Observation Report

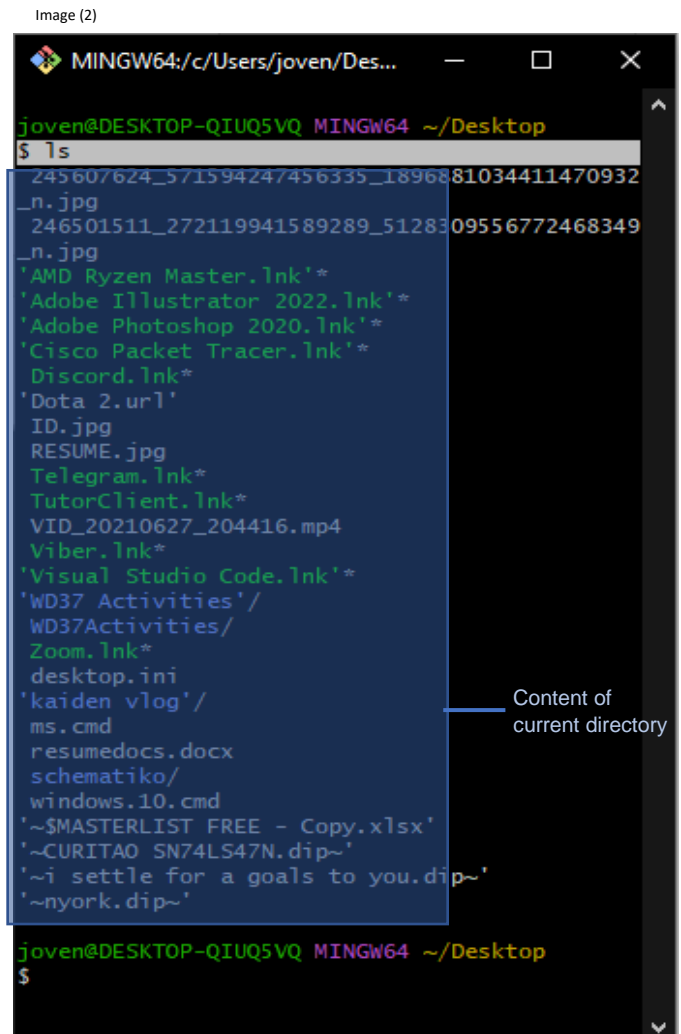1. "**pwd**" (print working directory)

Image (1)

➡ Programmer can use "pwd" to show where is the current working **Directory**

Image (2)

2. **ls**(listing files)

➡ Since the programmer is already aware on where is the current directory, programmer may now look what is the content of it using command "**ls**".

This is to see what are the file name of the current directory that will serves as directory to use for changing directory.

Content of current directory

3. ls -a

➡️ Like command ls, command -a will show the directories in the current directory but will also show the **hidden files**.

There are more types of listing files commands that is not that necessary but can still help programmers.

https://www.atatus.com/blog/ls-command-in-linux-with-example/

4. **cd** (change directory)

➡️Programmer can use command "cd" that is invoked with and appended directory name of where will be heading to, to save or to create the directory where the projects will be saved.

Programmer could use "**/**" to change directory the further folders or to directly change the directory from current directory like what you can see in image (6).

5. "cd ..", "cd -" and "cd –"

➡ Sometimes programmer is changing decision on where the project will be place and need to go back to the last directory from current directory.

cd .. will just continue go back

cd --to default directory

cd - is a loop from current directory and last directory

Image 7 is showing the changes of directory from *_/c/users/joven/documents/LOADINGWEBSITE/NEWWEBSITE_*

to _/c/users/joven/Desktop/WD37Activities._

Image 8 is showing the changes from current directory to your default directory

Image (6)

Image (7)

Image (8)

Image 9 is showing the changes of directory from _/c/users/joven/Desktop/WD37Activities_ and _/c/users/joven/Desktop_

6. "**ctrl + r**" or "arrow up and down"

