KOMUTLAR

$

%

#

username@hostname>

hostname %

whoaöam datman ls >>

date

ls

* ls –l
* ls –a
* ls –la
* ls –a; ls –l
* ls -F
* ls –al textfile1
* ls –al textfile1 textfile2
* ls –al directory

ctrl z

ctrl c

ctrl d

2. slayt

pwd

absolute path

* + /home/user1/textfile
  + ~user1/textfile
  + ~/textfile

home dizini ~

root /

relative path

* + textfile
  + cs2204/labltxt
* / – root directory
* /bin – standard commands and utilities; executables
* /dev – block and character device directory
* /etc – host-specific configuration; host services
* /home – users’ home directories
* /lib – library directory for various languages
* /sbin – system commands and utilities (needed to boot)
* /tmp – temporary files
* /usr – user utilities and applications; /usr/local/
* /var – system files that vary (logs, spools, email)

cd

dosya tipleri

-

d directory

l link

b blok

c karakter

* touch <file>
  + create a new file or change last modified date
* mv <file1> <file2>
  + Rename file1 as file2
* mv <file1> <dir>
  + move file1 into the dir directory
* mv <file1> <dir/file2>
  + move file1 into dir and rename as file2
* cp <file1> [<file2>|<dir>|<dir/file2>]
  + copy file with new name into directory, or both
* rm [-i] <file(s)>
  + remove file or list of files
* mkdir <directory\_name>
  + create a subdirectory of the current directory
* rmdir <directory\_name>
  + remove directory
  + only works for empty directories
* rm –r <directory\_name>
  + remove directory and all of its contents, including subdirectories, recursively (-r)
* chmod <mode> <file(s)>
* ln –s <existing\_file> <link\_name>
  + creates a symbolic link (-s)
  + *link\_name* is a pointer to *existing file*, which may be in another directory or even on another physical machine
  + omit –s to create a hard link – must be in same physical partition of same device; *link\_name* is another name for *existing\_file*

owner

root

group

touch

cat

less / more

\*

?

[]

man

apropos

locate

disk based

ufs

hsfs

pcfs

cachefs

distributed file

nfs

rsfs

autofs

pseudo file

tmpfs

specfs

lofs

tfs

procfs

fdfs

namefs

fifos

swapfs

3. slayt text edit

cp

mv

rm

ln

cat lesss

files

vi

emacs

pico

ssh

komut mod

* + Cursor movement

h

j

k

l

w

b

n

ctrl f

ctrl b

:n

[[

]]

0

$

* + Editing

u

x

dd

dw

rx

yy

p

j

* + File operations

ZZ

:w

:w file name

:q

:q!

:e

:n

* + Search

/kelime

?kelime

n

N

% ( [ {

* + Entering insert mode

i

l

a

A

o

O

cw

C

insert mode

4. slayt I/o

stdin

<

<<

stdout

>

>>

stderr

filters

wc

grep

grep <pattern> <filename>

sort

sort -r : reverse normal order of sorting

sort -n : sort in numeric order

sort +2n : sort items in the second column

cut

cut -c1-5: select the first 5 characters of each line

cut -c1,5: select the first and fifth chars of each line

cut -d: -f1,5 /etc/passwd : map user IDs to names

head

head -n <filename>

tail

tail -n <filename> : the last n lines

tail +n <filename> : lines after the n*th* line

*diff <file1> <file2>*

od

ls -lt

*crypt* – encode or decode a file

e.g. crypt key < clear.file > encrypted.file

pipe |

ls –la | less

ls –al | wc

ls-al | sort +4r

cat file | wc

man bash | grep "history“

ps aux | grep user1 | wc –l

who | sort > current\_users

&

talk

write

ftp

telnet

ssh

lynx

ps

top

kill

time

5. slayt

grep

?

\*

+

.

grep -E = egrep

egrep

eprep -i

eprep -v

egrep -n

.

\*

+

?

|

^

$

\

[]

()

{}

vi/emacs

ex

sed

awk

perl