on users
finger user	Display user information ('user' is a person's login, first name, or last name)

Talk to Another User

talk user	Send a message (immediately) to another logged-on user. CTRL-c to exit
mesg n	Disallow 'talk' requests (Use 'mesg y' to allow)
mesg	Check whether 'talk' requests are allowed

Date / Time / Calendar

date	Display the date and time
cal yyyy	Display a yearly calendar
cal	Display this month's calendar
vacation	Reply to mail automatically while you are away

Basic Calculator

bc	Get into calculator interactive mode
1+1	Type arithmetic expressions, using + - * /

scale=n	Change the number of decimal places
quit	Exit from the calculator.

Miscellaneous Commands

!!	Repeat the last command
!xxx	Repeat the last command that started with xxx
!n	Repeat command n, (n is command line number)
;	Command separator
clear	Clear the screen
history 9	Display the last 9 commands. The number is optional

Batch Unix Commands and Background Jobs

cat file	Execute the Unix commands contained in a file
cmd&	Run command in background. (Only run one; do not logout until finished)
CTRL-z	Suspend current job. (fg to resume in foreground; bg to resume in background)
jobs	List background jobs (and job numbers).
ps	Display status of foreground and background processes (and process id numbers)
fg n	Bring job number n to foreground. (Omit the 'n' for most recent job)
kill PID	Terminate job (PID is process id number)

Special Control Keys

CTRL-c	Interrupts most programs
CTRL-s	Stop screen scroll
CTRL-q	Restart screen scroll
CTRL-z	Suspend current job (type fg to resume)

VI CRIB SHEETS

Before doing anything to a document, type the following command followed by a carriage return:

:set showmode

GOOD PRACTICE NOTE ESPECIALLY FOR BEGINNERS: WHEN USING VI, HIT [ESC] TWICE BEFORE EVERY NEW COMMAND. THIS MAKES SURE YOU AREN'T IN THE WRONG MODE.

When you open VI, you can't just start typing a thesis because VI has different modes such as APPEND MODE, INSERT MODE, REPLACE MODE, and COMMAND MODE. So to do certain actions, you must first enter the appropriate mode. See "MODES" for more in-depth information.

The final page of this document is a list of VI core commands. These are the bare essentials of VI compressed onto one page.

STARTING VI (VI is CaSe SENSItiVe!!! So make sure Caps Lock is OFF.)

<u>Command</u>	<u>Result</u>
<code>vi filename</code>	Edits <i>filename</i>.
<code>vi -r filename</code>	Edits last saved version of <i>filename</i> after a crash.
<code>vi + n filename</code>	Edits <i>filename</i> and places the cursor at line <i>n</i>.
<code>vi + filename</code>	Edits <i>filename</i> and places cursor on the last line.
<code>vi filename file2 ...</code>	Edits <i>filename</i> and then edits <i>file2</i> and so on. After saving <i>file1</i> enter :n for the next file.
<code>vi +/string file</code>	Edits <i>file</i> and places cursor at the first line containing <i>string</i>.

ENDING VI (Saving, exiting, etc.)

<u>Command</u>	<u>Result</u>
<code>ZZ</code> or <code>:wq</code> or <code>:x</code>	Saves and exits VI.
<code>:w</code>	Saves current file but does not exit.
<code>:w file</code>	Saves current as <i>file</i> but does not exit.
<code>:w! file</code>	Saves <i>file</i> overriding normal checking.
<code>:n,mw file</code>	Saves lines <i>n</i> through <i>m</i> to a file named <i>file</i>.
<code>:n,mw>>file</code>	Appends lines <i>n</i> through <i>m</i> to the end of a file named <i>file</i>.
<code>:q</code>	Quits VI, saving changes before leaving. (You may be prompted to save.)
<code>:q!</code>	Quits VI without saving changes.
<code>Q</code>	Escapes VI into ex editor with the same file; :vi returns.
<code>:e!</code>	Re-edits current file disregarding changes since last save.
<code>:we!</code>	Re-edits current file saving changes.

STATUS (Line numbers, etc.)

<u>Command</u>	<u>Result</u>
:=	Shows current line number.
:=	Shows number of lines in file.
CTRL-g	Shows filename, current line number, total lines in file, and % of file location.
:l (letter “l”)	Displays tab (^I) backslash (\) backspace (^H) newline (\$) bell (^G) formfeed (^L) of current line.

MOVING (These will tell you how to get the cursor where you want it—fast.)

