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1  Linux-commands and useful links
2  =====
3  pwd                - where am I (which is the current directory)
4  ll                 - show the list of files (detailed information)
5  ls                 - short list of files
6  cp file1 file2     - copy files
7
8  use left mouse button to highlight filenames (as ctrl-c) and then the right mouse button to paste filenames (as ctrl-v)
9
10 use tab-key to finalize filenames (directory names)
11
12 example (for a file starting with letter "t"): ll t <tab>
13
14 cd -                - goes back to the latest directory you have been
15 cp -Rp dirname1 dirname2 - copy directories (Recursively) preserving time stamps
16 du -h dirname       - how big is a directory (human readable format)
17 touch filename       - creates a new file (empty)
18 chmod u+x programname - allow yourself (give permissions) to execute this program
19 ./programname        - executes the program in/from the current dir
20 touch filename.dat   - creates a new empty file with that name and extention
21 tail -f filename (ascii) - allows to see the last 10 lines of a file (quit with ctrl c)
22                       - useful for watching OpenFOAM-output on supercomputers (e.g. file slurm-20716755.out)
23 tail -f filename -n 500 - shows the last 500 lines on the screen (quit with ctrl c)
24 arrow up            - shows the last command (you can press it several times to see also precious commands)
25 !mod                - repeats the last command starting with "mod" (e.g. command "module available")
26 history             - shows your last 1000 commands (earlier commands will be overwritten by the newest commands)
27 mkdir aaa_kurs       - creates the directory for the (OpenFOAM-course) runs today
28 cp dirname/filename . - copies a file to the present dir (present location)
29 more filename        - lists the contents of a file on the screen (continue with the space key)
30 cd ..               - go one directory up
31 cp ../filename .     - copies the file from the upper directory to the present directory
32
33 do not use Allrun (from the usual OpenFOAM-tutorials) on a login node
34                       - instead we should use sbatch (queues)
35
36 sbatch my_jobsubmitfile.sh - submitting a job (may contain the command Allrun or an OpenFOAM-solvername to be executed)
37 sinfo -t idle          - shows the names of the queues and the free resources
38
39 https://wiki.bwhpc.de/e/BwUniCluster3.0/Running\_Jobs#Batch\_Jobs:\_sbatch
40                       - one can see all options for the queues on bwuniCluster (uc3)
41
42 https://www.nhr.kit.edu/userdocs/horeka/batch/
43                       - all options for the queues on HoreKa supercomputer
44
45 scontrol show job      - information of your active jobs in all queues
46 scancel job-number     - cancels/stops your job
47 squeue                 - short version of the queues and jobs
48
49 blockMesh > fileFromBlockMesh.dat
50                       - writing/redirecting (screen-)output of the program to a file (redirecting the output)
51

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52   reconstructPar -latestTime - reconstructs a parallel run (into a 1-processor run) - useful e.g. when changing the
53                               number of cores between 2 consequent runs (or for postprocessing (optionlly for ParaView))
54   grep -in abcd filename      - extracts the lines containing string abcd from file filename to the screen (showing also
55                               the number of the line where the string appears). For additional information type "man grep" or
56                               "grep --help"
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