

These are some useful commands to use from the unix command line. These are just basic commands to get you started. Play with them as much as you can.

`cd [directory]` - Change to given directory. Path can be absolute or relative. '~' is your home directory. `cd` without any arguments will take you to your home directory. Remember that '.' is your current directory and '..' is your immediate parent directory.

`pwd` - Prints your present working directory. This is where you are in your terminal

`ls` - Gives a listing of the contents of your `pwd`, including any files and subdirectories. Useful extensions are:

- l Gives a long listing format. Includes more information on each file

- a Lists all files including . and .., as well as hidden files (files beginning with .)

`mkdir [directory name]` - creates a directory with the given name inside your `pwd` (can also give absolute path).

`rmdir [directory name]` - removes an (empty) directory.

`rm [file name]` - removes a file.

- r Recursive, removes a directory and all of its subdirectories and files

- f Force, forces removal without prompting

`more/less [file name]` - displays the contents of a file

`cat [file]` - displays the contents of (possibly multiple files)

`cp [file1] [file2]` - copies a file from `file1` to `file2`

`mv [file1] [file2]` - moves a file from one location to another (can also rename the file)

`diff [file1] [file2]` - compares 2 files and tells you where they differ

`man [command]` - brings up the manual page for a given command (can be a unix command or a standard C function)

`./[executable]` - runs an executable file in the current directory

Redirecting output: putting '> outfile.txt' after any command will send the console output to `outfile.txt` (or any file you choose)

Many, many more...