

The bare minum to know for a shell user

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Note: Please send your feedback.

write and wall

```
write username  
some text  
^D  
  
wall < message_file  
  
mesg off  
mesg on
```

```
write (1)          - send a message to another user  
wall (1)           - write a message to users  
mesg (1)           - control write access to your terminal
```

File System Commands

```
cd      Change the shell working directory.  
pwd (1) - print name of current/working directory  
mkdir (1) - make directories  
rmdir (1) - remove empty directories  
ls (1) - list directory contents
```

User and Permissions Commands

```
adduser (8) - add a user or group to the system  
addgroup (8) - add a user or group to the system  
usermod (8) - modify a user account  
chown (1) - change file owner and group  
chmod (1) - change file mode bits  
chattr (1) - change file attributes on a Linux file system  
stat (1) - display file or file system status
```

More on filesystem

```
rm (1)          - remove files or directories
cp (1)          - copy files and directories
mv (1)          - move (rename) files
ln (1)          - make links between files
more (1)        - file perusal filter for crt viewing
less (1)        - opposite of more
df (1)          - report file system disk space usage
du (1)          - estimate file space usage
```

Homework

1. Read more about Environment Variables from “The Art of Unix Programming”:

<http://www.catb.org/~esr/writings/taoup/html/ch10s04.html>

2. Create a directory. Create some files inside the directory using various methods:

1. Using `echo` and output redirection
2. Using `cat` and output redirection
3. Using `cat` and output redirection to emulate `cp`.

4. Using a CLI editor (try one from the following list: `nano`, `mcedit`, `vi(m)`) or search yourself:

```
debtags search 'works-with::text && use::editing && interface::text-mode && ! interface::x11'
```

3. Create a file with the name of the current logged user.
4. Create a file with the name of the current logged user that contains the current working directory.
5. (Optional) Read, for fun and profit, The chapter 2 of “The UNIX-HATERS Handbook”: “Welcome, New User!” and try yourself the command line examples.

BIG WARNING: create a new user, and login using this newly created user if you want to try commands like `rm` and keep your data safe.

You can download a copy form:

<http://www.cs.washington.edu/homes/weise/uhh-download.html>

6. (Optional) Read more about Command-Line Options from “The Art of Unix Programming”:

<http://www.catb.org/~esr/writings/taoup/html/ch10s05.html>

Process Commands

```
ps (1)          - report a snapshot of the current processes.
nice (1)         - run a program with modified scheduling priority
renice (1)       - alter priority of running processes
kill (1)         - send a signal to a process
jobs            Display status of jobs.
fg             Move job to the foreground.
bg             Move jobs to the background.
&             nothing appropriate.
^Z            nothing appropriate.
```