

Linux Reference Sheet (Author: Jack L. Watkin)

Hallmarks of Linux	
<i>Multuser</i>	Simultaneous access by multiple users
<i>Preemptive Multitasking</i>	Timesharing
<i>Interactive</i>	User interface is handled in real time
<i>Portable (written in C)</i>	Linux can be recompiled for any processor
<i>Text-based</i>	Linux can be used exclusively from terminal
<i>Free</i>	Many distributions of Linux are available free of charge and are open source.

Linux History	
1967	Ken Thompson develops early version of UNIX.
1972	Dennis Ritchie writes the first C compiler.
1973	Thompson and Ritchie port UNIX to C.
1983	Thompson and Ritchie win Turing Award for work on UNIX.
1991	Linus Torvalds begins work on a free and open source version of UNIX called Linux.

Linux Philosophy	
<i>Communication</i>	Problems solved by chaining smaller programs together
<i>Concurrency</i>	Processes can clone themselves and run simultaneously
<i>Uniform I/O</i>	Uniformity in I/O aids in chaining programs

Linux Essentials	
<i>General Syntax</i>	<code><cmd> <options> <args></code>
<i>Change password</i>	Use passwd command
<i>Logout</i>	Ctrl-D or exit
<i>Getting help</i>	<code>man <command></code>

Files and Directories in Linux	
<code>cp <s> <d></code>	Copy file from <s> to <d>
<code>mv <s> <d></code>	Moves file from <s> to <d>
<code>mkdir <dir></code>	Makes directory <dir>
<code>rm <file(s)></code>	Permanently deletes <file(s)>
<code>rm -r <d></code>	Permanently deletes directory <d>
<code>cd <dir></code>	Change directory to <dir>
<code>ls</code>	List contents of current directory
<code>ls -l</code>	List contents of current directory with long listing

I/O Redirection	
<code><</code>	Redirects stdin (ex. <code>cat < f.txt</code>)
<code><<</code>	Redirects stdin to HERE files
<code>></code>	Redirects stdout (overwrites) (e.g., <code>cat < f.txt > cpy.txt</code>)
<code>2>&1</code>	Redirects stderr to stdout
<code>>></code>	Redirects stdout (appends) (e.g., <code>cat < app.c >> app2.c</code>)
<code> </code>	Pipes stdout to another program (e.g., <code>ls -l wc -l</code>)

Useful Linux Utilities	
<code>cat</code>	Displays files
<code>echo</code>	Displays a line of text
<code>vim</code>	Terminal based text editor
<code>grep</code>	Searches input for a given pattern
<code>less</code>	Displays file (good for viewing large text files)
<code>find</code>	Search for files in a directory
<code>indent</code>	Auto-formats C code (indentation and spacing)
<code>diff</code>	Prints line-by-line differences between two files to stdout
<code>tar</code>	Archiving utility
<code>gcc</code>	Compiles C code
<code>g++</code>	Compiles C++ code

Examples of Useful Linux Commands	
<pre>find . -exec grep -H {} \;</pre>	Search all files in working directory (and all subdirectories) for the word 'printf'
<pre>grep 'printf' HelloWorld.c</pre>	Print all lines in HelloWorld.c that contain the word 'printf'
<pre>diff -w file1 file2</pre>	Print differences between file1 and file2 to stdout, ignoring whitespace.
<pre>find /etc -name 'hosts'</pre>	Find all files in etc directory named 'hosts'.
<pre>indent -linux file1.c</pre>	Format file1.c such that the formatting follows the Linux kernel standard.
<pre>tar cvf hw7.tar file1.c file2.c</pre>	Put file1.c and file2.c into hw7.tar.
<pre>tar xvf hw7.tar</pre>	Extract hw7.tar to the current directory.