Navigating Through Filesystems (Git Bash)

- Run commands using the terminal, navigate the filesystem.
- Good intro into the Command Line because it doesn't have include commands that affect the system.
- Need **3** commands: "pwd, ls, cd"
- Need to understand relative paths.
- **pwd=print working directory -->/c/Users/*Username* (e.g. /c/Users/joell)**
- **ls=view files or folders within directory**
- **cd=change directory (e.g. "cd Navigation-Demo/" will change the directory to Navigation Demo)**
- **ls -a=shows all files (including hidden files)**
- **ls -l=long form which displays the permissions, user, group owners, sizes, and dates/times.**
- **ls -la=shows the long form of all files including hidden files.**
- **cd ..=goes back to parent directory (folder 1>folder 2, folder 1 is the parent folder of folder 2)**
- We can go into two directories in one command like this: **cd folder_1/folder_2/** .
- We can also go **back** two directories in one command: **cd ../..**
- **cd ~=go back to home directory.**

Summary

pwd (Print working directory)

ls (list)

cd (Change directory)

ls -a (Hidden files)

ls -l (list long form)

ls -la (Combining options)

Relative Paths

. (Current directory)

.. (Parent directory)

Create, Copy, Move, Rename and Delete Files and Directories

- **mkdir=create a new directory (folder).**
- **touch=create a new file.**
- **vi=open file, open file.**
- **Esc+:wq=save text and exit editor.**
- **cp=copy file.**
- **cp -r=copy directories**
- **mv (file) (newfile)=renaming a file.**
- **mv (file) (directory/)=move a file to a new folder (directory).**
- **mv (file) ../(new name of file)=move file and renaming it in one step.**
- **rm (file)=remove/delete a file (file does not go to recycle bin when deleted from Git Bash).**
- **rm -r (directory=remove/delete directory.**
- **rm -rf (directory)=force remove/delete directory.**
- **(command) --help=see options of the given command.**

Summary

cd (for changing directory.)

ls (for showing a list of all the files in the directory.)

ls -la (for showing the list of files in list format + showing all the hidden files.)

mkdir (for making a new directory.)

Touch (for creating a new file.)

cp (for copying a file.)

cp -r (for copy a directory.)

mv (for renaming and / or moving a file.)

vi (for opening a file.)

Rm f(or removing a file.)

rm -rf (for force removing a directory.)

man (-r) (this will show some information about -r. -r is an example.) *doesn't work for me*

Time-Saving Keyboard Shortcuts

<u>Navigation</u>
Ctrl+A=move to the beginning of the line.
Ctrl+E=move to the end of line.
Alt+←or→=move by each word.
Ctrl+U=delete everything to the left of the cursor.
Ctrl+K=delete everything to the right of the cursor.
Tab=Auto-Completion.
Drag Folders instead of typing whole files or directories.
↑ and ↓=scroll through previously-used commands.
!(previous commands) then use↑ =to find the last used commands then ↑ is used to select the found commands.
History then !(#)=history of previously-used commands and !(#) is to select previously-used command.
Ctrl+R=reverse search.
Ctrl+L=clear screen.
Ctrl+K=clear scrollback.