

Bash Fundamentals

• Terminal and Commandline.

- Command line is a basic text input interface which allows an user to enter instructions, usually in the form of a series of characters and submit or execute them, usually by pressing the 'Enter key'.
- A Terminal is a special application that offers a command line interface to perform system level commands beyond the basic read/write operation.

• Shells :

- A shell is the software that wraps the command line and interprets your input as commands, returning the output.
 - For Windows - Powershell & Command prompt.
- Command line shortcuts :
 - * Up arrow key $\boxed{\wedge}$: allows cycle backwards to command history.
 - * Down arrow key $\boxed{\vee}$: allows cycle forwards to command history.
 - * Tab key $\boxed{\text{TAB}}$: Fills the rest of suggestion.
 - * CTRL + L / cls command : To clear entire screen.
 - * CTRL + C : Kill the process.

Bash:

- Stands for Bourne Again Shell.
- It is a Command line interpreter and scripting language.
 - pwd : prints current directory.
 - cd : change directories.
 - ls : lists the contents of current directories.
 - mkdir : creates new directory/folder.
 - touch : creates new files.
 - mv : move or rename the file.
 - rm : command helps to remove the file.
 - cp : copy the file to a new location.
 - echo : prints a quote in the terminal.
 - > : specify a filename to create or overwrite.