

Introduction to Linux, II

Introduction to Programming

EE231002

Sep. 24, 2018

--help

- `--help` explains usage of the command
 - Example, `cp --help`

```
michang -- ssh ee231002@140.114.24.31 -- 80x24
[ee231002@ws38 ~]$ cp --help
Usage: cp [OPTION]... [-T] SOURCE DEST
  or: cp [OPTION]... SOURCE... DIRECTORY
  or: cp [OPTION]... -t DIRECTORY SOURCE...
Copy SOURCE to DEST, or multiple SOURCE(s) to DIRECTORY.

Mandatory arguments to long options are mandatory for short options too.
-a, --archive                same as -dpR
--backup[=CONTROL]         make a backup of each existing destination file
-b                          like --backup but does not accept an argument
--copy-contents            copy contents of special files when recursive
-d                          same as --no-dereference --preserve=link
-f, --force                if an existing destination file cannot be
                           opened, remove it and try again
-i, --interactive           prompt before overwrite
-H                          follow command-line symbolic links
-l, --link                  link files instead of copying
-L, --dereference           always follow symbolic links
-P, --no-dereference       never follow symbolic links
-p                          same as --preserve=mode,ownership,timestamps
--preserve[=ATTR_LIST]    preserve the specified attributes (default:
                           mode,ownership,timestamps), if possible
                           additional attributes: links, all
-c                          same as --preserve=context
```

Wild Cards

- `*` is a wild card that match any character strings
 - Example
 - `rm *`
 - Remove all files in the current directory
 - `cp ~ee231002/lab01/* .`
 - Copy all files in `~ee231002/lab01` directory to the current directory
 - `ls *.c`
 - List all `.c` files in the current directory

- `ls -al`: list all files in long format
 - `-a`: list all files including hidden files (files start with `.` character)
 - `-l`: long format
 - File mode, number of links
 - Owner of the file, group of the owner
 - Size of the file in number of bytes
 - Last modification date
 - Name of the file

```
michang — ssh ee231002@140.114.24.31 — 62x11
[ee231002@ws38 lab01]$ ls -l
total 536
-rwxr-xr-x 1 ee231002 course 6996 Sep 12 19:36 a.out
-rw-r--r-- 1 ee231002 course 379 Sep 12 19:39 lab01.c
-rw-r--r-- 1 ee231002 course 31979 Sep 7 14:53 lab01.pdf
-rw-r--r-- 1 ee231002 course 200523 Sep 7 14:53 linux1.pdf
-rw-r--r-- 1 ee231002 course 367 Sep 7 19:26 test1.c
-rw-r--r-- 1 ee231002 course 283034 Sep 7 14:53 vim.pdf

[file mode] [owner] [group][size][last mod tim][ name]
[link]
```

File Modes

- File mode consists of 10 characters
 - The first character is the entry type
 - `-`: regular file
 - `d`: directory
 - `l`: symbolic link
 - The next 9 characters are divided into 3 fields to represent owner permissions, group permissions and world permissions.
 - `r`: readable; `-`: not readable
 - `w`: writable; `-`: not writable
 - `x`: executable or accessible (directory); `-`: not executable

```
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[file mode] [owner] [group][size][last mod tim][ name]
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```

File Modes

```
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[ee231002@ws38 lab01]$ ls -l
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[file mode] [owner] [group][size][last mod tim][ name]
[link]
```

- The file `a.out`
 - Owner can read, write and execute
 - Group member can read and execute (but not write)
 - The rest of the world can read and execute (but not write)
- The file `lab01.c`
 - Owner can read or write (but not execute)
 - Group member can read (but not write or execute)
 - The rest of the world can read (but not write or execute)

- File mode can be changed using `chmod` (change mode) command
- In the example below, after changing mode
 - `lab01.c` is only owner read/write accessible

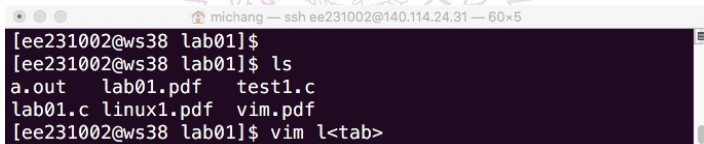
```
michang — ssh ee231002@140.114.24.31 — 62x10
[ee231002@ws38 lab01]$ ls -l
total 41
-rwxr-xr-x 1 ee231002 course 6996 Sep 12 19:36 a.out
-rw-r--r-- 1 ee231002 course 379 Sep 12 19:39 lab01.c
[ee231002@ws38 lab01]$ chmod 600 lab01.c
[ee231002@ws38 lab01]$ ls -l
total 41
-rwxr-xr-x 1 ee231002 course 6996 Sep 12 19:36 a.out
-rw----- 1 ee231002 course 379 Sep 12 19:39 lab01.c
[ee231002@ws38 lab01]$ chmod 1700 ~/C_program
```

- Please issue the command as the last line above to protect your `C_program` directory

Some Useful linux Commands

- `clear`: clear window
- `↑`: re-enter the previous `linux` command
 - Can key in more than once
- `<tab>`: complete file name if possible
 - In the example below, the last command will be completed as

```
$ vim lab01.c
```

A terminal window titled "michang — ssh ee231002@140.114.24.31 — 60x5" showing a sequence of commands and their outputs. The prompt is [ee231002@ws38 lab01]\$. The first command is 'ls', which outputs 'a.out lab01.pdf test1.c lab01.c linux1.pdf vim.pdf'. The second command is 'vim l<tab>', where the terminal shows the file name being completed from 'l' to 'lab01.c'.

```
[ee231002@ws38 lab01]$  
[ee231002@ws38 lab01]$ ls  
a.out  lab01.pdf  test1.c  
lab01.c  linux1.pdf  vim.pdf  
[ee231002@ws38 lab01]$ vim l<tab>
```