Command Lines

"pwd" stands for print working directory, it shows which directory you're in, usually a default directory or Users folder.

cd stands for change directory, we can use this command to go to any directory we want.
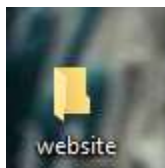
mkdir stands for make directory, this command can be used whenever we want to make new directory, as shown below, I created a website folder.
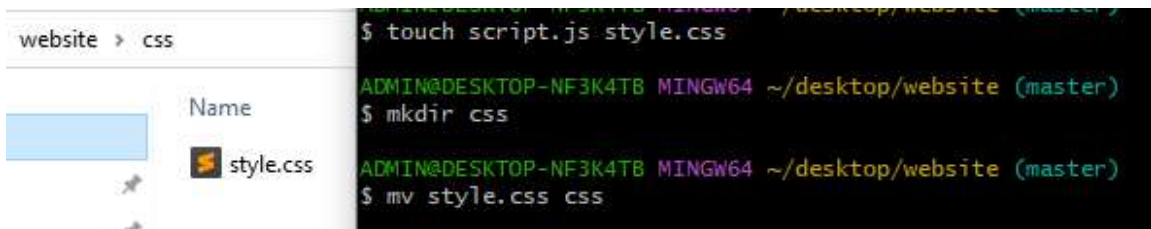

touch command is used to create a simple file inside a folder or directory, the image below shows that I enter the website folder by "cd website" command then I created index.html file using touch command.
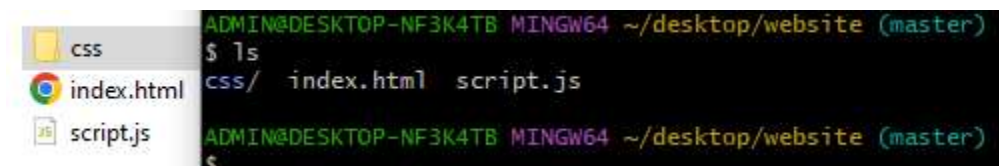
website

ADMIN@DESKTOP-NF3K4TB MINGW64 ~/desktop (master)
$ cd website

Name

index.html

ADMIN@DESKTOP-NF3K4TB MINGW64 ~/desktop/website (master)
$ touch index.html
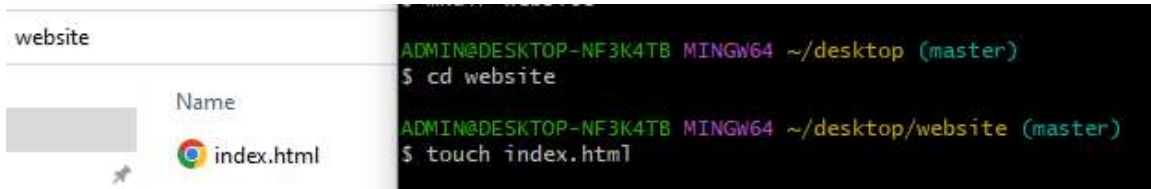
we can also create multiple files in single command line, like what I did, I created script.js and style.css at the same time using touch command.

index.html
script.js
style.css

ADMIN@DESKTOP-NF3K4TB MINGW64 ~/desktop/website (master)
$ touch index.html

ADMIN@DESKTOP-NF3K4TB MINGW64 ~/desktop/website (master)
$ touch script.js style.css

mv command is used to move file into a directory. I created a folder named css then I used mv command to move style.css into css folder, the filename should be the first, followed by the folder name where we want to transfer it.

website > css

$ touch script.js style.css

Name

style.css

ADMIN@DESKTOP-NF3K4TB MINGW64 ~/desktop/website (master)
$ mkdir css

ADMIN@DESKTOP-NF3K4TB MINGW64 ~/desktop/website (master)
$ mv style.css css

In case we want to see what's inside the directory,we can run the command "ls" to show all the list of files inside the directory.

css
index.html
script.js

ADMIN@DESKTOP-NF3K4TB MINGW64 ~/desktop/website (master)
$ ls
css/   index.html   script.js

