Introduction to Command-Line Usage & File Navigation

The command line (or terminal) is a text-based interface for interacting with your computer's operating system. It allows you to perform tasks efficiently using commands instead of a graphical user interface (GUI).

Basic Command-Line Concepts

- **Windows:** Use Command Prompt (cmd) or PowerShell.

- **macOS/Linux:** Open Terminal (Ctrl+Alt+T on Linux).

File Navigation Commands

1. **Viewing Files & Directories**

Command	Description
pwd	Print the current directory path
ls | dir	List files & directories
tree	Display directory structure

2. **Changing Directories**

Command	Description
cd	Changing directory
cd ..	Move up one directory
cd /	Go to root directory

3. **Creating & Deleting Files/Directories**

Command	Description
mkdir	Create a folder
rm	Delete a file
New-Item new_file.txt -type file	Creates a new file

4. Moving & Copying Files

Command	Description
mv	Move/rename a file
cp	Copy a file
cp -r	cp -r folder/ backup/

5. Viewing File Contents

Command	Description
cat	Display file content

Tips for Efficient Navigation

- Tab Completion: Press Tab to auto-complete file/directory names.

- Clear Screen: clear or Ctrl+L.

- Command History: Use ↑/↓ arrows or history.