

Bash commands

When you open Ubuntu (WSL) you'll see something 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—the account you created when you first launched Ubuntu.

@

Means “at.” It separates your username from your machine's name.

Hayden-KatanaGF76

This is your hostname, i.e. the name of this Linux environment or computer.

:

The colon is a separator between the hostname and your current directory.

~

The tilde is shorthand for your home directory (mine is `/home/hayden`). If you jump into another directory, you might see `/home/[your_name]/Documents` instead.

\$

The prompt symbol for a normal user. If you ever become the root (administrator) user, you'll see a `#` instead.

So `hayden@Hayden-KatanaGF76:~$` means “the user hayden on the machine Hayden-KatanaGF76 is currently in the home directory, and I'm ready for the next command.”

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

Let's start with a command. 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 directory named 'practice'".

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

```
ls
```

"ls" stands for "list". It lists all the contents of the directory you're currently in. Since you just made a directory named 'practice' you should see this:

```
practice
```

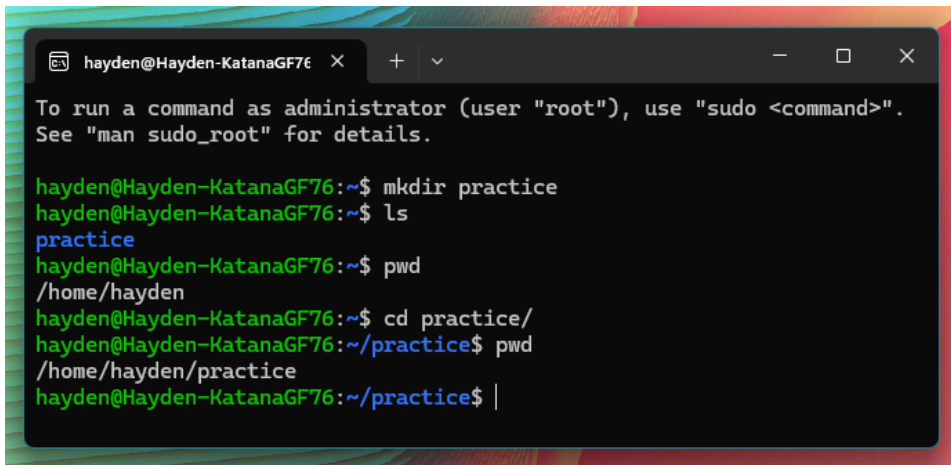
The next command we want to practice is "pwd". It should say this:

```
/home/hayden
```

"pwd" is "print working directory". In other words, "where are we right now?"

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

If you did everything right, your terminal should look like this:

A screenshot of a terminal window titled 'hayden@Hayden-KatanaGF76'. The terminal shows a series of commands and their outputs: 'mkdir practice' is executed, followed by 'ls' which outputs 'practice'. Then 'pwd' is executed, outputting '/home/hayden'. Next, 'cd practice/' is executed, and finally 'pwd' is executed again, outputting '/home/hayden/practice'. The prompt is now 'hayden@Hayden-KatanaGF76:~/practice\$'. At the top of the terminal, there is a message: 'To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>". See "man sudo_root" for details.'

You can enter "clear" to wipe the terminal. It doesn't undo your commands or reset the terminal, but it cleans up the screen which makes it a little easier to look at.