Bash terminal Commands

Note - This list is not comprehensive, but you should memorize all of these commands and terms.

1. ls
   a. Lists all non-hidden files and directories in your working directory
2. pwd
   a. Stands for "Print working directory"
   b. Prints out the directory you are currently working inside in the terminal
3. cd
   a. Stands for "change directory" a directory name, absolute, or relative path following this command will change your working directory to the new directory
   b. Note, if you begin typing a directory or file name you can press the 'tab' key to auto-complete the name.
4. cd ..
   a. Moves you up to a higher level directory

5. mkdir
   a. Stands for "Make Directory"
   b. This command will allow you to Make a new Directory on your computer's drive, the name you type following this command will be the name of the directory

Commonly used vocabulary

1. Directory
   a. Commonly called a "folder", directories store other directories and files in your computer's local memory (your hard drive or SSD)
   b. Your directories are often visually represented graphically as folder icons when using your computer's file explorer GUI
2. GUI or pronounced "Gooey"
   a. Stands for "Graphical User Interface"
   b. A visual interface with icons and directory and file names that allows you to intuitively navigate your computer's drives in some sort of graphical interface with your mouse and keyboard.
3. Absolute path
   a. The full address to a directory or file on your computer's drive, starting with the root drive it is in.
4. Relative path
   a. The address to a directory or file on your computer which is relative to your current working directory, or the location of another directory or file on your

computer. Often used when importing other files or modules in a project directory.