

useful UNIX commands for CIS 180 - Intro to PHP

- * **remember:** UNIX is CASE-SENSITIVE! (So is PHP, although HTML is NOT...)
- * once you have logged on to sorrel or redwood, here is a collection of UNIX commands that you might find useful in CIS 180 - Intro to PHP:

help-related commands

- man** *desired_command* print the UNIX manual page for *desired_command*, if it exists.
- apropos** *string* print names of UNIX commands followed by 1-line descriptions whose 1-line descriptions contain *string* within them.

directory-related commands

- cd**, **cd** *dirname* change directory command; make the current working directory *dirname*, or make the home directory the current working directory if no directory name is given
- .** a nickname for the current directory
- ..** a nickname for the parent of the current directory
- ~username** a nickname for *username*'s home directory
- ~** a nickname for the current user's home directory
- pwd** gives the name of the current (present) working directory
- mkdir** *dirname* make a new directory named *dirname* in/under the current working directory
- rmdir** *dirname* remove the directory *dirname* (note that it must be empty for this to work)
- ls** list the contents of the current working directory
- ls -l** ...in "long" format, which includes file permissions
- ls -ld** ...including permissions and information for subdirectories, instead of their contents
- ls** *dirname* list the contents of directory *dirname*
- chmod 755** *dirname* make directory *dirname* world-readable and world-executable
THIS is what you need for public_html on sorrel, and for any subdirectory of public_html containing web pages you would like to be visible from a browser
- chmod 700** *dirname* protect directory *dirname* --- only YOU can read, write, or execute its contents.

file-related commands

- cp** *filename newfilename* creates a copy of the file *filename* with the name *newfilename*
- cp** *f1 f2 f3 f4 ... dirname* creates copy of files *f1 f2 f3 f4 ...* (all that you care to list) in the directory *dirname*
- mv** *filename newfilename* change the name of the file *filename* to the name *newfilename*
- mv** *f1 f2 f3 f4 ... dirname* move files *f1 f2 f3 f4 ...* (all that you care to list) to the directory *dirname*
- rm** *filename* remove the file *filename*
- chmod 644** *filename* make file *filename* world-readable
THIS is what you need for an html file within public_html or within a subdirectory of public_html, so that it can be visible from a browser
- chmod 600** *filename* protect file *filename* ---only YOU can read or write it.
- more** *filename* look at the contents of file *filename* on-screen, one screen at a time
- cat** *filename* look at the contents of file *filename* on-screen, all at once

pico *filename* edit file *filename*
vi *filename*
emacs *filename*

other commands and etc.

***** wildcard character that matches **any** 0 or more characters.
example: **ha*s** matches **has**, **ha3s**, **haaaaaaaaaas**, etc.

? wildcard character that matches **any** single character
example: **ha?s** matches **hams**, **ha3s** but does NOT match **has**, **haas**

ESC key in several UNIX shells (including the default you get on sorrel),
typing the tab key after you have started typing a file name will cause
the shell to try to **complete** (fill in) the file name you have started typing, if it
can. This is called **filename completion**.

grep *pattern* * look for files in the current working directory that contain **inside** of them
the pattern or letters *pattern*

diff *file1 file2* compare the contents of *file1* and *file2*, and show any differences. If the
two files are identical, nothing is returned.

history show a list of the most recently-done commands in this UNIX session
!! redo the last UNIX command done
!com redo the most recent UNIX command done starting with the letters *com*
!-x redo the UNIX command done *x* UNIX commands ago
!x redo the UNIX command numbered *x* in the history list
up-arrow key (the key, you don't type this verbatim!) lets you scroll through the commands
in the history list (in several UNIX shells, including the cs-server default).

quota (note: this command is useful for axe, redwood, and sorrel --- it is not available on
cs-server.) lets you know how much of your disk space quota you are using --- the
second column, **blocks**, shows how much you are currently using, and the third
column, **quota**, shows how much you are permitted to use.