

<i>Windows/DOS</i>	<i>Unix</i>	<i>What It Does</i>
cd	pwd	Displays the name of the current directory or folder. Use this command to ensure that you're in the prog/c/learn directory.
type	cat	Displays a text file's contents on the screen; follow type or cat with the name of the file you want displayed: type source.c cat source.c
del	rm	Deletes a file; follow del or rm with the name of the file to delete, as in del bye.c or rm bye.c.
exit	exit	Closes the command-prompt window and closes the terminal.

Refer to a good book or reference about the command prompt for more details on these and other handy commands you can use while you program.

Carefully Name Your Variables

Though I use a lot of single-letter variable names in this book, be a better, wiser person when it comes to naming variables in your own programs. For example, `x` is an okay variable name, but `counter` is much better.

This may seem like a silly thing for a tiny program, but when your programs get larger, you may find that that a quick `x` or a variable you declared is being used by some other part of the program. Bad news!

Know Your Post- and Pre-Incrementing and Decrementing Riddles

The `++` and `--` operators can certainly come in handy for incrementing or decrementing a variable's value. But keep all your C language statements on a single line, and remember that `++` or `--` before the variable name does its job *before* the variable's value is used. If you put the `++` or `--` after the variable name, the operation takes place afterward.

Refer to Chapter 25 to find out about this concept.