Basic Unix shell commands

Command	Mnemonic	Description
`pwd`	*print working directory*	Prints out the name of the directory you are currently "in" (you always have a current working directory)
`cd <directory>`	*change directory*	Change the current working directory to some other location. Special locations include '`.`' (meaning "here") and '`..`' (meaning the directory above here). '`cd`' with no argument changes you to your home directory.
`ls`	*list*	Prints a list of the names of all the files in the current directory. Use '`ls -l`' to include the sizes, ownership, and permissions of these files. Files whose names begin with a period are not printed unless you specify the '`-a`' option, *e.g.*, '`ls -a`' or '`ls -a -l`'
`mkdir <directory>`	*make directory*	Create a new directory with the given name (if possible).
`cp <source> <target>`	*copy*	Copy the file named `<source>` to the given `<target>` name. If `<target>` is a directory, the copy has the same name as the original. You can specify multiple source files if the target is a directory, and they will all be copied into that directory. Note that if you want to copy to the directory that you are in, you can use '`.`' as the target.
`mv <source> <target>`	*move*	Move or rename the file named `<source>` to the given `<target>` name. If the `<target>` is a directory, the file is "moved" to that new directory; otherwise, the file is renamed (and possibly also moved).
`rm <file>`	*remove*	Unlinks the given file. Files can have multiple links, and when you remove the last one, the file is deleted from the system (most files have only one link, so this is the usual behaviour).
`man <topic>`	*manual*	Look up the online manual page for the given topic (usually a command name or the name of a system configuration file).

- Many commands take arguments, including **option switches**, that change their behaviour. Command line arguments are just text, but by convention, arguments beginning with a hyphen (`-`) are usually interpreted as being options, *e.g.,*

```
ls -l               # The -l option tells ls to list additional file information
rm -f foobar        # The -f option tells rm to remove without asking
man -k socket       # The -k option tells man to find all related topics
```

The meaning of option names is command-specific. To find out what options a given command supports, use the online manual pages, *e.g.,* `man rm`.

What we think of as folders on Macintoshes or Windows are called directories. Suppose that your current

directory is ‘cs8’ and it contains a subdirectory called ‘SOE’. Assume that ‘SOE’ in turn has a subdirectory ‘src’ that contains the file ‘Picture.lhs’. You can refer to that file as ‘SOE/src/Picture.lhs’. Note the use of slashes to designate the "contained in" relationship. You can change your directory to the ‘src’ directory by saying ‘cd SOE/src’.