

Follow the white rabbit...

## Command Line 101

MacTech BootCamp DC



# Follow the white rabbit...

The Matrix has you



Follow the white rabbit...  
The Cheshire Cat

## Command Line 101

MacTech BootCamp DC



# \$ whoami

Yes this is ^^ command line

**Autriv**  
SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT



**virtua**  
COMPUTERS

**NYC TRUCK FOOD**



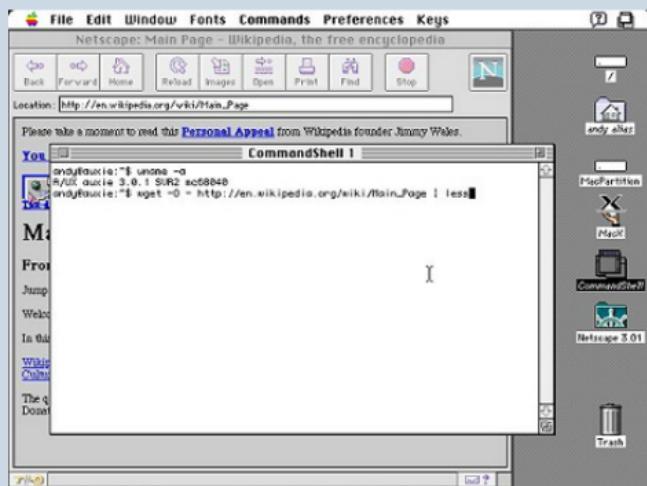
# \$ history



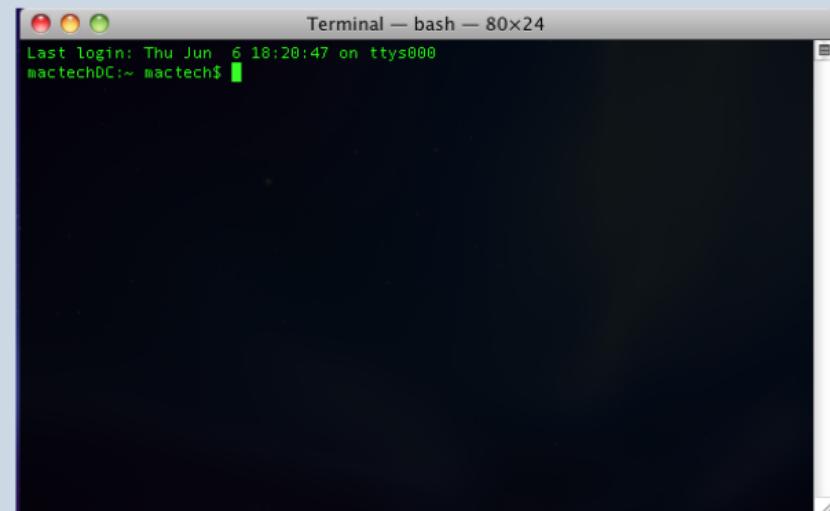
# Teleprinter

NAME	TYPE	BLOCKS	MODIFIED	CREATED	ENDFILE	SUBTYPE
BASIC.SYSTEM	SYS	21	6-DEC-91	16:48	6-DEC-91	16:48
COPY.ME	BAS	1	16-JUL-87	14:51	16-JUL-87	14:51
FASTCOPY.SYSTEM	SYS	41	27-FEB-92	15:42	26-FEB-92	12:00
LAUNCHER.SYSTEM	SYS	16	2-MAR-92	18:49	2-MAR-92	10:36
PRODOS	SYS	35	6-MAY-92	17:10	3-NOV-92	21:09
SETTINGS	BIN	1	5-MAR-88	18:19	4-JAN-88	10:02
SYSTUTIL.SYSTEM	SYS	1	5-MAR-88	19:37	3-MAR-88	9:37
UTIL.0	BIN	81	3-MAR-88	9:44	3-MAR-88	9:44
UTIL.1	BIN	59	3-MAR-88	18:19	3-MAR-88	10:19
UTIL.2	BIN	4	3-MAR-88	9:46	3-MAR-88	9:46
BLOCKS FREE:		11	BLOCKS USED:		269	TOTAL BLOCKS: 280