MOVING THE CURSOR

<u>Command</u> (ESC exits all modes except the initial Command Mode.)	<u>Result</u>
arrow keys	These <i>do</i> work, but they may be too slow on big files.
h j k l	Left, down, up, and right , respectively.
CTRL-d	Moves forward ½ screenful .
CTRL-f	Moves forward one entire screenful .
CTRL-u	Moves backward ½ screenful .
CTRL-b	Moves backward one entire screenful .
nG	Moves to line n in the file .
G	Moves to the end of file .
H	Moves to the top of the screen.
nH	Moves to line n from the top of the screen.
M	Moves to the middle of the screen.
L	Moves to the bottom of the screen.
nL	Moves to line n from the bottom of the screen.
w or W	Moves to the start of the next word in the line; W ignores punctuation.
b or B	Moves to the start of the previous word in the line; B ignores punctuation.
e or E	Moves to the end of the next word in the line; E ignores punctuation.
0 (zero) or	Moves to the first column in the current line.
n	Moves to the column n in the current line.
^	Moves to the first non-blank character in the current line.
\$	Moves to the last character in the current line.
+ or <CR>	Moves to the first character in the next line .
-	Moves to the first non-blank character in the previous line .
(Moves back to the beginning of sentence .
)	Moves forward to the beginning of the next sentence .
{	Moves back to the beginning of the paragraph .
}	Moves forward to the beginning of the next paragraph .

MOVING THE SCREEN

<u>Command</u> (ESC exits all modes except the initial Command Mode.)	<u>Result</u>
CTRL-e	Moves screen up one line .
CTRL-y	Moves screen down one line .
CTRL-u	Moves screen up ½ page .
CTRL-d	Moves screen down ½ page .
CTRL-b	Moves screen up one page .
CTRL-f	Moves screen down one page .
CTRL-I	Redraws screen .
z <CR>	z-carriage return makes the current line the top line on the page.
nz <CR>	Makes the line n the top line on the page.
z.	Makes the current line the middle line on the page.
nz.	Makes the line n the middle line on the page.
z-	Makes the current line the bottom line on the page.
nz-	Makes the line n the bottom line on the page.

MODES (Adding and/or replacing text)

<u>Command</u> (ESC exits all modes except the initial Command Mode.)	<u>Result</u>
<i>itext</i> ESC	insert mode —You can start typing and it will insert <i>text</i> <u>before</u> the letter your cursor currently highlights until ESC is used.
<i>Itext</i> ESC	insert mode —Same as (i) except it will insert <i>text</i> before the first nonblank character on the line until ESC is used.
<i>atext</i> ESC	append mode —Allows you to insert <i>text</i> <u>after</u> the letter your cursor currently highlights until ESC is used.
<i>Atext</i> ESC	append mode —Same as (a) except it will insert <i>text</i> at the end of the line until ESC is used.
<i>rchar</i> ESC	replace mode —Replaces the currently highlighted character with <i>char</i> until ESC is used.
<i>Rtext</i> ESC	replace mode —Same as (r) except it will overwrite until ESC is used.
o	Opens new line below the current line and insert until ESC is used.
O (letter “O”)	Opens new line above the current line and insert until ESC is used.
CTRL-v <i>char</i>	While inserting , ignores special meaning of <i>char</i> (e.g., for inserting characters like ESC and CTRL) until ESC is used.
:r <i>file</i>	Reads file and inserts it after current line .
:nr <i>file</i>	Reads file and inserts it after line number n .

SEARCHING (Find and/or replace what you need)

<u>Characters</u>	<u>What they match...</u>
<code>^</code> (caret)	Matches beginning of line.
<code>\$</code>	Matches end of line.
<code>.</code>	Matches any single character.
<code> <</code>	Matches beginning of word.
<code> ></code>	Matches end of word.
<code>[str]</code>	Matches any single character in <i>str</i> .
<code>[^str]</code>	Matches any character <u>not</u> in <i>str</i> .
<code>[a-n]</code>	Matches any character between <i>a</i> and <i>n</i> .
<code>*</code>	Matches zero or more occurrences of previous character in expression.
<code>\</code>	Escapes the meaning of the next character (e.g., <code>\\$</code> allows you to search for \$).
<code>\\</code>	Escapes the <code>\</code> character.
<u>Command</u>	<u>Result</u>
(ESC exits all modes except the initial Command Mode.)	
<code>%</code>	Searches to beginning of balancing () [] or { }.
<code>fchar</code>	Searches forward in current line to <i>char</i> .
<code>Fchar</code>	Searches backward in current line to <i>char</i> .
<code>tchar</code>	Searches forward in current line to character before <i>char</i> .
<code>Tchar</code>	Searches backward in current line to character before <i>char</i> .
<code>/str <CR></code>	Finds forward to <i>str</i> .
<code>?str <CR></code>	Finds in reverse for <i>str</i> .
<code>:set ic</code>	Ignores case when searching.
<code>:set noic</code>	Pays attention to case when searching.
<code>:n,ms/str1/str2/opt</code>	Searches from n to m for <i>str1</i> ; replaces <i>str1</i> to <i>str2</i> ; using <i>opt-opt</i> can be g for global change, c to confirm change (y to acknowledge, <CR> to suppress), and p to print changed lines.
<code>&</code>	Repeats last :s command.
<code>:g/str/cmd</code>	Runs cmd on all lines that contain <i>str</i> .
<code>:g/str1/s/str2/str3/</code>	Finds the line containing <i>str1</i> , replaces <i>str2</i> with <i>str3</i> .
<code>:v/str/cmd</code>	Executes cmd on all lines that do not match <i>str</i> .

