Bash Summary

Navigating Directories

pwd - print working directory. Tells you what directory you are currently in
cd [dir] - change directory. Changes your current working directory to [dir]
- Example: `cd C:/Users/Admin/workspace`

ls - list contents of current working directory.
ls -l - list contents of current working directory with details.

Other Tips:
- To reference the current directory, you can use "."; to reference the parent directory, you can use "..". For example, `cd ..` will change your working directory to the parent directory.

Compiling and Executing

javac [source code file(s)] - Compiles the specified source code files in the current directory. You can put the name of specific source code file(s) or you can use wildcards, as in *.java.
- Example: `javac GCD.java`

java [class file] - Executes a compiled program in the current directory. The program must have already been compiled using *javac*. Note that the extension is not supplied.
- Example: `java GCD 2 4` will run the GCD program with the arguments "2" and "4".

bash [file] - Used to execute bash scripts (usually ending in .sh) in the current directory.
- Example: `bash test_gcd.sh` will run the test script for the GCD program.

Creating, Moving, and Deleting Files or Directories

mkdir [DIRECTORY] - Makes a new directory, if it does not already exist.
- Example: `mkdir gcd` will create a directory named gcd.

mv [SOURCE] [DEST] - Moves a file to a directory, or rename a file.
- Example: `mv GCD.java gcd` will place "gcd.cpp" into the directory named "gcd"
- Example: `mv GCD.java GCD.java.old` will rename the file "GCD.java" to "GCD.java.old"

cp [-r] [SOURCE] [DEST] - Makes a copy of a file or directory.
- Example: `cp GCD.java GCD2.java` will make a copy of "GCD.java" named "GCD2.java"

rmdir [DIRECTORY] - Removes a directory, only if it is empty.
- Example: `rmdir gcd` will remove the directory named gcd as long as it's empty.

rm [-r] [file] - Deletes the target file.
- If the "file" is a directory add "-r" as an option to recursively delete the directory and its contents. Be careful!
- Example: `rm -r gcd` will delete the directory named "gcd"
- Example: `rm GCD.java readme.txt` will delete the files "GCD.java" and "readme.txt"