csh Subset

Some of the most useful options are shown in square brackets.

FOR HELP

man *command*
Display the manual entry for *command*.

mail *user*
Send a message to *user*. Everything you type will be sent, until you type ˆD on a line of its own, to terminate the message and exit mail.

FILE MANIPULATION

ls [-l]
List the names of the files in the current directory.

rm *f* Remove file *f* from the current directory.

cp [-r] *f1 f2*
Copy the contents of file *f1* to file *f2*.

mv *f1 f2*
Rename file *f1* as file *f2*.

cd *d* Change the current directory to *d*

pwd
Display the full pathname of the current directory.

mkdir *d*
Create a new directory named *d*.

lpr [-Pp] *f*
Print file *f* on the laser printer in the computer room.

more *f*
Display file *f* on your terminal screen. After each screenful, you will be prompted for ‘‘more?’’. Press the space bar for another screenful, the return key for another line, and ‘q’ to quit.

vi *f* Invoke the vi screen editor on file *f*.

egrep *s f*
Search file *f* for occurrences of string *s*.

diff *f1 f2*
Report on differences between file *f1* and file *f2*.

PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

cc *f1* ... *fN*

Compile and link files *f1* ... *fN* into a single executable program. Each file name must end in '.c'. If the compile is successful, the program will be in file a.out.

lint *f1* ... *fN*

Report on type inconsistencies in files *f1* ... *fN*.

make

Support system builds.

tcov

Instrument programs for measuring statement coverage.