

A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide. It consists of a blue parallelogram and a light green parallelogram, both tilted at an angle. The blue shape is in the foreground, and the green shape is partially behind it. They are set against a dark blue background with subtle diagonal stripes.

# Bash Commands



## Current working directory

This is the directory/folder that you are “in”.

Similar to the folder you have open in a file explorer.

```
dhashe@unix4: ~
```

```
dhashe@unix4: ~/private/ta-gpi-f18/demo$
```



## Relative paths, . and ..

Paths in Unix are specified relative to the current working directory (cwd).

. is the cwd

.. is the parent of the cwd

./<child> is the subdirectory <child> of the cwd



# Hidden Files

A file is hidden if and only iff it begins with “.”

- main.c, notes.txt, Untitled.png (not hidden)
- .bashrc, .tmp.txt, .notes.txt (hidden)



## Executing executables

Executables are highlighted in green. They are executed by naming their relative path.

```
dhashe@unix4:~/private/ta-gpi-f18/gpi-labs/trainerlab$ ls  
Makefile  README.md  driver  professor
```

```
dhashe@unix4:~/private/ta-gpi-f18/gpi-labs/trainerlab/driver$ ../professor  
dhashe@unix4:~/private/ta-gpi-f18/gpi-labs/trainerlab/driver$ cd ..  
dhashe@unix4:~/private/ta-gpi-f18/gpi-labs/trainerlab$ ./professor  
dhashe@unix4:~/private/ta-gpi-f18/gpi-labs/trainerlab$ cd ..  
dhashe@unix4:~/private/ta-gpi-f18/gpi-labs$ ./trainerlab/professor  
dhashe@unix4:~/private/ta-gpi-f18/gpi-labs$
```



Command: touch

“touch <file>” creates an empty file.

<file> is a relative path.\*

\*Could also be an absolute path, but we’ll ignore those for now.



Command: mv

“mv <src> <dest>” Moves the file at <src> to <dest>

<src> and <dest> are relative paths



Command: `cd`

“`cd <directory>`” changes the cwd to `<directory>`

`<directory>` is a relative path.





Command: mkdir

“mkdir <directory>” makes the directory <directory>

<directory> is a relative path.



Command: cp

“cp <src> <dest>” Copies the file at <src> to <dest>

Similar to mv, except the file now exists at both <src> and <dest>.

<src> and <dest> are relative paths.



Command: ls

“ls <directory>” lists the files in <directory>

You’ll use this a lot, to “see where you are” and what files you can manipulate.

<directory> is a relative path.



Command: `ls -a`

By default, `ls` doesn't list hidden files. To see hidden files, you must type "`ls -a`". "`-a`" stands for "all".



## Command Reference

touch <file>

mv <src> <dest>

cd <directory>

mkdir <directory>

cp <src> <dest>

ls <directory>

ls -a <directory>



# Commonly Asked Questions

- Make sure you capture pokemon with your pokeball....not yourself. Pokeballs don't work on humans
- Be careful! If you `mv <src> <dst>` and if `<dst>` is not a directory, it will rename the file.
- What can do to make pidgey unhidden? What makes a file hidden? Maybe try renaming?
- When you finish the lab, make sure to run the `scp` command from your local computer, not Andrew. You can exit the Andrew machine by typing the command 'exit' or pressing `ctrl-d`
- When you run the ``make`` command, make sure you current working directory is `trainerlab`, not `gates-hillman-center`
- If you're using Ubuntu for Windows the Downloads folder on your local drive is `/mnt/c/Users/<username>/Downloads`
  - You would have to `cp` it again so that it is accersible