# Remember this?



# Apple Unix



# Comes full circle

# Why use Command Line?

- Do things the GUI just can not do
- Speed 
- Scripting
- Single-User / Verbose Mode
- Run commands as other users
- Troubleshooting

```
npvhash=4095
hi mem traps at 0xffffe000000
PME enabled
64 bit mode enabled
rtclock_init: Taking bus ratio path 4 (Intel / Apple)
TSC: Verification of clock speed PRESSED.
TSC: Frequency = 2738.949560MHz, FSB frequency = 684.737398MHz, bus ratio = 4
Dovecot Kernel version 2.5.8; Sat Dec 6 19:39:54 IST 2008; Voodoo: Release 1.0 :xnu-1228.7.50/BUILD/obj/RELEASE_I386
pageout stats: 199 free pages and 9119 wired pages
ACPI: CR 2005/17, Iddking level=0 layer=0
AppleCPICPU: ProcessorApicId=0 LocalApicId=0 Enabled
Loading security extension com.apple.security.TMSafetyNet
calling app_policy_init for TMSafetyNet
Security policy loaded: Safety net for Time Machine (TMSafetyNet)
Loading security extension com.apple.nke.applicationfirewall
Loading security extension com.apple.xbsd.seasb
Setting up security extension com.apple.xbsb
Seabat: 00:00:00:00:00:00
Security: 00:00:00:00:00:00
Copyright (c) 1992, 1995, 1997, 1998
The Regents of the University of California. All rights reserved.

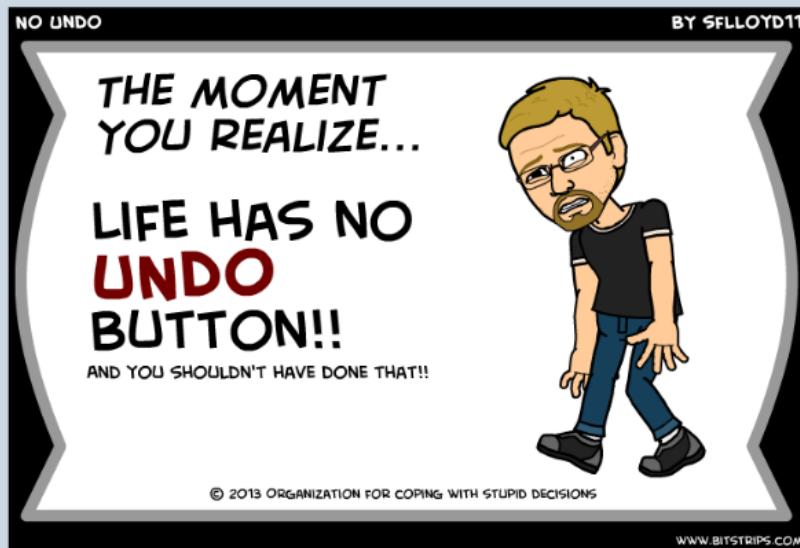
MHC Framework successfully initialized
using 7864 buffer headers and 4096 cluster 10 buffer headers
IOPI: Version 0x11. Vectors 8:23
ACPI: System State ISO S51 (S0)
ACPI: Button driver prevents system sleep
ACPI: Button driver prevents system sleep
USBF: 0.871 AppleUSBOHCI[0x31558000]:CheckSleepCapability - controller will be unloaded across sleep
SATA WARNING: Checksum Cookie not valid
USBF: 5.389 AppleUSBOHCI[0x31550000]:CheckSleepCapability - controller will be unloaded across sleep
```

The More You Know



# The biggest lesson about Command Line

# There is NO UNDO!



also - everything is case sensitive

# Time to Plug in



**Open Terminal on your computer**

/Applications/Utilities/Terminal.app



# commands and operators

cd	pwd
ls	permissions
ls -l	cp
ls -la	cp -R
ls -laR	mv
ls -laR > file.txt	mkdir
ls -lah	rm
du -h	rm -rf

Great tip:  
Auto-complete  
paths using the  
tab key

Remember:  
Commands are  
case sensitive

Great tip:  
Use > and >>  
to output to  
a file

## What is an operator?

- modifies the command

# **chmod**

**000-777**

**1 - excute**

**2 - write**

**3 - write & excute**

**4 - read**

**5 - read & excute**

**6 - read & write**

**7 - read/write/excute**

# commands and operators

cd	pwd
ls	permissions
ls -l	cp
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## What is an operator?

