

```

#####
# ~/.aliases
#
# Type 'alias' to get a list of all current aliases.
#
# As with '~/.cshrc', if you modify this file, you must type
#
#     source ~/.aliases
#
# to have changes take effect in the current shell
#####

#####
# Define an abbreviation for the history command, which produces a list
# of your previous commands.
#####
alias hi history

#####
# List directories in columns (-C) and use special characters to
# show directories (/), executable files (*), and symbolic links (@)
#
# Note the use of single quotes (') to create an alias which expands
# to more than one word.
#####
alias ls 'ls --color=auto -CF'

#####
# Be cautious (prompt user) when removing or overwriting files
#####
alias rm 'rm -i'
alias cp 'cp -i'
alias mv 'mv -i'
alias ln 'ln -i'

#####
# Then define some aliases which aren't cautious: i.e. so you
# can type 'RM foo' when you know you really want to clobber 'foo'
#####
alias RM '/bin/rm'
alias CP '/bin/cp'
alias MV '/bin/mv'
alias LN '/bin/ln'

#####
# Make 'mail' and 'Mail' synonyms ('Mail' is much more user-friendly than
# 'mail' :-))
#####
alias mail 'Mail'

#####
# Advanced: The following alias comes close to being a new command.
# 'wa' stands for 'which alias': an alias I find useful since
# I have so many aliases! Use with a single argument to show those
# aliases with a definition which contains that argument.
# The '\!*' gets replaced by whatever you type after 'wa':
#
#     wa ls     EXPANDS TO    alias | grep ls
#
# Recall that 'alias' on its own lists all current aliases, one per
# line.
#####
alias wa 'alias | grep \!*'

#####
# I use aliases so frequently that I abbreviate it 'a'
#####
alias a alias

```