

Command Line Basics

1. **pwd:** The pwd command displays (“prints” to the screen) the current working directory.
2. **whoami:** Displays your logged in user id.
3. **cd:** Whenever you’re running a shell, you’re working in a specific directory. When you refer to a file without providing a complete path to the file, the shell works on the file in the current working directory.
 - **cd ~ :** Change directory to your home directory
 - **cd target**
4. **man:** Man pages, the user manual.
5. **ls:** Directory listing.
 - **ls -l :** Long listing, displays file ownership
 - **ls -lt:** Long listing, displays file ownership with time
 - **ls -lrt:** Long listing, displays file ownership with time -reverse
6. **clear:** Clear the terminal screen.
7. **mkdir:** The mkdir command creates a directory.
8. **touch:** If the specified files don’t already exist, touch creates them as empty files.
9. **open:** The open command opens a file, just as if you had double-clicked the file's icon.
10. **rm:** Removes a specific file.
 - **rm -r:** Removes a specific directory

11. **nano:** Small, free and friendly text editor.
12. **cat:** The cat utility reads files sequentially, writing them to the standard output.
13. **head:** This filter displays the first count lines of each of the specified files.
14. **tail:** This filter displays the last count lines of each of the specified files.
15. **cp:** Copies the contents of the source-file to the target-file.
16. **mv:** Move or rename file or directory.
17. **git:** Git is a fast, scalable, distributed revision control system with an unusually rich command set that provides both high-level operations and full access to internals.