EDITING (Deleting, copying, placing text, joining lines, changing text, repeat command, undo command)

<u>Command</u> (ESC exits all modes except the initial Command Mode.)	<u>Result</u>
CTRL-h or Backspace	While inserting, deletes previous character.
CTRL-w	While inserting, deletes previous word
CTRL-x	While inserting, deletes to start of inserted text.
nx	Deletes n characters starting with current; omitting n deletes current character only.
nX	Deletes previous n characters; omitting n deletes previous character only.
xp	Switches character at cursor with following character.
ndw	Deletes the next n words starting with current; omitting n deletes the current word only.
ndb	Deletes the previous n words starting with current; omitting n deletes the previous word only.
ndd	Deletes n lines beginning with the current line; omitting n deletes the current line only.
.n,md	Deletes lines n through m.
D or d\$	Deletes from the cursor to the end of the line.
dcursor_cmd	Deletes everything included in the cursor command (e.g., dG would delete from current position to the end of the file, and d4 would delete to the end of the fourth sentence).
nyy or nY	Places n lines in the buffer-copies; omitting n copies only the current line to the buffer.
ycursor_cmd	Copies from cursor to cursor_cmd (e.g., yG copies current line to the last line in the file to the buffer).
“(a-z)nyy or “(a-z)ndd	Copies or cuts (deletes) n lines into a named buffer a through z; omitting n works on current line.
p	Pastes copied text after cursor; also prints last deleted text.
P	Pastes copied text before the cursor; also prints last deleted text.
“(a-z)p or “(a-z)P	Pastes text from a named buffer a through z after or before the current line.
nJ	Joins the next n lines together; omitting n joins the beginning of the next line to the end of the current line.
s{text ESC	Substitutes text for the current character until ESC is used.
S or cc text ESC	Substitutes text for the entire line until ESC is used.
cw{text ESC	Changes current word to text until ESC is used.
C{text ESC	Changes rest of the current line to text until ESC is used.
ccursr_cmd{text ESC	Changes to text from current position to cursr_cmd until ESC is used.
u	Undoes last command.
U	Restores current line to its original state.
“np	Retrieves the last nth delete (last 9 deletes are kept in a buffer).
“lpu.u.	Scrolls through the delete buffer until the desired delete is retrieved (repeat u.).
n	Repeats last / or ? search command.
N	Repeats, in reverse order, last / or ? search command.
; (semi-colon)	Repeats last f F t or T search command.
, (comma)	Repeats, in reverse direction, last / or ? search command.

<u>Command</u> (ESC exits all modes except the initial Command Mode.)	<u>Result</u>
. (period)	Repeats last text change command.
CTRL-i or TAB	While inserting, inserts one shift width.
n<< or n>>	Shifts <i>n</i> lines left or right (respectively) by one shift width ; omitting n shifts one line.
< or >	Use with cursor command to shift multiple lines left or right.

SHELL WORKS (Commands that execute outside of the VI program.)

<u>Command</u> (ESC exits all modes except the initial Command Mode)	<u>Result</u>
!: cmd	Executes shell command cmd ; you can add these special characters to indicate: % name of current file # name of last file edited
!! cmd	Executes shell command cmd , places output in file starting at current line.
::!	Executes last shell command.
:r! cmd	Reads and inserts output from cmd .
:f <i>file</i>	Renames current file to file .
:w !cmd	Sends currently edited file to cmd as standard input and execute cmd .
:cd dir	Changes current working directory to dir .
:sh	Starts a sub-shell (CTRL-d returns to editor).
:so <i>file</i>	Reads and executes commands in <i>file</i> (<i>file</i> is a shell script).
!cursor_cmd cmd	Sends text from current position to cursor_cmd to shell command cmd .
!}sort <CR>	Sorts from current position to end of paragraph and replaces text with sorted text.

