Common UNIX 5VR4 Commands

man – Online UNIX manual ("man-pages"); Gives detailed instructions on all of the commands listed here and a lot more; See **man man** for more

cat filename1 > filename2 – Overwrite contents of **filename2** with **filename1**

cat filename1 » filename2 – Append contents of **filename1** to **filename2**

cd /usr – Change current directory to **/usr**

cd .. – Change current directory to previous higher directory

cd – Change to home of current userid

chgrp group1 filename1 – Change group id to group 1 for **filename1**

chgrp -R group1 * – Change group id of all files in current and subdirectories to **group 1**

chmod ugo+rwx filename1 – Add read/write/execute permission to **filename1** for user/owner, group and others (world)

chmod o x filename1 – Remove execute from others (world)

chmod 751 filename1 – Set rwx for user/owner, group and others; r=4, w=2, x=1, rwx=7 rx=5, rw=6, wx=3, none=0; see **man** pages

chown sam filename1 – Change owner of file **filename1** to **sam**

chown -R sam * – Change owner to **sam** for all files in current and subdirectories

clear – Clear the terminal screen

compress filename1 – Compress file **filename1** and replace it with **filename1.Z**; See also **uncompress**

cp filename1 filename2 – Copy file **filename1** to **filename2** destroying the contents of filename2

cp -i * /usr/local/bin – Copy all files in current directory to **/usr/local/bin** directory; Prompt before overwriting files (**i**)

cpio – Copy file archives to disk/tape; See **man** pages

crontab -e – Edit crontab file for current user

crontab -e bill – Edit crontab file for user **bill**

crontab -l – List crontab entries for current userid

csh – Start the c shell process; See **man** pages

cut -d: -f1,5 /etc/passwd – Extract the 1st and 5th fields (username & real name) from file /etc/passwd where delimiter is colon

who | cut -d" " -f1 – List login names from who command

date – Display current date string

date +%D – Display current date, MM/DD/YY format

dd – Copy file(s) to/from raw devices; See **man** pages

df – Display free disk blocks and modes on file systems.

df -k – Display free space in kilobytes for mounted file systems

echo name – Displays literal "name" on screen

echo $PATH – Displays PATH environment variable

ed/edit/ex – Alternative line editors, see **vi**

env – Displays current environment variables or allows setting

file filename1 – Determines and displays type of file for **filename1** (text, data, executable, directory, symbolic link...etc...)

find /usr/opt/bin -name "filename1*" -print – Starts searching in **/usr/opt/bin** for files starting with **filename1**; If found prints the full file names and continues searching subdirectories

find . -type f -print | xargs grep -i [PATTERN] – Recursive grep for a pattern in a file (searches through files in subdirectories)

find . ! -mtime -<days> | /usr/bin/xargs rm -rf – Finds and removes files older than <days> specified

finger sam – Displays data about user session for **sam**

ftp solar – Establishes a File Transfer Protocol session over the network between current host and a host named **sola**r; See **man** pages for additional ftp commands

grep jdoe /etc/passwd – Searches the file **/etc/passwd** searching for string **"jdoe"**; If found, displays

grep -i Sam filename1 – Search **filename1** for upper or lower case string of **Sam** and display lines found

groups sam – List groups that **sam** is a member of

head filename1 – Display first few lines of **filename1**

head -50 filename1 – Display first fifty lines of **filename1**

id – List current user id and any group ids

kill -9 1351 – Terminate process number 1351

ksh – Start Korn Shell command interpreter; See **man** pages; Preferred shell for most users

ln -s filename1 /usr/opt/filename2 – Create a symbolic link named **/usr/opt/filename2** that points to **filename1**; See **man** pages

lp -d lp1 filename1 – Print **filename1** on destination printer **lp1**

lpstat -d – Displays name of default printer, if any

lpstat -a – Lists printers accepting print requests

lpstat -s – Displays most everything regarding printing

lpstat -u sam – Displays status of **sam**'s print jobs

ls -al – Displays all files in wide listing

ls -al *.doc – Displays files ending with **.doc**

ls -al /bin/k* – Displays files starting with **k** in **/bin** directory

mail sam – Starts mail message to **sam**

mailx sam – Nicer looking mail utility

mkdir -p /usr/opt/dirx – Creates **dirx** below **/usr/opt**

make – Code compilation utility

mkdir dirx – Creates directory **dirx**

more filename1 – Displays single pages from **filename1** pausing after each page; Many options; See **man** pages

mv filename1 /usr/opt/ – Moves **filename1** to directory **/usr/opt**; Unlike the **cp** (copy) command, **mv** removes file from origin