- modifies the command

# The story of rsync



Files 1-5



Files 4-8



Files 1,2,8,9,10

How do we get all the files into 1 folder?

```
$ rsync -av --progress --inplace folderb/ foldera/
```

```
$ rsync -av --progress --inplace folderc/ foldera/
```



Files 1-10

# more

^^yet another terminal command!

**sudo / su**

**tail / tail -f**

**find**

**cat**

**touch**

**less/more**

# ssh

Secure SHell - provides a way to remote into another computer

How to use:

Enable SSH from Sharing Pane in Sys. Prefs

\$ ssh user@IPaddress

SSH encrypts both the authentication and communication

Can be setup to ssh passwordless using public and private keys

Great for scripting, and for data transfer

```
"/usr/bin/rsync -rltvz --chmod=ugo=rwX --exclude .ssh --stats --progress -e "ssh -p 50000 -i id_rsa -o BatchMode=yes -o UserKnownHostsFile=/dev/null -o StrictHostKeyChecking=no -o PasswordAuthentication=no" --keep-dirlinks --delete-during --ignore-errors "/usr/local/kerio/mailserver/users.cfg" "/usr/local/kerio/mailserver/license" "/usr/local/kerio/mailserver/mailserver.cfg" "/usr/local/kerio/mailserver/sslcert" --exclude *.zip --exclude store/spamassassin --exclude *.log.* --max-size=500m "/usr/local/kerio/mailserver/store" "root@254.X7.2I.253:/opt/kerio/mailserver/"
```

## Apple Specific Command Line

Of course there are Apple custom commands...

dscl  
ipconfig  
defaults  
profiles  
diskutil  
hdiutil  
mdfind  
serversetup  
launchctl  
certtool  
security  
GetFileInfo  
open  
osascript  
lsbom  
installer  
softwareupdate  
system\_profiler



and so many more...

help?!?!

