

Type out definitions for the following commands and shortcuts in your own words:

- a. pwd – This command stands for print working directory. With this command, you are able to determine the current directory you are in.
- b. mkdir – Short for make directory, this command enables you to make a directory or folder.
- c. cd – stands for change directory, you use this command to change to another defined directory
- d. cd .. – Takes you to the previous directory one directory at a time.
- e. ls – short for list; used to list the contents of a directory
- f. rm and the -r flag – short for “remove”; rm by itself is used to remove a file, but with the -r flag you can remove/delete a directory. It’s important to note that this action is not reversible.
- g. cat –
- h. head – displays the **first** 10 lines of a file
- i. tail – displays the **last** 10 lines of a file
- j. scp – stands for secure copy; used to copy a file or directory into another location
- k. nano (including Ctrl+o and Ctrl+x)
- l. --help – used with commands to display a summary of what a certain command does (e.g. ls --help)
- m. TAB – helpful key command to use to complete a command instead of having to write it out. For example, if I want to go to a directory named “Fall\_2024\_materials” I can just type “cd Fall\_” then hit tab and then the path to the directory is autocompleted to “cd Fall\_2024\_materials/”
- n. Ctrl+a – moves the cursor to the beginning of the current command line. Helpful because you can’t use your mouse to click to the beginning of the command line.
- o. Ctrl+e – does the opposite of ctrl + a; moves the cursor to the end of the current command line.
- p. Ctrl+r – used to start a reverse search through your command history. For example, if a previous command I use was “scp /mnt/c/users/anmol/downloads/1a6m.pdb \$HOME/”
- q. Ctrl+k
- r. Ctrl+u
- s. Ctrl+l

What command would you use to navigate to your Desktop from /Users/ using an absolute path? Relative path?

How would you copy /Desktop/Example Folder/ with multiple documents inside to /Documents/?

If you didn’t know which folder you were in, how would you navigate back to /Documents/?

Fill in the blank:

- To push your local changes to GitHub, use the following sequence of commands:
  - 1. to view any unsaved changes.
  - 2. to save all files, or to save a specific file/folder.
  - 3. to commit files for saving. Use ‘-m’ to include a message.
  - 4. to push your changes to GitHub.

Do it yourself!

- Use commands in Bash to add the completed homework file to your week3\_bash\_github folder in your local qbio\_490\_name repository
- Use GitHub to stage, commit, and upload your completed Bash and Github HW into your personal GitHub repo

**Turn in your answers for this assignment by attaching a link to your personal GitHub repo on Brightspace for full credit.**