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| Unix-Commands |
|  | Learning Unix Commands |
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|  | Users communicate with the kernel through a program known as the shell. The shell is a command line interpreter. |
|  | All the data of Unix is organized into files. All files are then organized into directories. |
|  | These directories are further organized into a tree-like structure called the filesystem. |
|  | useful commands |
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|  | whoami - displays logged in username. who - displays the name,date,time of logged in user. w - associate the full information regarding logged in user dir - display the contents of the directory cd - to change directory. vi <filename.format> - to create a file. cp - copy file. read name - to read any input from console. echo - to print text. |
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|  | following are some useful commands for handling file. |
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|  | 1. :w <Filename> - writes the current Vim file to disk with name FILENAME. |
|  | 2. v - to select the characters in file. |
|  | 3. :r <filename> - retrieves disk file FILENAME and puts it below the cursor position. |
|  | 4. :s/<old character>/<new character> - to substitute character for its first occurance. |
|  | 5. :s/<old character>/<new character>/g - to substitute character globally by adding g at the last of the command . |
|  | 6. %s/<old character>/<new character>/gc - to find every occurrence in the whole file,with a prompt whether to substitute |
|  | or not. |
|  | 7. CTRL+G - displays your location in the file and the file status at the bottom then press following. |
|  | gg - moves to the first line. |
|  | G - moves to last line |
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|  | 8. / followed by a phrase searches FORWARD for the phrase. |
|  | ? followed by a phrase searches BACKWARD for the phrase. |
|  | After a search type n to find the next occurrence in the same direction |
|  | or N to search in the opposite direction. |
|  | 9. CTRL-O takes you back to older positions, CTRL-I to newer positions. |
|  | 10. Typing % while the cursor is on a (,),[,],{, or } goes to its match. |
|  | 11. :<External command>! - to execute external commands. |
|  | 12 :r !dir - reads the output of the dir command and puts it below the |
|  | cursor position. |
|  | 13. ls -l - displays permission over the files. |
|  | 14. chmod - assigning/adding/removing permission on files. |
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|  | grep commands (Globally Regular Expression Print out) |
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|  | grep [option] pattern [file] |
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|  | options |
|  | -c : This prints only a count of the lines that match a pattern |
|  | -h : Display the matched lines, but do not display the filenames. |
|  | -i : Ignores, case for matching |
|  | -l : Displays list of a filenames only. |
|  | -n : Display the matched lines and their line numbers. |
|  | -v : This prints out all the lines that do not matches the pattern |
|  | -e exp : Specifies expression with this option. Can use multiple times. |
|  | -f file : Takes patterns from file, one per line. |
|  | -E : Treats pattern as an extended regular expression (ERE) |
|  | -w : Match whole word |
|  | -o : Print only the matched parts of a matching line. |
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|  | Variables |
|  | PS1 and PS2 Variables |
|  | PS1="<value>" - put anything inside this variable. |
|  | example - "[\u@\h\s]\$", "==>" |
|  | PS2="<values>" |
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|  | Enviornment Variable - start with $ sign |
|  | $HOME - Display Home Directory |
|  | $DISPLAY - Contains the identifier for the display that X11 programs should use by default. |
|  | $PATH - Displays the current path. |