Environment Control

Command	Description
cd *d*	*Change to directory d*
mkdir *d*	*Create new directory d*
rmdir *d*	*Remove directory d*
mv *f1 [f2...] d*	*Move file f to directory d*
mv *d1 d2*	*Rename directory d1 as d2*
passwd	*Change password*
alias *name1 name2*	*Create command alias*
unalias *name1*	*Remove command alias name1*
rlogin *nd*	*Login to remote node*
logout	*End terminal session*
setenv *name v*	*Set env var to value v*
unsetenv *name1 name2...]*	*remove environment variable*

Output, Communication, & Help

Command	Description
lpr -P *printer f*	*Output file f to line printer*
script *[f]*	*Save terminal session to f*
exit	*Stop saving terminal*
session	
mail *username*	*Send mail to user*
biff *[y/n]*	*Instant notification of mail*
man *name*	*UNIX manual entry for*
name	
learn	*Online tutorial*

Process Control

Command	Description
Ctrl/c *	*Interrupt processes*
Ctrl/s *	*Stop screen scrolling*
Ctrl/q *	*Resume screen output*
sleep *n*	*Sleep for n seconds*
jobs	*Print list of jobs*
kill [%n]	*Kill job n*
ps	*Print process status stats*
kill -9 *n*	*Remove process n*
Ctrl/z *	*Suspend current process*
stop *%n*	*Suspend background job n*
command&	*Run command in background*
bg [%*n*]	*Resume background job n*
fg [%*n*]	*Resume foreground job n*
exit	*Exit from shell*

Environment Status

Command	Description
ls *[d] [f...]*	*List files in directory*
ls *-l [f...]*	*List files in detail*
alias *[name]*	*Display command aliases*
printenv *[name]*	*Print environment values*
quota	*Display disk quota*
date	*Print date & time*
who	*List logged in users*
whoami	*Display current user*
finger *[username]*	*Output user information*
chfn	*Change finger information*
pwd	*Print working directory*
history	*Display recent commands*
! n	*Submit recent command n*

File Manipulation

Command	Description
vi *[f]*	*Vi fullscreen editor*
emacs *[f]*	*Emacs fullscreen editor*
ed *[f]*	*Text editor*
wc *f*	*Line, word, & char count*
cat *f*	*List contents of file*
more *f*	*List file contents by screen*
cat *f1 f2 > f3*	*Concatenates f1 & f2 into f3*
chmod *mode f*	*Change protection mode of f*
cmp *f1 f2*	*Compare two files*
cp *f1 f2*	*Copy file f1 into f2*
sort *f*	*Alphabetically sort f*
split *[-n] f*	*Split f into n-line pieces*
mv *f1 f2*	*Rename file f1 as f2*
rm *f*	*Delete (remove) file f*
grep *'ptn' f*	*Outputs lines that match ptn*
diff *f1 f2*	*Lists file differences*
head *f*	*Output beginning of f*
tail *f*	*Output end of f*

Compiler

Command	Description
cc *[-o f1] f2*	*C compiler*
lint *f*	*Check C code for errors*
f77 *[-o f1] f2*	*Fortran77 compiler*
pc *[-o f1] f2*	*Pascal compiler*

Press RETURN at the end of each command, except those marked by an asterisk (*).

Working with NFS files

Files saved on the UITS central Unix computers Chrome, Cobalt, Zinc, Steel, EZinfo, and STARRS/SP are stored on the Network File Server (NFS). That means that your files are really on one disk, in directories named for the central Unix hosts on which you have accounts.

No matter which of these computers you are logged into, you can get to your files on any of the others. Here are the commands to use to get to any system directory from any other system:

cd /N/u/*username*/Chrome/
cd /N/u/*username*/Cobalt/
cd /N/u/*username*/Zinc/
cd /N/u/*username*/Steel/
cd /N/u/*username*/Ezinfo/
cd /n/u/*username*/SP/

Be sure you use the capitalization just as you see above, and substitute your own username for *username*.

For example, if Jessica Rabbit is logged into her account on Steel, and wants to get a file on her EZinfo account, she would enter:

cd /N/u/jrabbit/Ezinfo/

Now when she lists her files, she'll see her EZinfo files, even though she's actually logged into Steel.

You can use the ordinary Unix commands to move files, copy files, or make symbolic links between files. For example, if John Doe wanted to move "file1" from his Steel directory to his EZinfo directory, he would enter:

mv -i /N/u/jdoe/Steel/file1 /N/u/jdoe/Ezinfo/

This shared file system means that you can access, for example, your Chrome files even when you are logged into Cobalt, and vice versa. However, if you are logged into Chrome, you can only use the software installed on Chrome —only users' directories are linked together, not system directories.

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Unix commands reference card

Abbreviations used in this pamphlet

Ctrl/x	hold down control key and press x
d	directory
env	environment
f	filename
n	number
nd	computer node
var	variable
[y/n]	yes or no
[]	optional arg
...	list

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