

UNIX commands

1. **date** Will print the current date and time
2. **pwd** Stands for “print working directory.” Prints the full path to the directory you are currently in.
3. **mkdir** Stands for “make directory.” Creates a new empty directory in the current working directory.

Usage: **mkdir <directory name>**

4. **cd** Stands for “change directory.” Allows you to move from one directory to another

Usage: **cd <directory name>**

Note: Special directories: **..** stands for one level up, **.** stands for the current directory

5. **ls** Stands for “list”
6. **touch** Creates an empty file
7. **nano** Creates a file by the name specified, or opens the file by the name specified if it exists. Within nano, Control-O saves your work, and Control-X exits.

Usage: **nano <file name>**

8. **cat** Outputs a file

Usage: **cat <file name>**

Usage: **cat -n <file name>** This prints the file with line numbers.

9. cp Stands for “copy.” copies a file

Usage: **cp** <file name> <path>

10. mv Stands for “move.” Either renames a file or directory and keeps it in the same directory, or it moves it from one directory to another.

Usage: **mv** <file name> <path>

11. g++ The C++ compiler program.

Usage: **g++** <filename.cpp>

This produces an executable program called **a.out**.

Usage: **g++ -o** <program name> <filename.cpp>

This produces an executable file called **program name**.