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

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

    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
```
    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
```
    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.
```