# Use the "man" pages

The MANual PAGEs are there for help  
with almost any command

Usage:  
\$ man ls

```
LS(1)           BSD General Commands Manual          LS(1)

NAME
  ls -- list directory contents

SYNOPSIS
  ls [-ABCDFGHILOPRSTUWabcde...lmnopqrstuvwxyz1] [file ...]

DESCRIPTION
  For each operand that names a file of a type other than directory, ls displays its name as well as any requested, associated information. For each operand that names a file of type directory, ls displays the names of files contained within that directory, as well as any requested, associated information.

  If no operands are given, the contents of the current directory are displayed. If more than one operand is given, non-directory operands are displayed first; directory and non-directory operands are sorted separately and in lexicographical order.

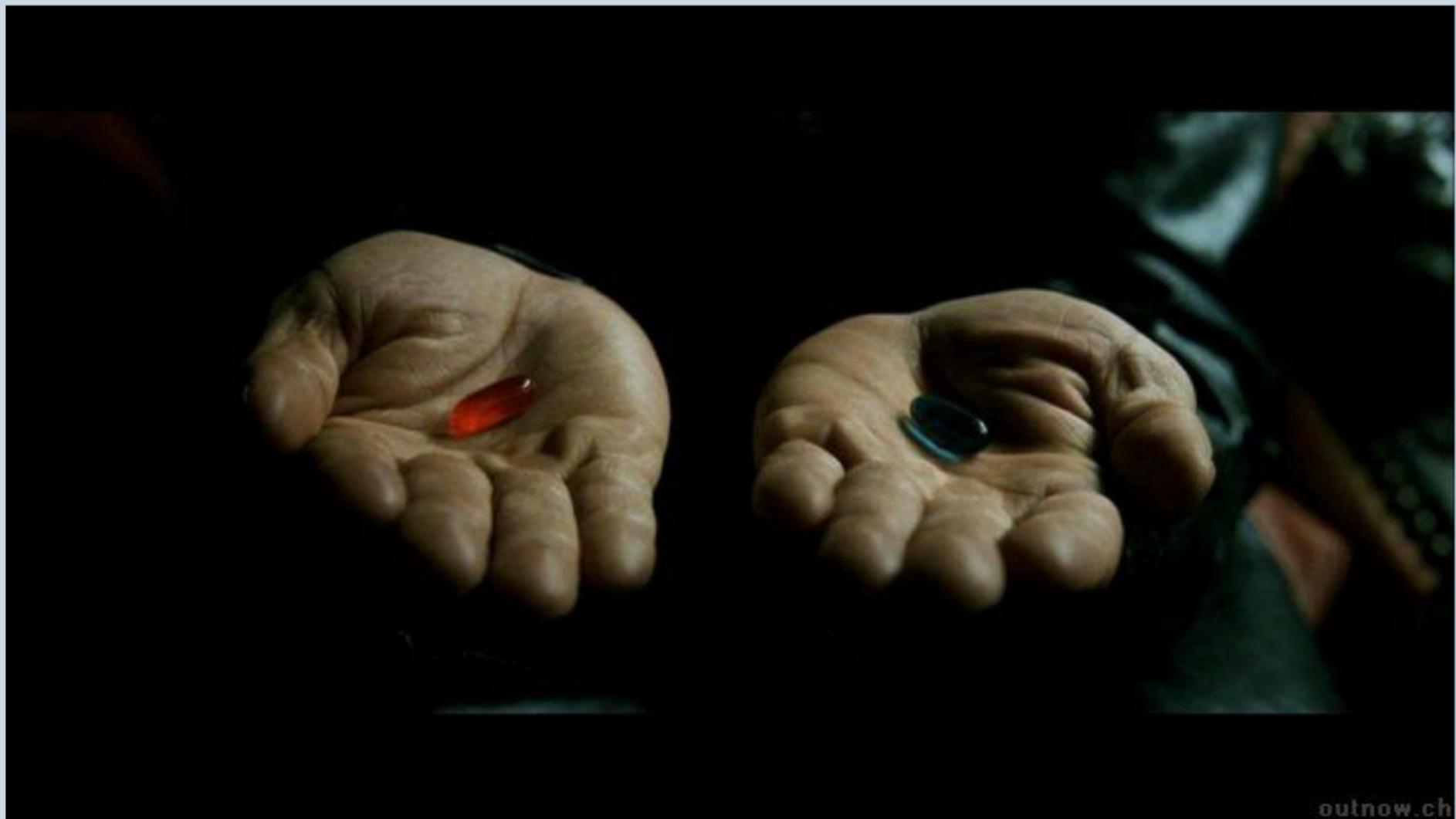
Options
  The following options are available:
  -e      Display extended attribute keys and sizes in long (-l) output.
  -1      (The numeric digit ``one''). Force output to be one entry per line. This is the default when output is not to a terminal.
  -A      List all entries except for . and .. . Always set for the super-user.
  -a      Include directory entries whose names begin with a dot (.).
  -B      Force printing of non-printable characters (as defined by ctype(3) and current locale settings) in file names as \xxx, where xxx is the numeric value of the character in octal.
  -b      As -B, but use C escape codes whenever possible.
  -C      Force multi-column output; this is the default when output is to a terminal.
  -c      Use time when file status was last changed for sorting (-t) or long printing (-l).
  -d      Directories are listed as plain files (not searched recursively).
```

What the man page says:

Diagnostics  
Environment  
Compatibility  
See Also  
Files



# Any Questions?



# Thank you....

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@justinesgar  
justin@virtuacomputers.com