

Bash Terminology

BASH	BASH stands for Born Again Shell
Directories	Directories are folders in coding language
Terminal	Is a program that gives you a prompt
pwd	Present Working Directory. It lets you know where you are located, or it prints the path to your current location
ls	Tells the computer that you want to see; a list of what's inside a folder. If you type it by itself, it will tell you what's in the folder you're standing in right now. " ls " means list or list segment
cd	Tells the computer to move to another folder, and is short for Change Directory
mkdir	Tells the computer to make a folder, and is short for "Make Directory". Just like with cd, you also have to tell it the name of the new folder you want to make.
touch	Creates a file. What you write after will be the name of the file.
ctrl+c	Will kill any line of coding you're going through
cd ..	Goes back one step in the path
cd ~/	Takes you all of the way back to the beginning
rm	To remove a file
rm -r	Will delete a directory containing files. <rm> <-r> <foldername>

ls -l	the extra "l" means long-format and will give you detailed information about the folders in the directory you are standing in.
	A space in BASH language means another command
mv	Is the command for moving a file. It can also be used to rename the file if the place doesn't exist.
cp	Means "Copy". You would code it <cp> <nameofthefolder> <nameofnewfolder>

Function	Syntax	Definition
Find your location	pwd	Present Working Directory. It lets you know where you are located on your computer, or it prints the path to your current location
Show the folders in your current directory	ls	tells the computer that you want to see a list of what's inside a folder. If you type it by itself, it will tell you what's in the folder you're standing in right now. "ls" means list or list segment
Show detailed information about items in current directory	ls -l	the extra "l" means long-format and will give you detailed information about the folders in the directory you are standing in.
Move into another directory	cd	tells the computer to move to another folder, and is short for "Change Directory". When you use it, you also have to tell it the name of the folder you want to move to.
Move back one step	cd ..	goes back one step in the path
Move back to home folder	cd ~/	takes you all of the way back to the beginning
Make a new directory	mkdir	tells the computer to make a folder, and is short for "Make Directory". Just like with cd, you also have to tell it the name of the new folder you want to make.
Make a new file	touch	creates a file. What you write after will be the name of the file.
Stop current action	ctrl+c	will kill any line of coding you're going through

Copy a folder or file	cp	means "Copy". You would code it <cp> <nameofthefolder> <nameofnewfolder>
Move a file or directory	mv	is the command for moving a file. It can also be used to rename the file if the place doesn't exist.
Remove file	rm	means "Remove"
Remove directory	rmdir	means "Remove Directory" and will delete a folder if there are no files in it
Remove a directory w/files	rm -r	will delete a directory containing files. <rm> <-r> <foldername>