

skillcrush

GIT COMMANDS FOR FILES & FOLDERS

cheatsheet

Git commands for navigating files and folders are fundamental to using the command line. Print out this handy sheet to reference the commands you need most when working with files and folders!

DIRECTORY COMMANDS

Directory commands are used to view, create, and delete directories.

pwd

View your current file path or location.

```
pwd
```

ls

View a list of files and folders in a directory.

```
ls
```

ls -a

View a list of files and folders in a directory, including hidden and system files.

```
ls -a
```

mkdir

Make a new directory. Add the directory name after the mkdir command.

```
mkdir client-site
```

rm -r

Remove a directory. Add the directory name after the -r. Caution! This command permanently deletes a directory and all of its contents.

```
rm -r client-site
```

explorer . (PC only)

Open the directory you're working with.

```
explorer .
```

open . (Mac only)

Open the directory you're working with.

```
open .
```

CHANGE DIRECTORY COMMANDS

Cd, which stands for “change directory,” allows you to switch to a different directory. You’ll place the directory name after the cd command.

You can add dots and forward slashes after the cd command to move forward or backward when changing directories.

cd

Move into a directory.

```
cd client-site
```

Navigate to a specific directory inside other directories by adding a file path or directory location after the cd command.

PC only:

```
cd /c/client-site/css/
```

Mac only:

```
cd /client-site/css/
```

cd ..

Navigate up one directory.

```
cd ..
```

cd ../..

Navigate back two directories.

```
cd ../..
```

cd -

Return to your previous location.

```
cd -
```

FILE COMMANDS

File commands allow you to create, copy, view, and delete files from the command line. Add the name of the file after each command.

touch

Create a new file.

```
touch index.html
```

Create a new file in a different existing directory. Add the directory name first, a forward slash, then the file name.

```
touch client-site/about.html
```

cp

Copy a file. Add the name of the file you're copying first, then the name of the new file.

```
cp main.css style.css
```

cat

View all the content in a file from the command line.

```
cat index.html
```

head

Print the first 10 lines of a file. Great for previewing large files without viewing all the content.

```
head index.html
```

tail

Print the last 10 lines of a file.

```
tail style.css
```

rm

Remove a specific file. Caution! This command permanently deletes the file.

```
rm style.css
```
