

Unix Command Cheat Sheet

Navigating the File System

pwd	Prints the current working directory.
ls	Lists the contents of the current directory.
ls -l	Lists contents in long format (permissions, owner, size, date).
cd [directory]	Changes the directory to [directory].
cd ..	Moves up one directory level.
cd ~	Changes to the home directory.

Working with Files and Directories

mkdir [dirname]	Creates a new directory named [dirname].
touch [filename]	Creates a new empty file called [filename].
cp [source] [destination]	Copies a file or directory.
mv [source] [destination]	involves or renames a file or directory.
rm [filename]	Deletes a file.
rm -r [dirname]	Recursively deletes a directory and its contents.

Shell Scripts and Permissions

chmod +x [script.sh]	Grants execute permission to the shell script.
./[script.sh]	Runs the shell script.
%%bash	Used in Jupyter notebooks to run shell commands in a cell.

Looping Over Files (in scripts)

Example	Description
for file in *.fits; do python pipeline.py "\$file"; done	Loops over all .fits files and runs a Python script for each one.

General Tips

- Unix Shell = CLI interface for interacting with Unix OS.
- BASH (Bourne Again Shell) = Most commonly used Unix shell.
- Use scripts to automate, standardize, and reproduce tasks.