

Quality of Life

a better terminal experience

2021-05-18

Martin Dahlö
martin.dahlo@uppmax.uu.se

Enabler for Life Sciences

Terminal improvements

- There are a lot of small tips that will improve your experience greatly.
- This lecture will cover some of them:
 - Navigating the terminal
 - Finding files and contents of files
- Also covered: How to transfer files to/from Rackham

Command history

- Up & down arrow to step through history

Command history

- Up & down arrow to step through history
- Ctrl+r to search through previous commands

Command history

- Up & down arrow to step through history
- Ctrl+r to search through previous commands
 - Ctrl+r again to search further back

- Navigating the command line can be done quicker than with just left and right arrows

- Navigating the command line can be done quicker than with just left and right arrows

ctrl+a and ctrl+e places the cursor at the beginning and end of command line respectively

- Navigating the command line can be done quicker than with just left and right arrows

ctrl+a and ctrl+e places the cursor at the beginning and end of command line respectively

alt+b to go **b**ack a word, alt+f to go **f**orward

Cursor position

- No need to be at end of line when pressing enter
- Only determines where you type or erase

```
$ echo "Position not important"█
```

Cursor position

- No need to be at end of line when pressing enter
- Only determines where you type or erase

```
$ echo "Position not iimportant"
```

Previous directory

- Remembers previous directory

```
user@rackham5 ~/ $
```

- Remembers previous directory

```
user@rackham5 ~/ $ cd /proj/g2020009
```

- Remembers previous directory

```
user@rackham5 ~/ $ cd /proj/g2020009  
user@rackham5 /proj/g2020009 $
```

- Remembers previous directory

```
user@rackham5 ~/ $ cd /proj/g2020009  
user@rackham5 /proj/g2020009 $ cd -
```

- Remembers previous directory

```
user@rackham5 ~/ $ cd /proj/g2020009
user@rackham5 /proj/g2020009 $ cd -
user@rackham5 ~/ $
```


- Remembers previous directory

```
user@rackham5 ~/ $ cd /proj/g2020009
user@rackham5 /proj/g2020009 $ cd -
user@rackham5 ~/ $ cd -
```

- Remembers previous directory

```
user@rackham5 ~/ $ cd /proj/g2020009
user@rackham5 /proj/g2020009 $ cd -
user@rackham5 ~/ $ cd -
user@rackham5 /proj/g2020009 $
```

- Copy files between computers
- Similar syntax as cp

```
rsync user@host:/path/to/file /local/path
```

- Copy files between computers
- Similar syntax as cp

```
rsync user@rackham.uppmax.uu.se:/home/user/t.txt .
```

- Copy files between computers
- Similar syntax as cp
- rsync: -a save modification time, -P show progress

```
rsync -aP user@rackham.uppmax.uu.se:/home/user/t.txt .
```

- Copy files between computers
- Similar syntax as cp
- rsync: -a save modification time, -P show progress
- Copy files either direction

```
rsync -aP t.txt user@rackham.uppmax.uu.se:/home/user/
```

- Copy files between computers
- Similar syntax as cp
- rsync: -a save modification time, -P show progress
- Copy files either direction

```
rsync -aP \  
user@rackham.uppmax.uu.se:/sw/courses/ngsintro/linux/qol/aa.fa \  
.
```

- Find files based on name

```
$ find /path/to/look/ -name nametolookfor.txt
```


- Find files based on name

```
$ find /path/to/look/ -name nametolookfor.txt  
$ find . -name *.txt
```

- Searches content of files

```
$ grep texttofind filetolookin.txt
```

- Searches content of files

```
$ grep texttofind filetolookin.txt
```

```
$ grep "text to find" /path/to/files/*.txt
```

- Searches content of files

```
$ grep texttofind filetolookin.txt
```

```
$ grep "text to find" /path/to/files/*.txt
```

```
$ cd /sw/courses/ngsintro/linux/qol
```

```
$ grep MYNAME protein_seq.fa
```