MACROS, SUBS, ABBREVIATIONS (Macro functions, substitution strings, and abbreviations)

<u>Command</u> (ESC exits all modes except the initial Command Mode.)	<u>Result</u>
: [address] s/ search-string / replace-string /[/g]	This is the format of a substitute command—description below.
address	One line number or two line numbers separated by a comma. A. represents the current line, \$ represents the last line, and % represents the entire file.
search-string	A regular expression that can be a simple string of characters.
replace-string	The replacement string.
g	Indicates a global replacement (more than one replacement per line).

Setting Options

<u>Command</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Command</u>	<u>Result</u>
NOTE: Map allows you to define strings of VI commands. If you create a file called “.exrc” in your home directory, any map or set command you place inside this file will be executed every time you run VI. To imbed control characters like ESC in the macro, you need to precede them with CTRL-v. If you need to include quotes (“), precede them with a \ (backslash). Unused keys in vi are: K V g q v * = and the function keys.			
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Additional Student Resources – Crib sheets

EX: :map v /I CTRL-v ESC dwiYou CTRL-v ESC ESC

when v is pressed, search for “I” (/I ESC), delete word (dw), and insert “You” (iYou ESC). CTRL-v allows ESC to be inserted.

:map <i>key</i> cmd_seq	Defines <i>key</i> to run cmd_seq when pressed.	:map	Displays all created macros on status line.
:unmap <i>key</i>	Removes macro definition for <i>key</i> .	:ab <i>str</i> string	When <i>str</i> is input, replaces it with string .
:ab	Displays all abbreviations.	:una <i>str</i>	Unabbreviates <i>str</i> .

Options given are default. To change them, enter type :set *option* to turn them on or :set *nooption* to turn them off.

To make them execute every time you open VI, create a file in your HOME directory called **.exrc** and type the options without the colon (:) preceding the option.

<u>Command</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Command</u>	<u>Result</u>
:set all	Prints all options to the screen.	:set <i>nooption</i>	Turns off <i>option</i> .
:set <i>ai</i>	Turns on auto indentation.	:set <i>ap</i>	Prints line after <i>d c J m : s t u</i> commands.
:set <i>bf</i>	Discards control characters from input.	:set <i>eb</i>	Precedes error messages with a bell.
:set <i>ic</i>	Ignores case when searching.	:set <i>dir=tmp</i>	Sets directory or buffer file.
:set <i>lisp</i>	Modifies brackets for Lisp compatibility.	:set <i>magic</i>	Allows pattern matching with special characters.
:set <i>mesg</i>	Allows others to send messages.	:set <i>list</i>	Shows tabs (^I) and end of line (\$).
:set <i>nu</i>	Shows line numbers.	:set <i>opt</i>	Speeds output; eliminates automatic RETURN.
:set <i>prompt</i>	Prompts for command input with :.	:set <i>re</i>	Simulates smart terminal on dumb terminal.
:set <i>report</i>	Indicates largest size of changes reported on status line.	:set <i>ro</i>	Changes file type to “read only.”
:set <i>scroll=n</i>	set <i>n</i> lines for CTRL-d and z	:set <i>sh=shell_path</i>	set shell escape (default is /bin/sh)
:set <i>showmode</i>	Indicates input or replace mode at bottom.	:set <i>sw=n</i>	Sets shift width to <i>n</i> characters.
:set <i>term</i>	Prints terminal type.	:set <i>terse</i>	Shorten messages with terse.
:set <i>timeout</i>	Eliminates one-second time limit for macros.	:set <i>tl=n</i>	Sets significance of tags beyond <i>n</i> characters (0 means all).
:set <i>ts=n</i>	Sets tab stops to <i>n</i> for text input.	:set <i>wa</i>	Inhibits normal checks before write commands.
:set <i>warn</i>	Warns “no write since last change.”	:set <i>window=n</i>	Sets number of lines in a text window to <i>n</i> .
:set <i>wm=n</i>	Sets automatic wraparound <i>n</i> spaces from right margin.		

VI Core Commands (The minimum functions)

COMMAND

RESULT

STARTING VI (VI is CaSe SEnsItiVe!!! So make sure Caps Lock is OFF.)

vi file edit file
ENDING VI (Saving, exiting, etc.)

ZZ or :wq or :x Saves and exits VI.
 :q Quits VI, saving changes before leaving. (You may be prompted to save.)
 :q! Quits VI without saving changes.