netstat -i – Show the TCP/IP network interfaces

netstat -r – Show network route table

netstat -rn – Displays routing information but bypasses hostname lookup

netstat -a | more – Show the state of all sockets

newgrp group1 – Changes current group to group 1

news – Displays unread files from /usr/news or /var/news

nice/renice – Adjusts process' execution priority

passwd – Allows changing your login password

ps – Lists all of current user's live processes

ps -ef – List all users processes that are executing

pwd – Displays current working directory you are in

rcp filename1 hostb:/usr/local/bin – Copies **filename1** from current host system to **hostb**, and places it in the **/usr/local/bin** directory; The .rhosts or hosts.equiv files must be setup to allow action

rksh – Starts restricted Korn Shell session

rlogin hostb – Logs into remote host name **hostb**

rm filename1 – Deletes **filename1** from the disk without recourse

rm -i filename1 – Deletes **filename1** after prompting for verification

rmdir dirx – Deletes directory **dirx**

rmdir -r dirx – Deletes directory and all contents

rsh – Restricted version of Bourne Shell for security

sar – System Activity Reporter

sh – Bourne Shell command interpreter; Alternative to Korn Shell and C shell but is the default on most systems; Older version that is losing popularity

sleep 3 – Pauses for 3 seconds and continues

stty sane – Attempts to restore terminal settings after they are hosed; Use CTRL-J with this command

stty erase ^H – Use to reset backspace/delete; **^H** is the key you may want to use for backspace/delete; Typically the backspace key itself

su sam – Log on as user **sam**

su - sam – Log on as **sam**, and execute his profile too

tail filename1 – Display last few lines of **filename1**

tail -50 filename1 – Display last fifty lines of **filename1**

tail -f – Continually reads updating file; Great for monitoring a log file while being written

tar -cvf /dev/rmt/0c /usr/bin/* – Tape archive utility; Copies all files in **/usr/bin** directory to tape device **/dev/rmt/**

tar -xvf /dev/rmt/0 /usr/bin/ – Extracts all files from tape device **/dev/rmt/0** and writes them to **/usr/bin/**

tar -tvf /dev/rmt/0c – Read tape on device /dev/rmt/0c and lists contents in verbose mode

tee – Used in scripts to split output to two outputs. Usually used with a pipe command (|)

tee -a /tmp/filename1 – Append the output to **filename1** without overwriting its original content

telnet hostb – Create a remote terminal on **hostb**

touch filename1 – Creates an empty file named **filename1**; Changes modification time to current time if the file already exists

uname -a – Lists 0/S revision, host name, hardware

uncompress filename1 – Uncompresses file with .Z suffix, created by **compress** command previously

uptime – Displays current time, time logged-in, number of users etc

users – Displays current logged-in users in a listing

uucp – UNIX-to-UNIX copy utility; See **man** pages

view filename1 – A read only version of vi editor

w – Combination of uptime, who and ps -a commands

wall – Write to all; Allows entry of message to be sent to line 25 of all terminals; End message with a CTRL-D command

wc -l filename1 – Utility that counts the number of lines in **filename1**

wc -c filename1 – Utility that counts the number of bytes in **filename1**; **-m** provides number of characters

wc -w filename1 – Utility that counts the number of the words in **filename1**

whence filename2 – Prints path name location of executable **filename2**

which filename2 – Similar to whence command

who – Displays login name, terminal name, date, and time of login, of users currently logged in

who am i – Displays effective user id of user

who -b – Displays date/time of last reboot

who -r – Displays current system run level

Visual Editor Commands and Navigation

Cursor Movement

h,j,k,l	Move left, down, up and right
O,$	Jump to front, end of line
w	**S**kip to next word
CTRL-D	Down one page
CTRL-U	Up one page
G	Skip to end of file
1G	Skip to top of file
CTRL-R or **CTRL-L**	Refresh screen.

Searching

/ text	Search forward for text.
? text	Search backward for text.
n	Repeat search after find.

Line Numbering

CTRL-G	Display current line number.
:99	Move to line number **99**.

Inserting Text

a	Append after cursor
A	Append to end of line
i	Insert before cursor
I	Insert at beginning of line
o	Open new line below cursor
ESC	Terminate edit mode return to command mode

Changing Text

cw	Change word
cc	Change whole line
C	Change text to end of line
dd	Delete line
5dd	Delete current line and next 4
D	Delete to end of line
u	Undo last change
U	Restore current line

Moving Text

yy	Yank a copy of current line
p	Insert the previously yanked line

Saving and Exiting

ZZ	Save and exit file
:wq	Same as **ZZ**
:q!	Exit without saving
:n	Go to next file to be edited
:w filename1	Save edited file as **filename1**

Symbols

>	Redirect output
<	Redirect input
>>	Append to file
|	Pipe Output
&	Run process in background
;	Separate commands
*	Match any character(s)
?	Match a character

Common UNIX System V Commands Pocket Guide

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www.solutionbeacon.com

Contact:
solutions@solutionbeacon.com

Revision 200408