**ASSIGNMENT-6**

**Command Line Basics**

**Command Line Navigation**

**Using Linux Terminal**

1. **Change Directory (cd)**:
   * Use cd followed by the directory path to navigate to a specific directory.
   * Example: Navigate to the home directory.

bash

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cd ~

1. **List Files and Directories (ls)**:
   * Use ls to list files and directories in the current directory.
   * Example: List files and directories in the current directory.

bash

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ls

1. **Print Working Directory (pwd)**:
   * Use pwd to display the current working directory path.
   * Example: Print the current working directory.

bash

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pwd

**File Manipulation**

**Using Linux Terminal**

1. **Create a File (touch)**:
   * Use touch followed by the filename to create an empty file.
   * Example: Create a file named example.txt.

bash

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touch example.txt

1. **Copy a File (cp)**:
   * Use cp followed by the source file and destination to copy a file.
   * Example: Copy example.txt to backup/example.txt.

bash

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cp example.txt backup/example.txt

1. **Move/Rename a File (mv)**:
   * Use mv followed by the source file and destination to move or rename a file.
   * Example: Move example.txt to the documents directory.

bash

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mv example.txt documents/

1. **Delete a File (rm)**:
   * Use rm followed by the filename to delete a file.
   * Example: Delete example.txt.

bash

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rm example.txt

**Summary**

These basic command-line operations allow efficient navigation and manipulation of files and directories in a Linux Terminal environment. Each command serves a specific purpose, enabling users to manage their file system effectively through simple yet powerful commands.