SHORT LIST OF LINUX TERMINAL COMMANDS

ls

list directory contents
EXAMPLE USAGE: ls [OPTIONS] [FILE]

POPULAR FLAGS:
-a, --all
    list all files, including hidden
-h, --human-readable
    show file sizes in a human-readable format, eg., 3.7K instead of 3771
-l
    detailed list

TYPICAL USAGE: ls -hal

NOTES:
First two items are always '.' and '..', these mean something. '.' means 'in this folder' or 'current directory'. '..' means 'one folder up'.

cd

change directory
EXAMPLE USAGE: cd [DESTINATION]

NOTES:
Destination can be defined relatively or explicitly. Relative path will likely be more common.
Two special characters, '..' and '~'. '..' signifies 'one folder up' and '~' represents your home directory.

TYPICAL USAGE: cd ~/CS211/HW01

pwd

prints your current directory

EXAMPLE USAGE: pwd

echo

echoes back what it's given

EXAMPLE USAGE: echo ~

NOTES:
If the thing being echoed is a represents something else, as shown in the example, then the representation is shown. On my laptop, the command echo ~ outputs /home/sweenish.

mv

move (and rename) files

EXAMPLE USAGE: mv [FILE] [DESTINATION]

NOTES:
Renaming is done by specifying the file to rename, and simply providing the new name. Eg., mv test test2 renames a file called test to test2.

cp
    copy files

    EXAMPLE USAGE: cp [FILE] [DESTINATION]

man
    read the manual for a command

    EXAMPLE USAGE: man [COMMAND]

    NOTES:
    Nearly this whole guide was put together by reading man pages.

g++
    The C++ compiler that will be used for this class.

    EXAMPLE USAGE: g++ -Wall [INPUT NAME] -o [OUTPUT NAME]

    NOTES: The above example shows the method by which all programs will be
    compiled for grading.

ssh
    Remote login client using SSH

    EXAMPLE USAGE: ssh [USERNAME]@[REMOTE HOSTNAME]

    NOTES: This allows a remote connection from a Linux terminal or macOS Terminal
    to the Linux Lab. Windows users should use PuTTY instead.

scp
    secure copy and remote copy

    EXAMPLE USAGE: scp [(PATH/TO/)FILENAME(S)] [USERNAME]@[HOSTNAME]:
    [(PATH/TO/)FILENAME]

    POPULAR FLAGS:
    -r
        recursively copy a folder and its contents

    NOTES: This allows copying of files from a local machine running Linux or macOS
    to the Linux Lab. Windows users should use WinSCP instead.

apropos
    find a command

    EXAMPLE USAGE: apropos [KEYWORD(S)]

    NOTES: A good tool for those times when you forgot the exact command you want
    to use

rm
    remove files and/or folders

    EXAMPLE USAGE: rm [FLAGS] [FILENAMES(S)]

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    POPULAR FLAGS:
    -r, -R, --recursively
        remove directories and their contents recursively
    -f, --force
        ignores files that don't exist, does not ask for confirmation. DANGEROUS!
        Ensure that you know exactly what you are deleting
    -v, --verbose
        Have rm explain everything it's doing

    NOTES:
    All three flags are very common, but is important to be very careful when using
    the -f flag.
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mkdir

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    make directory

    EXAMPLE USAGE: mkdir [DIRECTORY NAME]

    POPULAR FLAGS:
    -p, --parents
        creates parent directories if needed

    NOTES: It is a very good idea to organize your work
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cat

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    concatenates files

    EXAMPLE USAGE: cat [FILENAME]

    NOTES: Generally used to view the contents of a file quickly on the terminal
    screen
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touch

```
    update timestamps

    EXAMPLE USAGE: touch [FILENAME]

    NOTES: Will create the file if it does not exist.
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