Before we start

Session 1: Everything is somewhere - hosts, networks and filesystems

Session 2: The computer as a nut - using Unix commands
The shell, in a nutshell

A command, typed at the Unix command prompt, looks something like this:
The basic grammar rules in bash are:

- Commands, options and arguments are separated by spaces.

```bash
$ echo hi there
hi there
```

*echo simply writes its arguments to stdout.*

- We'll emphasize that again:

```bash
In Unix, spaces and capitalization are always important! If you omit the space between 'ls' and '-l', you will see an error message like:

```
ls-l: command not found
```
```
```

- Options mostly begin with a dash, can usually be given in any order, and usually must come before arguments.

- The shell performs expansion **before** it launches the command.
  So in this example, the actual command that gets run is not 'ls -l -h -F *.sh' but something like 'ls -l -h -F file1.sh file2.sh'

**Streams and Filters**

Another useful way to think of the shell is as an environment for plumbing. You have **streams** of text - such as the output of commands. And each command is a **filter** - it accepts a stream (the standard input), does something to it, and produces another stream (the standard output). Ands the shell provides a toolkit for connecting streams and filters together. We'll look more at this metaphor later.

**Autocompletion with Tab**

You can save yourself much typing thanks to the "Tab" key - when you hit Tab, the shell will attempt to finish the command (or filename, or environment variable) that you started. If it gets stuck, type the next letter or two and hit "Tab" again.

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Certain characters have special meaning to the shell, especially any kind of quotes, brackets or symbols:

- Some (*, ?, [], $word) trigger expansion, in which the special character or word is replaced by a variable or a list of filenames. There is a good tutorial with examples at [linuxcommand.org](http://linuxcommand.org), and we'll run through a few essentials below.
- Others set up lists (;, & & | |), in which a sequence of commands is executed one at a time, and pipelines (|) or redirection (>, >>, <) in which the stdout of each command is passed to the stdin of the next command.
- Single and double quotes protect their contents from interpretation by the shell, as does a backslash (\) for the character immediately
A note about dialects: In this tutorial we cover a shell named "bash" (the "Bourne again shell" - a modernized version of an earlier shell written by Stephen Bourne). Bash is the default shell on most Linux systems including the NYU HPC clusters, on OSX and in Cygwin for Windows. Other shells you will likely encounter are sh, csh, tcsh and ksh. The syntax and usage is similar across the board but not identical, so if you are using a different shell to bash, first read its man page!

Exercise
Open a terminal window. As we go through the next few sections, type some of the commands into it. (You might want to first find a directory with a few files in it so the commands have something to report)