

CS 3410

Intro to Unix, shell commands, etc...

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28 January 2013
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Operating systems



Unix Based

A quick survey

- A.** Pretty much new here.
- B.** Yeah, I know mv, ls, cp.
- C.** Regular user
- D.** Please, only posers use prebuilt kernels

A shell is a program that allows the user to interact with the UNIX system:

- read user's input and parses it
- evaluates special characters
- setup pipes, redirections, and background processing
- find and setup programs for execution

Runs programs, strings programs together.

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- “Hidden” files begin with “.”: `.gimp`

Commands — 1/3 (basic)

`man` (manual, get help)

`^C` (control-c, kill the current program)

`ls` (list files)

`pwd` (print working directory)

`mkdir` (make directory)

`cd` (change directory)

`rm` (remove files and directories)

`cp` (copy)

`mv` (move, same as rename)

Commands — 2/3 (basic)

`gcc, g++` (compile C/C++ programs)

`make` (execute a Makefile)

`touch` (create empty file)

`echo` (print the argument to stdout)

`cat` (conCATenate, print one or more files to stdout)

`less` (quickly view a text file)

`wc` (word count)

`grep` (search for patterns in files)

`emacs, vim` (text editors)

Commands — 3/3 (other)

`ssh` (connect to other computers)

`alias` (redefine commands)

`git` (keep track of your code over time
<http://git-scm.com/>)

`head` (print the first part of a file/stdin)

`tail` (print the last part of a file/stdin)

`for` (for loop. run something many times)

Two demos

Customizing your shell

Example: my .bashrc file:

<https://gist.github.com/4658802>

Remember your two friends:

man

Google