

# Terminal Tools

## Purpose of Document

This is a list of commands to put into Terminal. Some of them open programs for Terminal. In case you need it, Ctrl + Z will close a program in Terminal.

**Note:** All commands must be lowercased. If the first letter is uppercased, you'll get nothin' but an error. The reason the commands are uppercase in this document is because I don't feel like correcting it when LibreOffice automatically checks it.

## Commands

- **cd**- Change Directory navigates Terminal to a different directory. By default, Terminal starts in the home directory. If you want to interact with a file in the documents folder, for **example**, type in `cd Documents`. If you want to navigate to a folder within a folder, separate them with a `/`.
- **dir**- You can run a `dir` to see all of the files in the current directory.
- **ls**- Same as dir, but cooler. Adding `-i` as an argument shows the inodes for each item as well.
- **mkdir**- Used to make a new directory. Adding `-p` as argument also creates any parent directories that may be included. **Example:** `mkdir folder`
- **rmdir**- Deletes the selected directory. Has the same syntax as mkdir.
- **cp**, **mv**, and **rm**- These manage files. You can type one of them, and then a filename or path. They all have about the same syntax. Here are some **examples** of each.
  - **Copy (cp)**- `cp text.txt folder` to copy a file to a folder, or `cp folder/text.txt file.txt` to copy a file in another folder to the current folder with a new name, or `cp text.txt file.txt` to make a copy with a new name.
  - **Move (mv)**- `mv text.txt folder` to move a file to another folder, or `mv text.txt file.txt` to rename it, or `mv folder/text.txt text.txt` to move from another folder to current folder.
  - **Remove (rm)**- `rm text.txt` to delete a file, or `rm folder/text.txt` to delete a file in a folder.
- **sudo apt install <program>**- This is how you install programs in Terminal. You must know what program you want to install and replace “<program>” with its correct name. If you don't include a program name, nothing will be installed. You can also replace install with update to update the program. Make sure you know what you're doing. This requires the user's password.

# Programs

These are some examples of programs that can run in Terminal. Most of them can be installed by running `sudo apt install <name>`. For **example** `sudo apt install oneko`.

- **Python**- Opens Python, obviously. Python3 opens v3 of Python in case you have multiple versions installed. I happen to have multiple versions of Python 2 and the latest of Python 3 since certain apps were written in those versions, and are not always cross compatible.
- **P7zip**- 7zip is a program used for archiving and extracting compressed archives. P7zip is the Linux port of it. On my computer, I have three 7z programs installed. They are p7zip, p7zip-full, and p7zip-rar. To extract an archive, such as a .7z or a pesky .rar archive, navigate to the directory the file is in using cd, use the following command. `p7zip -d <FileName>`
- **Figlet**- Makes the words you type in large bubble text. Type the command to open the program or add something to the command to run it only once without running the program. **Example:** `figlet Hi!`
- **Toilet**- Does the same thing as Figlet, but not in bubble style. Isn't there
- **Cmatrix**- Shows you the Matrix. Pretty cool!
- **Lolcat**- Makes things you type rainbow, and stuff.
- **Oneko**- Spawns a cat that follows yo mouse. It does stuff, and is the cutest thing pretty much ever. If you like dogs, add -dog to the command. `-fg <color> -bg <color>` for colors as well!
- **Cowsay**- You can make a cow say all sorts of things. You can also change the animal from a cow to something different using the -f argument. If an animal isn't preexisting, you can create your own within the cowsay directory. **Example:** `cowsay -f dragon Hi!`
- **Cowthink**- Not only can the cow say, but it can also think. Same syntax as cowsay.
- **MySQL**- This is database software used for creating and managing databases. Here are a few commands used by it. They are copied from the MySQL documentation.
  - `sudo service mysql status` This checks the status of the current server.
  - `sudo service mysql start` This starts the server if it isn't running.
  - `sudo service mysql stop` This stops the server from running if it's running.
  - More MySQL commands for the MySQL Shell can be found on my OneNote. Ask if you'd like a copy.

## Easter Eggs

- **Exit**- I'm not sure what this is actually for. (ಠ\_ಠ)
- **telnet towel.blinkenlights.nl**- To watch text TV, input this command. Internet connection is required. It's legit internet TV, but in text form. IKR! **Update** 10/11/17: It's not actually live. It's just a recording of Star Wars.

I don't know of any more Easter eggs. If you know of any specific to Terminal, email me about it and I may add it to this document.