

Here are a list of commands to help you work with C++ files in the linux environment.

### Terminal Text Editors

nano (basic)  
scite (basic)  
vi (advanced)

#### Nano

nano yourfile.cpp	Creates or Opens the file yourfile.cpp
Ctrl+O	Save your work
Ctrl+X	Exit Nano

### Compiling in Linux Terminal

g++ yourfile.cpp	compiles yourfile.cpp and creates executable named a.out
g++ -o yourexec yourfile.cpp	compiles yourfile.cpp and creates executable named yourexec
./yourexec	executes your compiled file

### Creating a Makefile

In a text editor of your choice, create a file named **makefile** or **Makefile** (with no extension). You may create as many tags/commands as you wish of the form

tag: linux command	The linux command will be run using the syntax: <b>make tag</b> This line MUST be following a tab character.
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#### Example makefile

default: g++ -o execname yourfile.cpp  run: ./execname  clean: rm execname	Executed by typing: make   or   make default  make run  make clean
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### Creating a Tar (Archive File)

You may be required to submit multiple files together to turnin. In this case, you will need to create a TAR file. Let us assume we have three files in our directory that we need to turn in: **makefile**, **file1.cpp**, **file2.cpp**.

tar -cvf ola.tar makefile file1.cpp file2.cpp	The tar command is used to make an archive -cvf stands for (create) (verbose) (the file named->) The remaining files are what are to be added to the ola1.tar file.
tar -tf ola.tar	This command checks the contents of the ola.tar file. In the above example, it would return: makefile file1.cpp file2.cpp

### Checking MD5 Checksum of a file

md5sum filename	Returns the MD5 checksum of the file. This can be compared against a submitted file in turnin.
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