Frequently used UNIX commands

Command	Result
ls	lists files in current working directory
ls *.out	lists all files in current directory that end in .out
ls -l	lists files giving details including file size
pwd	displays full-path name of your current working directory on screen (stands for "present working directory")
cd dirname	changes directory to <i>dirname</i>
cd	changes directory to one above the current directory
cd	with no argument, takes you to your home directory
mkdir <i>dirname</i>	creates new directory <i>dirname</i>
rmdir <i>dirname</i>	removes empty directory dirname
cp filename newname	makes a copy of <i>filename</i> with the name <i>newname</i>
cp/filename .	copies <i>filename</i> in directory one tier above to current directory giving it the same name
mv filename newname	renames filename to newname (mv stands for "move")
cat filename	displays contents of <i>filename</i> on screen
more <i>filename</i>	displays <i>filename</i> contents one screen at a time (Enter key scrolls through file by line; space bar scrolls through by screen)
head filename	displays first 10 lines of <i>filename</i> on screen
tail <i>filename</i>	displays last 10 lines of <i>filename</i> on screen
rm filename	deletes filename without double check (rm stands for "remove")
grep string filename	displays lines from <i>filename</i> containing <i>string</i> on screen
./ filename &	runs job <i>filename</i> in the background
qsub filename	sends job <i>filename</i> to queue (where qsub is a submission script file in your bin directory)
qstat	lists jobs running on queue
qstat -a	lists only your jobs
qdel job#	deletes job with number job# from queue
ps	lists processes you have running
ps -ef	lists all processes
kill <i>pid#</i>	kills process with ID number pid#
kill -9 <i>pid#</i>	kills (with the "sure kill" signal) process with ID number pid#
kill -kill O	kills all processes you have running and logs you off
man commandname	displays manual page for command commandname

man -k <i>keyword</i>				lists manual pages for commands related to keyword	
lp	lp filename			prints filename on printer in room 4241	
chmod ### filename		name			
-	owner	group	all	 changes "read, write, execute" mode of <i>filename</i> Example: to set the privileges for <i>filename</i> so that the owner has the ability to read, overwrite and execute the file, the group has the ability to read and 	
	rwx	rwx	rwx		
	4 2 1	4 2 1	4 2 1		
	sum numbers for each of the three categories of user			execute the file, and everyone else has no access to the file, use the command chmod 750 filename.	
Ct	Ctrl+c			kills current operation	
Ct	Ctrl+h			delete (always works even when delete key doesn't)	
Ctrl+d				logout	

Frequently used Vi Editor commands

Command	Result			
vi filename	opens file (vi with no argument opens new file)			
Two modes in vi editor: insert and command (default is command mode when file is opened)				
i	change to insert mode - in this mode you can add text			
Esc	return to command mode			
in command mode \rightarrow				
:q	quit file			
:q!	quit file without saving any changes			
: w	save file (write)			
:wq	save and quit file (write and quit)			
х	delete character			
/string	search forward for <i>string</i> (n key finds next)			
?string	search backwards for <i>string</i> (n key finds previous)			
:g/string/s//string2/g	substitute <i>string</i> with <i>string2</i> globally			
:line#	jump to <i>line</i> # in file			
:\$	jump to last line of file			
:.,\$d	delete from current line to end of file			
:.,.+20d	delete from current line through next 20			