

Bash Command Practice 1

When you open Ubuntu (WSL) you'll see a prompt that looks like this:

```
[your_name]@[your_computer]:~$
```

For example, mine looks like this:

```
hayden@Hayden-KatanaGF76:~$
```

Let's break that down:

hayden

This is your UNIX **username**, which you created when you first set up Ubuntu.

@

This is the "at" symbol. It just separates your UNIX username from your machine's **hostname**.

Hayden-KatanaGF76

This is the hostname of your machine or Linux environment.

:

The colon is a separator between the hostname and your current **directory**. A directory is equivalent to a folder in Windows.

~

The tilde is a symbolic shortcut to your **home directory**, which is the default directory when you open up a Linux terminal. "~" shortcuts to /home/[username]. This means that `hayden@Hayden-KatanaGF76:~$` is equivalent to `hayden@Hayden-KatanaGF76:/home/hayden$`.

\$

The dollar sign is the prompt symbol for a normal user. If you are a root (administrator) user, you see a **#** instead.

So, `hayden@Hayden-KatanaGF76:~$` means "the user hayden on the machine Hayden-KatanaGF76 is currently in the home directory, and the terminal is ready for the next command."

That's a lot to remember, but you'll get the hang of it if you keep practicing!

Let's practice some commands. Type this and hit Enter:

```
mkdir practice
```

"mkdir" stands for "make directory". A directory is like a folder in Windows.

"mkdir practice" means "make a new directory named 'practice'".

Next we want to check that our command actually worked. Enter this:

```
ls
```

"ls" stands for "list". It shows all the contents of the directory you're currently in.

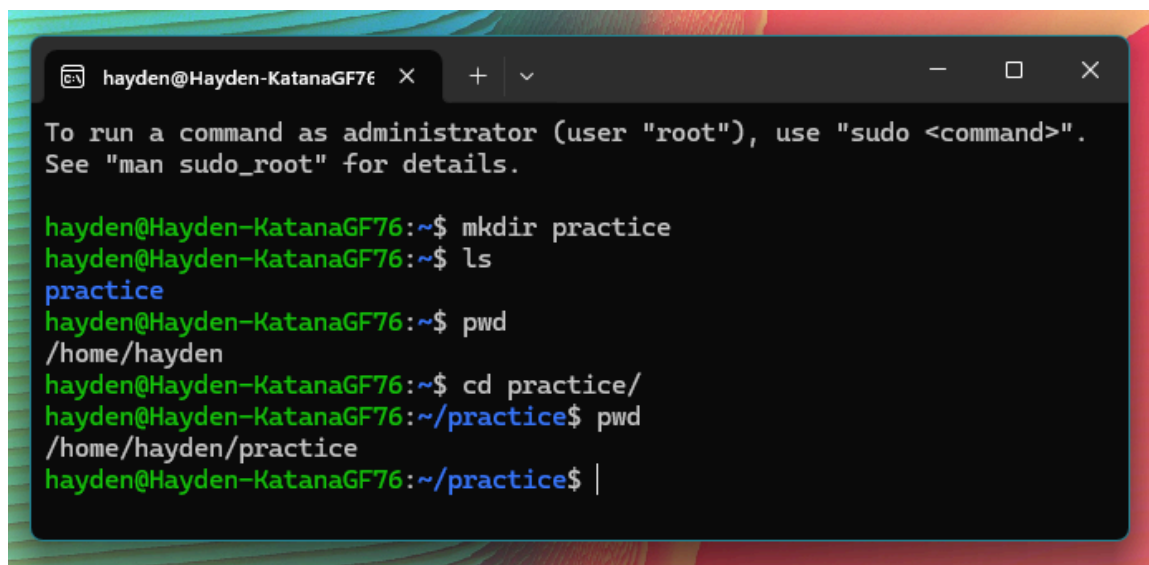
Since you just made a directory named 'practice' you should see this:

```
practice
```

The next command we want to practice is `pwd`. That stands for "print working directory". In other words, "where are we right now?" Running that command should show `/home/[your_name]`.

Next, enter `cd practice/` and then `pwd` again. "cd" is "change directory", so `cd practice/` means "move into the directory named 'practice'". Once you're there, `pwd` should tell you that you successfully moved into that new directory.

If you followed all these steps, your terminal should look something like this:

A terminal window titled 'hayden@Hayden-KatanaGF76' with standard window controls. It displays a series of commands and their outputs: 'mkdir practice' is executed successfully; 'ls' shows 'practice' as the only directory; 'pwd' shows the current path as '/home/hayden'; 'cd practice/' changes the directory, and a subsequent 'pwd' shows the new path as '/home/hayden/practice'. The prompt changes from '~\$' to '~/practice\$' after the directory change.

```
hayden@Hayden-KatanaGF76:~$ mkdir practice
hayden@Hayden-KatanaGF76:~$ ls
practice
hayden@Hayden-KatanaGF76:~$ pwd
/home/hayden
hayden@Hayden-KatanaGF76:~$ cd practice/
hayden@Hayden-KatanaGF76:~/practice$ pwd
/home/hayden/practice
hayden@Hayden-KatanaGF76:~/practice$ |
```

Make sure everything looks right before you move on. Then return to your home directory with "`cd ..`". In Linux, a dot `.` represents the current directory and two dots `..` represents one level above the current directory. To go up multiple levels, you'd enter "`cd ../../`", "`cd ../../`", and so on.

Once you're back in the home directory you can enter "`clear`" to wipe the terminal history. It doesn't undo your commands or reset the terminal, it just gives you a clean slate so you can focus on what you're doing next.