ADMIN@DESKTOP-NF3K4TB MINGW64 ~/desktop/website (master)
$

If we want additional information about the directory, we can run the command "ls -la".

```
ADMIN@DESKTOP-NF3K4TB MINGW64 ~/desktop/website (master)
$ ls -la
total 8
drwxr-xr-x 1 ADMIN 197121 0 Dec 23 00:01 ./
drwxr-xr-x 1 ADMIN 197121 0 Dec 22 23:47 ../
drwxr-xr-x 1 ADMIN 197121 0 Dec 23 00:01 css/
-rw-r--r-- 1 ADMIN 197121 0 Dec 22 23:51 index.html
-rw-r--r-- 1 ADMIN 197121 0 Dec 22 23:56 script.js

ADMIN@DESKTOP-NF3K4TB MINGW64 ~/desktop/website (master)
$ |
```

I run the command cd.. to go back to the parent directory which is desktop.

```
ADMIN@DESKTOP-NF3K4TB MINGW64 ~/desktop/website (master)
$ cd ..

ADMIN@DESKTOP-NF3K4TB MINGW64 ~/desktop (master)
$
```

We can specify the directory we want to enter using cd followed by the directory then our target directory.

```
ADMIN@DESKTOP-NF3K4TB MINGW64 ~/desktop/website (master)
$ cd ..

ADMIN@DESKTOP-NF3K4TB MINGW64 ~/desktop (master)
$ cd website/css

ADMIN@DESKTOP-NF3K4TB MINGW64 ~/desktop/website/css (master)
```

We can also go back two levels by using cd .. && cd .., using && command, we can execute multiple commands in just one line.

```
ADMIN@DESKTOP-NF3K4TB MINGW64 ~/desktop/website/css (master)
$ cd .. && cd ..

ADMIN@DESKTOP-NF3K4TB MINGW64 ~/desktop (master)
$
```

"start" command is used for opening a file, just make sure you are in the directory where the file is located.

```
ADMIN@DESKTOP-NF3K4TB MINGW64 ~/desktop/website (master)
$ start index.html

ADMIN@DESKTOP-NF3K4TB MINGW64 ~/desktop/website (master)
$ |
```

I used "rmdir" to remove a directory.

```
ADMIN@DESKTOP-NF3K4TB MINGW64 ~/desktop/website (master)
$ rmdir css

ADMIN@DESKTOP-NF3K4TB MINGW64 ~/desktop/website (master)
$
```

The directory cannot be removed when it's not empty, so we can run "rm -r" command to remove a directory together with the file in it.

```
ADMIN@DESKTOP-NF3K4TB MINGW64 ~/desktop/website (master)
$ rmdir css
rmdir: failed to remove 'css': Directory not empty

ADMIN@DESKTOP-NF3K4TB MINGW64 ~/desktop/website (master)
$ rm -r css

ADMIN@DESKTOP-NF3K4TB MINGW64 ~/desktop/website (master)
$
```

We can input text to a file by using "echo" command with the text, less than sign (>) and the filename.

```
ADMIN@DESKTOP-NF3K4TB MINGW64 ~/desktop/website (master)
$ echo "hello world" > text.txt

ADMIN@DESKTOP-NF3K4TB MINGW64 ~/desktop/website (master)
$ |
```
| text.txt | 12/23/2022 1:12 AM |

text.txt - Notepad

File Edit Format View Help

hello world

We can also read the file content within the command line by using "cat" command.

```
ADMIN@DESKTOP-NF3K4TB MINGW64 ~/desktop/website (master)
$ cat text.txt
hello world

ADMIN@DESKTOP-NF3K4TB MINGW64 ~/desktop/website (master)
$ |
```

We can run "vim" command to view the file or even the syntax of a file.

```
ADMIN@DESKTOP-NF3K4TB MINGW64 ~/Desktop/website (master)
$ vim index.html
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>

</body>
</html>
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
index.html [dos] (01:24 23/12/2022)                          1,1 All
"index.html" [noeol][dos] 12L, 274B
```