

csch 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 ^D 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.