# **Bash Commands Cheat Sheet**

### **1. cd (Change Directory)**

* **What it does:** Changes your current working directory (the folder you are in).
* **Example:**
  + cd Documents moves you into the "Documents" folder.
  + cd .. moves you up one level (to the parent directory).
  + cd /home/user moves you to an absolute path.
* **Think of it as:** Walking to a different room (folder) in your house (computer).

### **2. ls (List Directory Contents)**

* **What it does:** Shows the files and folders in the current directory.
* **Example:**
  + ls displays a simple list of files and folders.
  + ls -a shows all files, including hidden ones (those starting with .).
  + ls -l shows detailed information like file size, permissions, and modification date.
* **Think of it as:** Looking at what’s in a drawer (your current folder).

### **3. pwd (Print Working Directory)**

* **What it does:** Shows the full path of the current directory you’re in.
* **Example:**
  + pwd might return /home/user/Documents.
* **Think of it as:** Checking your address to know where you are in your computer’s hierarchy.

### **4. mkdir (Make Directory)**

* **What it does:** Creates a new folder (directory).
* **Example:**
  + mkdir myFolder creates a folder named "myFolder".
* **Think of it as:** Building a new shelf to organize your stuff.

### **5. touch**

* **What it does:** Creates an empty file or updates the timestamp of an existing file.
* **Example:**
  + touch myFile.txt creates a new empty file named "myFile.txt".
* **Think of it as:** Placing an empty notebook (file) on your desk.

### **6. nano**

* **What it does:** Opens a simple text editor in the terminal to create or edit files.
* **Example:**
  + nano myFile.txt opens the file "myFile.txt" in the nano editor.
  + You can type, edit, save (Ctrl + O), and exit (Ctrl + X).
* **Think of it as:** Using a basic notepad to jot down ideas or edit text.

### **Other Useful Bash Commands**

#### **7. rm (Remove)**

* **What it does:** Deletes files or folders.
* **Example:**
  + rm myFile.txt deletes the file "myFile.txt".
  + rm -r myFolder deletes a folder and its contents.
* **Caution:** Deleted files aren’t recoverable.

#### **8. cp (Copy)**

* **What it does:** Copies files or folders.
* **Example:**
  + cp file.txt copy.txt copies "file.txt" to "copy.txt".
  + cp -r folder1 folder2 copies the folder "folder1" to "folder2".

#### **9. mv (Move/Rename)**

* **What it does:** Moves or renames files and folders.
* **Example:**
  + mv file.txt folder/ moves "file.txt" to the folder.
  + mv oldname.txt newname.txt renames a file.

#### **10. cat (Concatenate)**

* **What it does:** Displays the contents of a file.
* **Example:**
  + cat myFile.txt shows what’s inside "myFile.txt".

#### **11. echo**

* **What it does:** Prints text or variables to the screen.
* **Example:**
  + echo "Hello, World!" displays "Hello, World!".
  + echo $HOME shows the value of the HOME environment variable.

#### **12. clear**

* **What it does:** Clears the terminal screen.
* **Example:**
  + clear gives you a clean slate to work on.

#### **13. whoami**

* **What it does:** Tells you which user is logged in.
* **Example:**
  + whoami might return john if you’re logged in as "john".

#### **14. man (Manual)**

* **What it does:** Opens the manual for a command to learn more about it.
* **Example:**
  + man ls shows the manual page for ls.
* **Think of it as:** Looking up instructions in a manual.

### **Tips for Beginners**

* Use tab for autocomplete when typing file/folder names.
* Use up and down arrows to scroll through command history.
* Be careful with commands like rm to avoid accidental deletion.