

Basic unix commands (HOME DIR)

ls lists current directory contents

ls -l long listing (owner, permissions, size, etc) – addition of “-h” for human readable sizes

ls -a list all, including those files that start with a dot (.).

pwd print working directory

mkdir [directory name] create a subdirectory

cd change working directory

cd [directory name]

cd .. moves up 1 directory level

cd - toggles back to previous directory

cp copy a file

cp [filename1] [filename2] (-R does recursive copy of all subdirectories)

mv move (and/or rename) a file

mv [filename1] [filename2]

more [filename] or **less** [filename]

rm remove (erase) a file

rm [filename] (-r does recursive removal...useful, but be CAREFUL)

rmdir [directory name] note: the directory has to be empty

cat view the contents of a file (or better, “output” its contents), concatenate

> redirect output to a new file

cat [file1] [file2] > [newfile]

>> adds or “appends” to an existing file

cat [file1] [file2] >> temp_file

| Pipe, allows you to pass the results (stdout) of a command to another command

ls | more

chmod changes file permissions

chmod ### [filename] (3 “#” respectively represent “user”, “group”, and “world”)

7= 'rwx', 6= 'rw-', 5='r-x',4='r--',3='-wx', 2='-w-',1='--x',0='---'

note: 644 is common for files, 755 for directories and executables, etc

history shown a list of previously executed commands (-h for no command numbers)

!! run previous command in history (also “up-arrow”) number in history

!# run command from “history” where “#” is the command number

Soundfile directory commands (SFDIR)

lsf lists current soundfile directory contents

lsf -l long listing (owner, permissions, size, etc)s

pwdsf print working directory

mkdirsf [directory name] create a subdirectory

cdfs change working directory

cd [directory name]

cd .. moves up 1 directory level (or "../.." for up two, etc)

cd - toggles to previous directory (like "Back" in a browser)

cp copy a file

cp [filename1] [filename2] (-R does recursive copy of all subdirectories)

mv move (and/or rename) a file

mv [filename1] [filename2]

rm remove (erase) a file

rm [filename] (-r does recursive removal...useful, but be CAREFUL)

rmdir [directory name] note: the directory has to be empty

play (p) play a soundfile or soundfiles in your current working directory

p soundfile1.wav [soundfile-n.wav]

sfinfo view information about a soundfile in your current directory

sfinfo soundfile1.wav [soundfile-n.wav]

lsfl list files in the soundfile directory

lsfl [directory_name]

playsflib(psfl) play a soundfile from the soundfile directories

psfl fl.c4.wav

findsflib search the soundfile directory by character string

findsflib character_string

findsflib -p search the soundfile directory by character string and play them as they are found

findsflib -p character_string