- Searches content of files

```
$ grep texttofind filetolookin.txt
```

```
$ grep "text to find" /path/to/files/*.txt
```

```
$ cd /sw/courses/ngsintro/linux/qol
```

```
$ grep MYNAME protein_seq.fa
```

```
$ grep -r found filetree/*
```

- Kills whatever your terminal is currently running
 - Sometimes we want to end programs prematurely, for whichever reason.

```
$ cd /sw/courses/ngsintro/linux/qol  
$ python friendly_counter.py
```

- Kills whatever your terminal is currently running
 - Destroys hanged or non-executing commands
 - Cancel commands that are running for too long
 - Cancel commands that you realize are incorrect

UPPMAX cheat sheet

- <https://uppmax.uu.se/support/getting-started/uppmax-cheat-sheet/>

SNIC-UPPMAX CHEAT SHEET

www.uppmax.uu.se

Logging in	
ssh -AX user@host	Connect to host with ssh
Getting Help	
man command	Read manual for command
apropos keyword	Find commands related to keyword
File commands	
ls	List contents of current dir
ls -al	Detailed listing with hidden files
cd dir	Go to directory (if dir is not given, go to home dir)
pwd	Show the current directory
mkdir dir	Create directory
rm file	Remove file
rm -r dir	Recursively remove directory
rm -f file	Force remove file
rm -rf dir	Force recursively remove directory
cp -i file1 file2	Copy file1 to file2
cp -r dir1 dir2	Recursively copy directory
mv -i file1 file2	Rename or move file/directory (if file2 is a directory, it places file1 inside it)
ln -s file link	Create a symbolic link
touch file	Create file or update timestamp of existing one
command > file	Write output of a command to a file
command >> file	Append (add to end) output to file
less file	Show contents of file, with scrolling (quit with 'q')
head file	Show 10 first lines of file
tail file	Show 10 last lines of file
tail -f file	Show file as it grows, starting with 10 last lines
nano file	Edit file with a simple command line text editor
File Permissions	
chmod permission file	Change file permission
chmod -R perm dir	Recursively change permission for dir
Ex: Allow read/write/exec for user, r/w for group and r for others:	
chmod u=rwx,g=rw,o=r file	
chmod a-x file Ex: Remove execute permission for all	

Searching	
grep pattern files	Find lines in files, containing pattern
grep -r pattern dir	Recursively do same as above in dir
command grep pattern	Run grep on command output
find dir grep pattern	Find filepaths matching pattern
Compression	
tar cf file.tar files	Create tar archive, adding files
tar xf file.tar	Extract tar archive
tar czf file.tar.gz files	With gzip compression
tar xzf file.tar.gz	Extract gzip compressed tar archive
gzip file	Compress file with gzip
gunzip file.gz	Decompress file with gzip
UPPMAX modules	
module avail	List available modules
module load modulename	Load module
Showing user and project info	
uquota	Show current user's disk usage
projinfo	Show used core hours for current user's projects
View details of a specific project:	
egrep '^b2011999' /etc/slurm/grantfile	
Running jobs with the Slurm resource manager	
jobinfo	Show all running and waiting jobs in the queue
jobinfo -u user	Show jobs for specific user
interactive -A project	Start interactive job
Start batch job (see user guide on the web for more info):	
sbatch -A project -t d-hh:mm:ss -n cores \	
-p partition jobscript_file	
Ex: Running for 7 days on 16 cores (2 nodes) on node partition:	
sbatch -A b2011999 -t 7-00:00:00 -n 16 \	
-p node my_jobscript_file	
scancel jobid	Cancel a single job
scancel -i -u user	Interactively cancel all jobs for user
Logging out	
exit	

www.snic.vt.se



Using multiple terminals

- Launch and use several terminals for better overview of your work
 - Write your scripts in one terminal, run your scripts in another, check the results in a third...
- Just like you might have several tabs in your browser or have several documents open at once