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# alias - How to make aliases for frequently used commands

*alias - How to make aliases for frequently used commands v2.1 (no), xiando*

alias allows you to define shortcuts and synonyms for commonly used shell commands.

The basic usage is:

```
alias newcommand='yourcommand -arguments'
```

If you want to start [aterm](#) according to your preferences with the command term, do something like:

```
alias term='aterm -ls -fg gray -bg black'
```

If you want a quick alias like ll for a more informative file listing:

```
ls -al --color=yes
```

Starting alias without any options lists the current aliases:

```
alias
alias ls='ll'
alias ls -al --color=yes
alias term='aterm -ls -fg gray -bg black'
```

Use unalias to remove an alias.

```
unalias term
```

You can also make aliases for existing commands. If you want ls to show colors by default, do:

```
alias ls='ls --color=yes'
```

These aliases can be put in your login script (.bash\_profile or .profile depending on what shell you are using).

## Gentoo Linux tips

```
alias aemerge='ACCEPT_KEYWORDS=""~x86" emerge'
```

## Alias with variables

You can **not** make aliases with variables. But you can make functions, having a function in your .profile/.bashrc will work just like an alias. To use ssh to copy files to a location on a server you can use

```
sendpic () { scp $* mina@foo.bar.ca:/www/misc/Pictures/; }
```

---

*thanks to mina*

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