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# ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ В

# Шпаргалка по командам Unix

<u>Command</u>	<u>Example</u>	<u>Description</u>	
login	login hp001	login into machine named hp001	<b>Logging In and Out</b>
logout	logout	Log the user off	
exit	exit	Same as logging out	
<hr/>			<b>Work Session</b>
man	man pwd	Online help, display manual page containing information about command "pwd"	
xman	xman &	Online help display program for X Window System. Has nifty features for browsing, searching . Has its own help section describing its use.	
history	history	Display previous commands	
!!	!!	Repeat previous command	
	!n	Repeat line #n of history list	
	!str	Repeat command containing "str"	
ps	ps	Display information about currently running processes	
pwd	pwd	Print current or working directory	
<hr/>			<b>Files and Directories</b>
ls	ls	List directory contents	

# Шпаргалка по командам Unix (продолжение)

	<code>ls -l</code>	"Long" directory listing, shows permissions, creation dates, file sizes.
	<code>ls -a</code>	"Hidden" directory listing, shows all file names, including "." files.
<code>cd</code>	<code>cd mysubdir</code>	Change working directory to "mysubdir"
	<code>cd</code>	Return to login ("home") directory
	<code>cd ..</code>	Go up one directory level
<code>cat</code>	<code>cat myfile</code>	List the contents of text file "myfile"
<code>more</code>	<code>more myfile</code>	List the contents of text file "myfile" one screenful at a time. Space bar scrolls up one screen
<code>mkdir</code>	<code>mkdir sub</code>	Create directory called "sub"
<code>cp</code>	<code>cp file1 file2</code>	Copy file1 into file2
<code>mv</code>	<code>mv file1 file2</code>	Rename (move) file1 to file2
<code>rm</code>	<code>rm myfile</code>	Remove (delete) file "myfile"
<code>rm</code>	<code>rm -i myfile</code>	Remove (delete) and confirm removal of file "myfile"
<code>rmdir</code>	<code>rmdir sub</code>	Remove (delete) empty directory named "sub"
<code>grep</code>	<code>grep &lt;string&gt; &lt;file&gt;</code>	Search <file> for <string> and print that line
<code>lp</code>	<code>lp -d &lt;dest&gt; file</code>	Print file on printer <dest>
<code>lpstat</code>	<code>lpstat</code>	Shows status of print jobs
	<code>lpstat -d</code>	Shows system default printer
<code>alias</code>	<code>alias lal 'ls -al'</code>	Creates a new command called lal that performs the same task as the command ls -al

# Шпаргалка по командам Unix (продолжение)

<code>env</code>	<code>env</code>	Shows system environment variables
<code>setenv</code>	<code>setenv TMP /tmp</code>	Sets environment variable TMP equal to directory path /tmp
<code>date</code>	<code>date</code>	Shows time and date
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<code>*</code>	<code>ls patran*</code>	Can be used as a wild card character. Lists all files beginning with patran
<code> </code>	<code>ps -ef   grep user</code>	<code> </code> or commonly known as "pipe", combines functions. In this usage it would look for all processes that exist with name user
	<code>ls -al   more</code>	Displays a long listing of the working directory one page at a time.
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<code>subdirectory/filename</code>		Defining relative path to a specific file on a given machine. This assumes subdirectory exists in current directory.
<code>/directory/subdirectory/filename</code>		Defining absolute path to a specific file on a given machine.
<code>~</code>	<code>cp file1 ~/.</code>	Represents the path to your home directory. Copies file1 to user's home directory
<code>..</code>	<code>cd ..</code>	One directory level up. This example shifts the default directory location one level up.
<code>.</code>	<code>cp subdir/file1 .</code>	Local directory. This example copies file1 to the local directory

## Wildcards and Other

## Directory Syntax