Some Useful UNIX Commands

The following commands need to be typed in a terminal. Login to your home directory using your username and password. Then open a terminal.

Creating/editing C program

1. gedit foo.c &   (Open a new/existing file "foo.c". Type/edit the C program and save it.)

Compiling, linking and running C program

1. gcc -o fobj foo.c   (Compile the C program written in "foo.c" and produce an
                            executable file "fobj")

2. gcc -o fobj foo.c -lm   (Compile the C program written in "foo.c", link
                               with the Math library and produce an executable file "fobj")

3. ./fobj   (Run the executable file "fobj")

4. gcc foo.c   (Compile the C program written in "foo.c" and produce an
                      executable file "a.out")

File manipulation commands

1. cp foo1 foo2   (Copy file "foo1" to file "foo2")
2. cp -i foo1 foo2   (Copy file "foo1" to file "foo2" but interactive)
3. mv foo1 foo2   (Move file "foo1" to file "foo2")
4. mv -i foo1 foo2   (Move file "foo1" to file "foo2" but interactive)
5. rm foo   (Remove file "foo")
6. rm -i foo   (Remove file "foo" but interactive)
7. more foo   (Print file "foo" to the screen but pauses when the screen is full)

Directory manipulation commands

1. ls   (List the contents of the current directory)
2. ls -l   (List the contents of the current directory in details)
3. pwd   (Print the name of the current directory)
4. cd doo   (Stands for change directory. Here change to directory "doo")
5. cd ..   (Move up one level in the directory hierarchy)
6. cd   (Change from current directory to the home directory)
7. mkdir doo   (Create a new, empty directory named "doo" if that does not exist)
8. rmdir doo   (Remove directory "doo". It must be empty before it can be removed)