## **Review of Module 2**

- > Shells
  - /bin/bash
  - /bin/tcsh
- ➤ Absolute Paths
  - Begin with a slash /
- ➤ Present working directory
  - pwd
  - cd /somewhere
    - cd Returns to home directory.
    - cd To previous directory.
- ➤ Making and Deleting Directories
  - mkdir some\_directory
  - rmdir empty\_directory
  - rm -r non\_empty\_directory
- ➤ Relative Paths
  - Do not begin with a slash
  - Usually with respect to the present working directory.
- ➤ Dot files and Directories
  - .. Parent of present directory.
  - . Present directory

- Other files and directory names can begin with a period .
  - By default ls and lc do not show them.
  - Nothing else about them is special.
  - Often used for configuration
- > Specifying the home directory
  - ~
  - For user alice, ~alice is her home directory.
- > Specifying multiple files.
  - rm file1 file2
  - Files with spaces, asterisks \* or tildes ~
    should be surrounded with apostrophes: cat
    '\* some file \*'

## ➤ Wildcards

- The shell expands an asterisk \* into all files and directories in the present directory.
- ➤ Looking at Files
  - With an editor
  - head some file
  - tail some\_file
  - more some file
  - less some\_file
  - grep 'somestring' some file
- **>** Documentation

- man [section] program name
- man -k keyword Search for keywords

## **≻**Plumbing

- Most utilities output to "stdout".
- If not given a filename, most utilities read "stdin".
- Direct the stdout from prog1 to stdin of prog2 with: prog1 | prog2
- Direct stdout to a file: prog1 > file
- Read stdin from a file: prog2 < file

## ➤ Command options:

- These are equivalent:
  - who -i -H
  - who -H -i
  - who -iH
  - who -Hi
- Some options require further arguments;
  - last -n 10
  - last -n10
- These are equivalent:
  - last -R -n 10
  - last -Rn 10
  - last -Rn10
  - last -n 10 -R

- last -n10 -R
- Long option names:
  - Begin with double hyphens:
    - date --version
  - Arguments follow an equal sign:
    - date --date='2 days ago'