CSE 384 LECTURES YUZHE (RICHARD) TANG

LECTURE 1: FILES

REFERENCES FOR BASH

- "Basic UNIX commands" [link]
- "Bash Guide for Beginners" [link]
- "Advanced Bash-Scripting Guide" [link]

GETTING STARTED

Access Shell terminal in your computer

- Option 1: Web terminal
 - [http://www.webminal.org/terminal/]
- Option 2: Setting up Ubuntu through VirtualBox
 - TA will talk about this.

DIRECTORIES (1)

- List files and directories: ls
 - ls ~: list files in home directory
 - ls .,ls:current directory
 - ls /:root directory
 - Is _al: list all files in "long" format

DIRECTORIES (2)

- Enter a directory: cd
 - cd ..:go to parent directory
 - cd, cd ~: home directory
 - d /:root directory

DIRECTORIES (3)

- Print the current pathname: pwd
- Create a directory: mkdir
 - mkdir dir_a

FILE MANAGEMENT

- Create a file: touch
 - touch file_a
- Move a file (change file name): mv
 - mv file_a file_b
- Copy a file: cp
 - cp file_a file_b
- Remove a file: rm
 - rm file_a

FILE MANAGEMENT (2)

- Read a file: cat, more
 - cat file_a
 - more file_a:useqtoquit, / to search
- Write a file: echo >>
 - echo "Alice Bob" >> file_a
 - echo "Alice" >> file_b, echo "Alice" >> file_c
- Show the number of lines/words/chars a file: wc
 - wc file_a

EXERCISE 1.1

- 1. Run command ls –a /. Copy and paste (C&P) the printout on BB.
- 2. Run command cat file_b. C&P printout on BB.
- 3. Create a directory dir_b under dir_a and enter it. C&P the commands on BB.
- 4. Create a text file named file_d.txt and put there the following string: Charlie is a student. Run cat file_d.txt.
 - C&P the list of commands and their printout on BB