

## Helpful Unix Terminal Commands

### Conventions Used

**Boldface** is what you type at the command line.  
**command** is the name of the command.

(If you know a command and doesn't know how to use it, type `man name_of_command`. The man page will tell you all you need to know about using the command)

### Make/List/Remove/Rename Directory

- Make directory (`mkdir directory_name`)
- Change Directory/Folder (`cd directory_name`)
- List contents of directory (`ls`)
- Remove directory (`rmdir directory_name`)
- Rename directory (`mv directory_name_old directory_name_new`)

#### Example:

Make a directory called mydoc	<b>mkdir mydoc</b>
Enter directory mydoc	<b>cd mydoc</b>
To list contents of directory (if you are in mydoc)	<b>ls</b>
To list contents of directory	<b>ls mydoc</b>
To return to home <sup>1</sup>	<b>cd ..</b>
To return to home from any directory	<b>cd</b>
To remove mydoc	<b>rmdir mydoc</b>
To rename a directory	<b>mv mydoc mydoc-new</b>

### Print Working Directory

- Display current working directory ( `pwd` )

#### Example:

Show current working directory	<b>pwd</b>
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### Create/Copy/List/Rename/Remove File

- Create a file (`emacs filename`) -- more on this in another document!  
(many ways of doing this, pick your favorite editor!, we will use emacs here)
- Copy a file (`cp filename_source filename_destination`)
- List a file (`ls filename`)
- Rename a file (`mv filename_old filename_new`)
- Remove a file (`rm filename`)

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1. Assuming you are in directory mydoc. You can also use this command to go up one directory level.

*Example:*

Create a file  
Copy a file  
List a file  
Rename a file  
Remove/Delete a file

**emacs test.cpp** (save: ctrl-x-s, exit: ctrl-x-c)  
**cp test.cpp new.cpp**  
**ls test.cpp**  
**mv new.cpp new2.cpp**  
**rm test.cpp**

### **Compile/Execute**

- Compile a file (CC -o filename filename.cpp)
- Execute (filename)

*Example:*

Compile a file  
Execute

**CC hello\_world.cpp -o hello\_world**  
**hello\_world** (observe the output)

### **Shortcuts**

Well, the followings are not shortcuts to get your programming assignments completed. However, some of these can help to make 'life' much easier!

- List the commands that you have used (history)
- Re-execute the last command (!!)

*Example:*

List the command history  
Pick a command to re-execute  
Re-execute the last command  
Repeat Compilation

**history**  
**!#** (# obtain from history list)  
**!!**  
**!CC**

### **THINGS NOT TO DO:**

**rm \*.\* --** This is an industrial strength command. It has the capability to remove all the files in the directory the command is executed. So, don't use it. Otherwise, you will remember it for at least the rest of the semester - usually for the rest of your life.

**Things that you should/must do otherwise ... :**

- Crete a new directory for each lab assignment.**
- Comment your code.**
- Indent**
- Header banner**

#### d. An Example

The diagram illustrates C++ code with four annotations: **Header Banner**, **Indentation**, **Comment**, and **Block Alignment**. Arrows point from these labels to specific parts of the code.

```
/* **** */
/* Name :                               */
/* Section:                             */
/* Date:                                */
/* Title:                               */
/*                                     */
/* Comments explaining the function of the program */
/* **** */
#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

int main( )
{
    int side; // one side of a square

    // Print a message to screen
    cout << "Input side of a square in inches";

    // Get a value from keyboard
    cin >> side;

    // determine if the value is greater than 0
    if (side > 0)
    {
        cout << "The area is " << side*side << "sq. in " << endl;
    }
    else
    {
        cout << "Error in input " << endl;
    }
    return 0;
}
```

**Header Banner**: Points to the multi-line comment block at the top of the program.

**Indentation**: Points to the indentation of the `int side;` line.

**Comment**: Points to the inline comment `// one side of a square`.

**Block Alignment**: Points to the alignment of the `cout << "Error in input " << endl;` line within the `else` block.

## **f. Remote access**

To telnet to Ray to do your work, there are 2 options.

**1.** If you live on campus, you can telnet by typing in a DOS window:

**telnet ray.eng.uah.edu** or **telnet ebs330.eng.uah.edu**

Note: telnet is not secured. The second option will allow you to access the server from anywhere through a secure shell.

**2.** If you live off campus, you need PuTTY.

Download PuTTY(~300 KB). You can find PuTTY on the net by entering the word PuTTY in any search engine. This program is freeware. After downloading PuTTY, click on the PuTTY icon. You get the PuTTY configuration. In the **Host Name type: ray.eng.uah.edu** , click on the "ssh" button, and finally click the open button.

- If you have a secured shell program besides PuTTY, you can use it instead. telnet will not work off campus.
- To edit a file type **pico** in PuTTY's terminal window.