

## The following is a list of useful UNIX commands:

**Directories:** like folders, are used to group files together in a hierarchical structure

`cd directory path` - to change directories Example: `cd /home/geofluids/tgreen`

`cd directory name` - to switch to a subdirectory (of the current directory) Example: `cd myfiles`

`cd ..` - to move up one level in the current directory

`cd /` - to move to the root directory

`cd` - to return to your hom directory

`mkdir directory name` - make a new directory Example: `mkdir newfile`

`pwd` --- tells you where you currently are by printing the current working directory on the screen

`rmdir directory name` - to remove a directory Example: `rmdir oldfile`

### Files

`ls` - to list files in current directory

`ls -lag` - lists files with file permissiong, owners, and sizes of all files

`ls -a` - lists all files, including the ones whose filenames begin in a dot

`chmod` - This command changes the permission information associated with a file. Every file (including directories, which Unix treats as files) on a Unix system is stored with records indicating who has permission to read, write, or execute the file, abbreviated as r, w, and x. These permissions are broken down for three categories of user: first, the owner of the file; second, a group with which both the user and the file may be associated; and third, all other users. These categories are abbreviated as u for owner (or user), g for group, and o for other.

### Permissions

u - User who owns the file.

g - Group that owns the file.

o - Other.

a - All.

r - Read the file.

w - Write or edit the file.

x - Execute or run the file as a program.

## Numeric Permissions:

CHMOD can also be attributed by using Numeric Permissions:

- 400 read by owner
- 040 read by group
- 004 read by anybody (other)
- 200 write by owner
- 020 write by group
- 002 write by anybody
- 100 execute by owner
- 010 execute by group
- 001 execute by anybody
- 777 owner full permissions, group full permissions, anybody full permission

Example: `chmod 644 myfile.htm` (This gives the file read/write by the owner and only read by everyone else (-rw-r--r--))

Note: Be careful with the `chmod` command. If you tamper with the directory permissions of your home directory, for example, you could lock yourself out or allow others unrestricted access to your account and its contents.

`cp filename filename2` - to copy a file into the same directory, but call it something different

`mv filename directory path` - to move a file from one directory into another

`rm filename` - to remove a file

## Other

`lpstat printer` - lists the active print jobs on a printer

`cancel printer-print job` - cancels the active print job on a printer

`uname -a` - to see the computer and software version you are running

`ping computername` - to see if a computer is up and running

`who` - to see who is running on the computer that you are logged into

nice -jobname - lowers the priority of a job (# ranges from 1-19; 1=high priority)

top - to list the active processes on the machine you are logged into and get a process id

kill -9 process id - to kill a process

ps -ef | grep keyword - lists the status of the keyword

ie. ps -ef | grep netscape - lists any netsape processes running on that machine, and the process id

df -k - lists disk usage output (size available, size used, capacity %) of the machines on the network

df -k | grep d3 - lists only the disk usage output for /shannon/d3 (must be logged into shannon)

when typing in a filename or directory path type the "Esc" key for automatic path or filename completion

xwd |xpr ps |lpr -Pprintername - screen capture and print the output to a printer

To make a snapshot of a window:

cd into specific directory

type: import new\_image.jpg (you can call it anything you want, just have the .jpg extension)

your cursor will turn into a "+", click on the window you want to snap shot

the file will be called new\_image.jpg and will be in the directory where you're located