MOVING (These will tell you how to get the cursor where you want it—fast.)

arrow keys These do work, but they may be too slow on big files.
 h j k l Left, down, up, and right, respectively.
 CTRL-d Moves forward ½ screenful.
 CTRL-f Moves forward 1 whole screenful.
 CTRL-u Moves backward ½ screenful.
 CTRL-b Moves backward 1 entire screenful.
 nG Moves to line n in the file.
 G Moves to the end of file.
 H Moves to the top of the screen.
 M Moves to the middle of the screen.
 L Moves to the bottom of the screen.
 w or W Moves to the start of the next word in the line; W ignores punctuation.
 b or B Moves to the start of the previous word in the line; B ignores punctuation.
 e or E Moves to the end of the next word in the line; E ignores punctuation.
 ^ Moves to the first non-blank character in the current line.
 \$ Moves to the last character in the current line.
 + or <CR> Moves to the first character in the next line.

MODES (Adding and/or replacing text)

itext ESC insert mode—You can start typing, and it will insert *text* before the letter your cursor currently highlights until ESC is used.
 atext ESC append mode—This allows you to insert *text* after the letter your cursor currently highlights until ESC is used.
 Atext ESC append mode—Same as (a) except it will insert *text* at the end of the line until ESC is used.
 rchar ESC replace mode—Replaces the currently one highlighted character with *char* until ESC is used.
 Rtext ESC replace mode—Same as (r) except it will overwrite until ESC is used.
 o Opens new line below the current line and insert until ESC is used.
 O (letter “O”) Opens new line above the current line and insert until ESC is used.

SEARCHING (Find and/or replace what you need)

fchar | Fchar Searches forward in current line to *char*. | Searches backward in current line to *char*.
 /str <CR> | ?str Finds forward to *str*. | Finds in reverse for *str*.
 <CR>

EDITING (Deleting, copying, placing text, joining lines, changing text, repeat command, undo command)

CTRL-h or Backspace While inserting, deletes previous character.
 CTRL-w While inserting, deletes previous word
 nx Deletes n characters starting with current; omitting n deletes current character only.
 ndw Deletes the next n words starting with current; omitting n deletes the current word only.
 ndd Deletes n lines beginning with the current line; omitting n deletes the current line only.
 D or d\$ Deletes from the cursor to the end of the line.
 nyy or nY Places n lines in the buffer—copies; omitting n copies only the current line to the buffer.
 p Pastes copied text after cursor; also prints last deleted text.
 nJ Joins the next n lines together; omitting n joins the beginning of the next line to the end of the current line.
 u Undoes last command.
 U Restores current line to its original state.
 n | N Repeats last / or ? search command. | Repeats, in reverse order, last / or ? search command.
 . (period) Repeats last text change command.
 CTRL-i or TAB While inserting, inserts one shift width.

OPTIONS

Command	Result	Command	Result
:set all	Prints all options to the screen.	:set nooption	Turns off <i>option</i> .
:set ic	Ignores case when searching.	:set magic	Allows pattern matching with special characters.
:set nu	Shows line numbers.	:set ro	Changes file type to “read only.”
:set scroll=n	Sets n lines for CTRL-d and z.	:set sw=n	Sets shift width to n characters.
:set showmode	Indicates input or replace mode at bottom.	:set window=n	Sets number of lines in a text window to n.
:set ts=n	Sets tab stops to n for text input.	:set wm=n	Sets automatic wraparound n spaces from right margin.

USEFUL WEB REFERENCES

General UNIX Reference:

Unix Guide:

<http://www.unixguide.net/cgi-bin/unixguide.cgi>

Rosetta Stone For UNIX

<http://bhami.com/rosetta.html>

Basic UNIX/Linux Tutorial:

<http://www.ee.surrey.ac.uk/Teaching/Unix/>

SysAdmin Pocket Guide to Surviving UNIX

<http://www.cs.fiu.edu/~tho01/psg/psg.html>

IBM AIX:

General AIX website:

<http://www.rootvg.net/>

IBM AIX Infocenter

http://publib16.boulder.ibm.com/pseries/en_US/infocenter/base/resources.htm

SUN Solaris:

Official Sun Solaris Administrator Site:

<http://www.sun.com/bigadmin/home/index.html>

General Sun Solaris:

<http://www.adminschoice.com/>

HP-UX:

HP-UX General Reference:

<http://docs.hp.com/en/B3921-90010/index.html>

HP-UX FAQ's

<http://www.unixguide.net/hp/faq/>

AIX – HP-UX Interoperability

<http://www.freelab.net/unix/hp-ux/index.htm>