Useful UNIX Commands

Some useful UNIX commands can be found below. The commands and options that you actually type are labelled as `cat`, `ls`, etc. Parts of the command that are italic indicate where user defined arguements should go (e.g., `cat` *`file`*)

`cat` *`file`*	list contents of *`file`* on screen
`cat >`*`file`*	type in a new *`file`* (finish by `ctrl-d`)
`more` *`file`*	lists content of *`file`* screenful at a time
`nnn``f`	skip *`nnn`* lines in `more`
`nnn``b`	go back *`nnn`* lines in `more`
/`string`	skip to next occurrence of *`string`* in `more`
`cp` *`file1 file2`*	copy contents of *`file1`* to *`file2`*
`mv` *`file1 file2`*	rename *`file1`* as *`file2`*
`rm` *`file`*	delete *`file`* (Note there is no undelete command in UNIX)
`mkdir` *`subdir`*	create a new subdirectory called *`subdir`*
`rmdir` *`subdir`*	remove *`subdir`* (must be empty)
`cd` *`subdir`*	change directory to *`subdir`*
`cd ..`	change to parent directory (.. represents next directory up, . represents the one you're in)
`cd`	change to home directory
`cd ../`*`anotherdir`*	change across to another directory (note forward slash)
`pwd`	displays the complete directory path of the current working directory
`ls`	list files in directory
`ls -l`	long directory listing
`ls -l` *`subdir`*	long listing of directory *`subdir`*
`ls -R`	lists all files in this and any subdirectories
`lpr -P`*`userarea file.ps`*	print the postscript file *`file.ps`* on the printer *`userarea`*
`a2ps -P`*`userarea textfile`*	print the text file *`textfile`* on the printer *`userarea`*
`lpq -P`*`userarer`*	displays the print queue on the screen, listing print jobs, job numbers and users
`lprm -P`*`userarea jobno`*	removes and cancels print job number *`jobno`* (as taken from `lpq`) from the queue (you may only cancel your own jobs)
`f90` *`myprog.f90`*	compile and link Fortran 90 program *`myprog.f90`* in free format
`f90` *`myprog.f`*	compile and link Fortran 90 program *`myprog.f`* in fixed format
`f90 -o` *`myprog myprog.f90`*	compile and link f90 program *`myprog.f90`* and call the executable *`myprog`*
`man` *`command`*	help page, tells you more about *`command`* (warning: usually very verbose)

Wild cards: `?` represents any character, `*` represents any string. Thus:

`ls *.f90`	lists all the `.f90` programs in your current directory
`ls` *`prog?`*`.f90`	lists all programs *`prog1.f90`*, *`proga.f90`* etc
`cp ../`*`otherdir`*`/*.f90 .`	copies all the programs from *`otherdir`* to the one you're in (.)
`rm *`	deletes every file in the directory (be very careful with this)
`rm -i *`	queries each file in the directory and deletes only those you reply `y` to (safer)
`ctrl-c`	this is a forced quit command. If you are running something on the command line and it hangs, then this will usually stop execution and return you to the prompt

See Computing document H1 (*http://www.inf.aber.ac.uk/publications/documentation/h1.asp*) for further information.