



TERMINAL COMMANDS

Terminal

- A terminal is a tool to interact with our computer without a graphical interface.
- With a terminal, we can do the same things we do with any graphical interface.
- Nowadays, every computer has a terminal, even the cloud remote ones.
- Knowing how to navigate through the terminal is an essential skill for a developer.
- There are many types of terminals, and they depend on the OS of the computer:
 - Terminal, iTerm,...
 - Cmd, AnacondaPrompt, Powershell,...

Main terminal commands

- There are many different terminal commands, but we can classify them in two groups:
 - Navigate through our system
 - Handle files and folders
- Linux/macOS users use:
 - Terminal/iTerm
- Windows users:
 - GitBash -> **use this one!**
 - Anaconda prompt
 - Anaconda PowerShell

Navigation commands

- Knowing the current folder:
 - `pwd`
- List the files of the current folder:
 - `ls`
- Moving to another folder:
 - `cd folder`
 - `cd .`
 - `cd ..`
 - `cd ../folder`

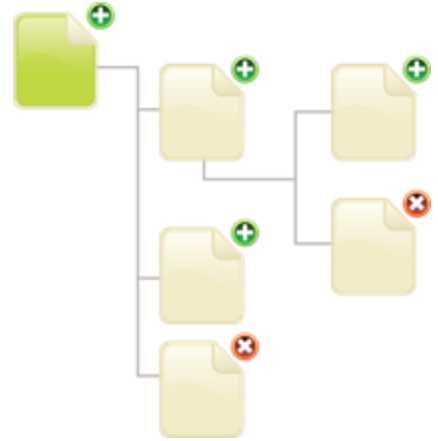
Folder tree

- All the folders/directories have a hierarchical structure.
- When we want to change to another folder, we can use:
 - Absolute path
 - Full address of the new path
 - Relative path
 - Address of the new path with respect to the current folder

Examples:

Absolute: /Users/ignacio/Desktop/IRONHACK/MATERIAL10/

Relative: ../MATERIAL10



Files and folder commands

- Creating a new empty file (in the current folder):
 - touch filename
- Creating a new folder (inside the current one):
 - mkdir foldername
- Deleting a file:
 - rm filename
- Deleting a folder:
 - rm -rf foldername

We can provide the absolute path or the relative path while creating the file/folder

**WHEN USING THE TERMINAL
DELETED FILES WILL NOT BE
ACCESSIBLE ANYMORE!!!!**

Files and folder commands

- Creating a copy of a file:
 - `cp file_old file_new`
- Moving files (equivalent to rename the file) :
 - `mv file_old new_file`

We can provide the absolute path or the relative path while creating the file/folder

Other useful commands

- Knowing the current user:
 - `whoami`
- Clear screen:
 - `clear`
- Reuse previous commands:
 - Use the up/down arrow keys to reuse a previously typed command.

Other useful commands

- Pipe operator: |
- In the terminal, the output of one command can be send as the input for another one!
 - `cat file.txt | more`
- Redirection command “>” allows to send the output to another file:
 - `echo “Hello” > my_file.txt`
- Append command “>>” adds the output of the command into the end of a file:
 - `echo “Hello” >> my_file`

Other useful commands

- To inspect the first n (n is an integer) lines of a file:
 - `head -5 file.txt`
- To inspect the last n (n is an integer) lines of a file:
 - `tail -5 file.txt`
- To search for content inside a file, we can use the “grep” command:
 - `grep “Hello” file.txt`
- To count the number of lines inside a file we can use the command “wc”
 - `wc -l file.txt`