

KSU HPC Beginning Linux

Managing your files on the KSU HPC Cluster

The following commands will help you with the basics of managing files and navigating around directories of the Linux system used for the HPC cluster.

ls – List Files

The **ls** command will list the files in a directory. By default, **ls** lists the files in your current directory. You can also list files recursively — that is, list all files in directories inside the current directory — with **ls -R**. **ls** can also list files in another directory if you specify the directory. For example, **ls scratch** from your home directory, **ls** can list all your files in scratch directory.

cd – Change Directory

The **cd** command changes to another directory. For example, **cd /home/yourNETID/scratch** will take you to your scratch directory. By default, **cd** changes to your user home directory. Using **cd ..** will move you upwards into the parent directory of your current directory.

mv – Move Files

The **mv** command moves a file to a new location. This is also the command you'll use to rename files. For example, **mv file newfile** would take the file named "file" in the current directory and move it to the file named "newfile" into your current directory

cp – Copy Files

The **cp** command works the same way as the **mv** command, except it copies the original files instead of moving them. You can also do a recursive copy with **cp -r**. This copies a directory and all files inside it to a new location. For example, **cp filename scratch/** places a copy of the "filename" file from your home to your scratch directory

rm – Remove Files

The **rm** command removes files. Be careful with this command — **rm** doesn't ask you for confirmation. For example, **rm filename** would delete the file with "filename" in your current directory.

mkdir – Make Directories

The **mkdir** command makes a new directory. **mkdir example** will make a directory with the name "example" in the current directory.

rmdir – Remove Directories

The **rmdir** command removes an empty directory. **rmdir directory** would delete the directory named "directory" in the current directory. For the case where the directory isn't empty, **rm -r directory** would delete the directory and all the files in it. Be careful with this command.

touch – Create Empty Files

The **touch** command creates an empty file. For example, **touch example** creates an empty file named “example” in the current directory.

pwd - Present Working Directory

pwd will display the full path of your current directory

[tab] - Tab Completion

Tab completion is a very useful trick. While typing something – a command, file name, or path – you can press Tab to autocomplete what you’re typing.