CSCI 211 UNIX Lab

Advanced Unix Commands (1)

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Today's Focus

- File archiving and compression
- Create command shortcut
- Show calenadar, date/time
- Show process information
- Terminate processes



What is Archive?

 An archive is a single file which contains the contents of multiple files, while still identifying the names of the files, their owner(s), and so forth. In addition, archives record access permissions, user and group, size in bytes, and last modification time.

- Usage
 - Used for storage, backup and transportation.



Archive command - tar

Create an archive

```
tar --create --verbose --file=collection.tar blues folk jazz
```

tar -cvf collection.tar blues folk jazz

List an archive

```
tar --list --verbose --file=collection.tar tar -tvf collection.tar
```

Extract an archive

```
tar --extract --verbose --file=collection.tar
tar -xvf collection.tar
```

Update an archive

```
tar --update --verbose --file=collection.tar blues classical
```

tar -uvf collection.tar blues classical



File Compression

gzip/gunzipgzip filenamegunzip filename

bzip2/bunzip2

bzip2 filename
bunzip2 filename



Combine Archiving and Zipping

Create an archive and gzip it

```
tar czf all.tar.gz file1 file2 dir1 dir2
```

Gunzip and extract an archive

```
tar xzf all.tar.qz
```

Create an archive and bzip2 it

```
tar cjf all.tar.bz2 file1 file2 dir1 dir2
```

Bunzip2 and extract an archive

```
tar xjf all.tar.bz2
```



alias

- Reduce the typing for commands
- Example:

- After that, typing 'la' is the same as type 'ls -a'
- Only works for the current session
 - Have to do it every time you log in.
 - To make it persistent, put it in ~/.bashrc



The date Command

 Displays the current time and the date date [+FORMAT]

Examples

date

Sat Sep 26 11:53:57 EDT 2009

date +%B-%d,%Y
September-26,2009



The cal Command

- Displays the calendar
 - Display the calendar of the current month
 cal
 - Display the calendar of the specified month cal MONTH YEAR
 - Display the calendar of the specified year
 cal YEAR



Check Top Running Programs - top

₽ lij@l	ab:~										_ D X
Tasks	96 tota	1,	1 r	unning	, 95	slee	pi	ng,	0 st	opped, (
											.2% hi, 0.0% si 972k buffers
											088k cached
o napi	20020001	000			0 111	,	-			, 1000	
PID	USER	PR	NI	VIRT	RES	SHR	S	%CPU	%MEM	TIME+	COMMAND
22886	nobody	15	0	13808	4064	3188	S	3.3	0.2	0:00.10	smbd
22887	nobody	16	0	13808	4056	3180	S	2.0	0.2	0:00.06	smbd
16761	ldap	25	0	134m	7440	3716	S	0.7	0.4	25:25.60	slapd
1	root	16	0	1748	572	492	S	0.0	0.0	0:02.16	init
2	root	RT	0	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.25	migration/0
3	root	34	19	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	ksoftirqd/0
4	root	RT	0	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	watchdog/0
5	root	RT	0	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.14	migration/1
6	root	34	19	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	ksoftirqd/1
7	root	RT	0	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	watchdog/1
8	root	10	-5	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.16	events/0
9	root	10	-5	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.09	events/1
10	root	11	-5	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	khelper
11	root	11	-5	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	kthread
14	root	20	-5	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	kacpid
84	root	10	-5	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	kblockd/0
85	root	10	-5	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	kblockd/1



Check Processes - ps

SYNOPSIS

```
ps [options]
```

Common usage

```
ps
```

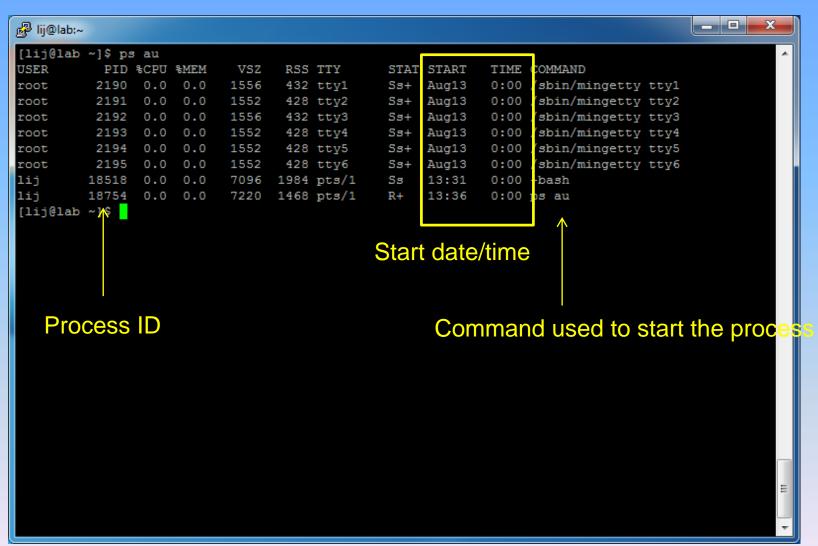
ps aux # BSD style

ps –A # UNIX style

ps -- User username # GNU style



ps **Example**





Combine ps with Other Commands

- ps | grep "str"
- ps > file



Kill Processes

- Send a signal to a process
 - Usually causes the process to exit
- Common usage

```
kill pid
kill -9 pid
```

