

UNIX Commands Quick List

Command	Meaning	Common flags or <arguments>
cd	change directory	.. (up one); <dirname> (down one)
ls	display directory	-l (long listing); -a (hidden files)
more	display file	<space> (page down); <return> (down one); b (back one page); q (quit)
cat	display file	
cp	copy file	<old file> <new file>
mv	change name	<old name> <new name>
rm	remove file	-i (interactive); -r (recursive - watch out!)
mkdir	create new directory	<new directory name>
rmdir	remove directory	(directory must be empty)
man	display manual page	<command>
xman	X version of man	(use only in X session, usually with &)
pwd	print working directory	
mail	email	<user id>; ? (help)
pico	simple editor	(for wimps)
vi	visual editor	(for the mighty - see vi handout)
passwd	change password	prompts for old and new passwords
logout	logout	
exit	ends process	(useful for windows)
script	starts log file	exit (ends script)
g++	gnu C++ compiler	-c (compile, no link); -o (renames output file)
make	automated compiling	-f filename (for non-makefile makefiles)
gdb	gnu debugger	use -g with g++
finger	finds user info	<user id>
history	shows recent commands	
!	repeat command	! # (# from history list); !cmd; !! (repeat last)
alias	define macro	<macro> <definition>
od	octal dump	-c (character info)
>	redirect output to file	<filename>
<	get input from file	<filename>
	pipe output to next cmd	Example: history more
set	sets shell variables	Example: set term=vt100
echo	display shell variables	Example: echo \$term
sftp	file transfer program	get (from distant machine); put (to distant machine); binary (set transfer to binary) Note: use FileZilla instead