

Basic Unix Commands

Here are some of the Unix commands you may use for maintaining web pages and working in your account.

cd	Change to your home directory.
cd ..	Change directory to the previous one.
cd <i>dir</i>	Change to the directory named <i>dir</i> .
cp <i>oldname newname</i>	Copy; similar to move (mv) but the original file or directory remains intact.
cp -r <i>olddir newdir</i>	Copy <i>olddir</i> to <i>newdir</i> including all subdirectories.
du -k	Reports disk usage, summarized by directory. Switches: -k displays the size in kilobytes. -s summary of current directory and subdirectory usage.
logout	Quit Unix; logout of your account.
ls	Lists the contents of the current directory. Switches: -a List all entries. -l List in long format.
man <i>command</i>	Displays the manual page for <i>command</i> .
man -k <i>keyword</i>	Lists all the manual pages which have <i>keyword</i> in their description.
mkdir <i>dir</i>	Make (create) a new directory named <i>dir</i> .
more <i>filename</i>	Type <i>filename</i> to the screen one page at a time; press the space bar to see the next page; press the “q” key to quit.
mv <i>oldname newname</i>	Move (rename) the file <i>oldname</i> to <i>newname</i> . If <i>oldname</i> is a directory, the directory and all the files within it are moved to the new location. If <i>newname</i> is a directory, then <i>oldname</i> is moved inside of <i>newname</i> . To move a file or directory in another directory to the current directory, replace <i>newname</i> with a dot (.).
passwd	Change password.
pico <i>filename</i>	Edit the file named <i>filename</i> using the editor pico ; use ctrl-x to quit.
pine	Enters your electronic mailbox (email); type q to quit.
pwd	Display present working directory.
quota -v	Shows current disk usage and limits.
rm <i>filename</i>	Remove (delete) <i>filename</i> .
rmdir <i>dir</i>	Remove (delete) a directory name <i>dir</i> . rmdir will only delete empty directories.