UNIX

Unix commands you should know.

ls	List file
ls -a	List all files. Shows hidden files.
pwd	Print Working Directory
cd	Change Directory
cd ..	Go back a directory
cd ~	Go to your home directory
open .	Open the directory in Finder.
man cd	man is short for manual page, documentation
help cd	help is the same as man
info cd	info is the same as man
	q to quit man pages
mkdir	make directory
cat main.cpp	print file to standard output. cat means concatenate
less main.cpp	browse file. "less is more" a pun on the old more command
cc main.cpp -o test	Unix c compiler
gcc main.cpp -o test	GNU c compiler
	"NU" meaning "Not Unix," wholly free software.
c++ main.cpp -o test	UNIX c++ compiler
c++ -std=c++11 main.cpp -o test	UNIX c++ compiler, use 2011 version
g++ main.cpp -o test	GNU c++ compiler
./test	./ when launching a file
echo $PATH	print $PATH variables
which c++	shows where the c++ compiler is
find . -name main.cpp	find file named main.cpp
mdfind "hello world"	finds the "hello world" string in files
grep	really powerful search
vi	text editor originally created for Unix
vim	contraction of Vi "IMproved"
pico	(Pine composer) a better text editor for Unix
>	Write data to a file
>>	Append data to a file
	e.g. ls -a >> list.txt
l	Passes output of one process to another as input.
	e.g. ls -a l less

use up arrow to look through previous commands you typed.
use TAB to autocomplete path names
use ctrl c to cancel operations.
use ESC to back out when q or ctrl c doesn't work.

With UNIX "no news is good news." If something went wrong it will tell you.
On OSX, dragging files into Terminal will give the file's path.