

Command history and options

- There are a handful of commonly supported linux command options (-r -i -v etc)
- In addition, bash provides a history mechanism you can use to easily repeat variations of commands you've used recently
- There are also a variety of wildcards you can use as command options that Bash will expand for you

Commonly supported options

- The -r (recursive) option is often supported to apply a command to a directory and everything in it, e.g.
 - `cp -r original duplicate #` to copy a directory/contents
 - `rm -r dirname #` remove a directory and all its contents
- The -i (interact) option makes a command get confirmation from the user before doing something destructive
- The -f (force) option overrides -i options
- The -v (verbose) option requests more detailed messages from the program or command in question

History and command repetition

- The **history** command will show a list of commands you have run recently, and associate a number with each
- **!*n*** re-runs the command numbered *n* in the history list
- **!!** re-runs your most recent command
- **!*pattern*** re-runs the most recent command that began with that pattern
- **^*old*^*new*** re-runs the most recent command, replacing the “old” pattern with the “new” one

Wildcards

- You can use a variety of wildcards in commands, and bash will expand them before running the command
- * matches anything not beginning with a . (e.g. **ls -l *** lists details about all non-hidden files)
- ? matches any single character, e.g. **lab?.cpp** would match filenames like labx.cpp lab3.cpp labQ.cpp etc