UNIX Quick Reference

Important: unix is case sensitive. All commands must be typed as shown (most are all lowercase).

1) Logging On:
    Telnet to sk.networkcs.com (or wherever)
    Username = (whatever it is for you)
    Password = (whatever it is for you)

2) Logging Off:
    logout

3) Changing your password:
    passwd (then follow prompts)

4) List contents of directories:
    ls (lists files in your current directory)
    ls *directoryname* (lists files in the specified **relative** directory)
    ls */directoryname* (lists files in the specified **absolute** directory)

5) Looking at files on the screen:
    cat *filename* (scrolls file to screen)
    more *filename* (displays file on screen one page at a time; use space bar to advance)
    less *filename* (like more, but has more features)

6) Copying files:
    cp *oldfile newfile* (copies oldfile to newfile; retains oldfile)
    cp *oldfile directory* (copies oldfile into specified directory)
    cp *oldfile directory/newfile* (copies oldfile into specified directory and changes name)

7) Moving files:
    mv *oldfile newfile* (renames oldfile to newfile)
    mv *oldifle directory* (moves oldfile into specified directory; original oldfile is erased)
    mv *oldfile directory/newfile* (as above, but also renames oldfile)

8) Removing files:
    rm *filename* (deletes specified file)

9) Making directories:
    mkdir *directory* (creates directory)

10) Changing working directory:

cd *directory* (moves you to specified directory)
cd (moves you to your home directory)

11) Locating yourself:
pwd (print working directory, i.e displays current location)

12) Getting on-line help:
man *command* (shows help screen for specified command, i.e. man less)