

A Minimal Set of unix Commands

exit Logs you off the system: ALWAYS log off before leaving!

passwd Lets you change your password. Recommended.

man *command name* Online help: explains *command name*, (like **man sort**).

ls Lists names of the files in your directory.

less *fname* Displays *fname* on screen, one page at a time. Spacebar for next page, q to quit.

lpr *fname* Prints hard copy on a laser printer. lpr stands for line printer. These physical devices no longer exist in most installations.

rm *fname* Removes *fname*, erasing it forever.

cp *fname1 fname2* Makes a copy of *fname1*. The new copy is named *fname2*.

mv *fname1 fname2* Moves (renames) *fname1*

emacs *fname* Starts the emacs text editor, editing *fname* (can be new file).

sas *fname* Executes SAS commands in the file *fname.sas*, yielding *fname.log* and (if no fatal errors) *fname.lst*.

ps Shows active processes

kill -9 # Kills process (job) number #. Sometimes you must do this when you can't log off because there are stopped jobs. Use **ps** to see the job numbers.

mail *yourname@yourisp.com* < *fname* Email a file to yourself. Very handy for getting files to your home computer for printing.

curl *URL* > *fname* A *URL* is a Web address. This command is intended to help you get a copy of the source code of Web pages. But when the web page contains just a data file, as it sometimes does in this course, this is a great way to get a copy of the data. Copy the *URL* from your browser, and then at the unix prompt, enter something like this.

```
curl http://fisher.utstat.toronto.edu/~brunner/429f07/code_n_data/drp.dat > drp.dat
```

Naturally, you'd paste in the URL rather than typing all of it.

A Few More unix Commands

mkdir *dirname* Makes a new sub-directory (like a folder) named *dirname*. You can have sub-directories within sub-directories; it's a good way to organize your work.

cp *fname dirname* Copies the file *fname* into the directory *dirname*.

cd *dirname* Short for Change Directory. Takes you to the sub-directory *dirname*.

cd .. Moves you up a directory level.

cd Moves you to your main directory from wherever you are.

ls > *fname* Sends the output of the **ls** command to the file *fname* instead of to the screen.

cat *fname* Lists the whole file on your screen, not one page at a time. It goes by very fast, but usually you can scroll back up to see the entire file, if it's not too long.

cat *fname1 fname2* > *fname3* Concatenates *fname1* and *fname2* (sticks them together) and re-directs the output to *fname3*

grep **ERROR** *cartoon1.log* Searches for the string **ERROR** in the file *cartoon1.log*. Echoes each line containing the string. Silent if **ERROR** does not occur. Case sensitive.

alias **chk** "**grep ERROR *.log ; grep WARN *.log**" Makes a new command called **chk**. It checks for the string **ERROR** and the string **WARN** in any log file.

cal Displays a calendar for this month

cal 1 3002 Displays a calendar for January 3002.

unset noclobber Are you tired of being asked if you really want to remove or overwrite a file?

rm *fname1 fname2* Remove both

rm -f *fname* Remove without asking for confirmation, this time only.

alias **rm** "**rm -f**" **rm** now means **rm -f**.

rm -r *dirname* Remove the directory, and everything in it recursively.

A Minimal Set of emacs Commands

- C-x C-s** Save the file. Do this often as you type!
- C-x C-c** Exit `emacs`, saving the file. Really want to? Reply y for yes or n for no.
- C-x C-w** Save the file under a new name.
- C-e** Move cursor to end of line.
- C-a** Move cursor to beginning of line.
- C-v** Forward a screen.
- ESC-v** Backward a screen.
- ESC->** Move to end of file.
- ESC-<** Move to beginning of file.
- C-k** Kill (delete) to end of line; contents are saved in the “kill” buffer.
- C-@** Set “mark”. (Now move ”point” (cursor) to other boundary of text you want to copy or cut.)
- C-w** Cuts text between point and mark, placing it in kill buffer.
- ESC-w** Copies text between point and mark, placing it in kill buffer.
- C-y** “Yank” (paste) contents of kill buffer. If several items have been deleted consecutively, (like with many C-K’s) they’re all there.
- C-x i** Insert file at cursor. EMACS will ask for file name.
- ESC-%** Search and replace. y=yes, n=no, !=yes from here on with no prompt, ESC terminates the search.
- C-x u** Undo the last command. Keep doing it to keep undoing.
- C-x g** Stop or cancel whatever is happening: Useful at times.