

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 operations.

• 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 : allows cycle backwards to command history.
- * Down arrow key : allows cycle forwards to command history.
- * Tab Key : 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 directory.
 - ls : lists the contents of current directory.
 - mkdir : creates new directory/folder.
 - touch : creates new file.
 - 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.