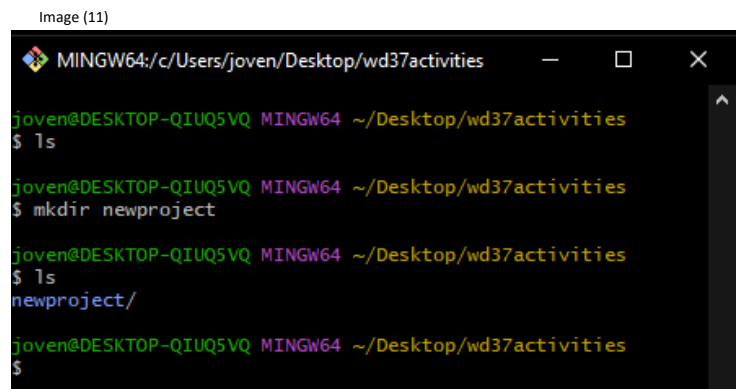▐➡ Ctrl + r is to specifically search history
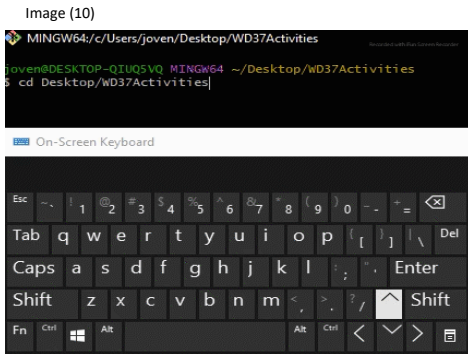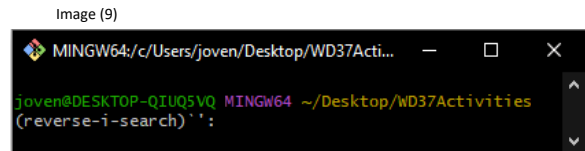
▐➡ **Arrow up** and down is often use when you just used it or you can call it manual searching of history.

7. **mkdir** (make directory)

▐➡ To create directory

If the programmer is already on the right directory, he/she can now proceed to creating a specific directory for specific project

8. **rmdir** (remove directory)

To delete directory

If the programmer doesn't need the directory written in the current directory, he/she may now delete it.

9. **mv** (moved verbose)

▐➡ To rename or to move the file, a directory or a symlink

Sometimes programmer making misspelled or having a typo error why making directory, command "mv" will help.
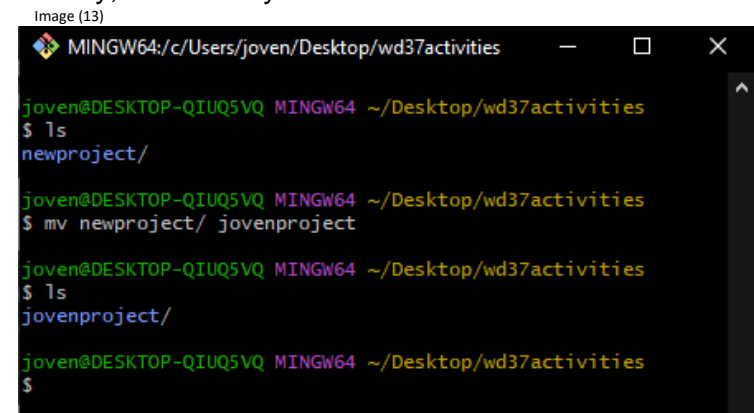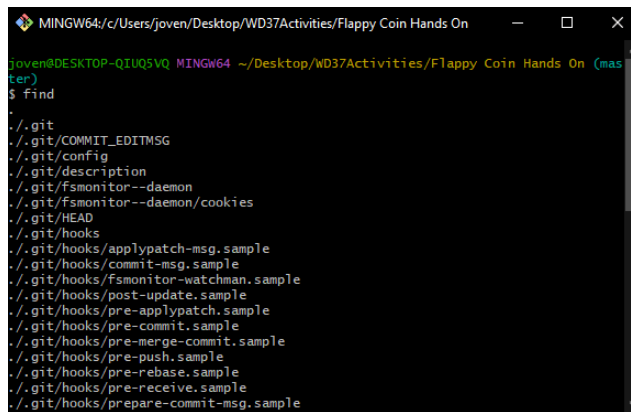
10. **find**
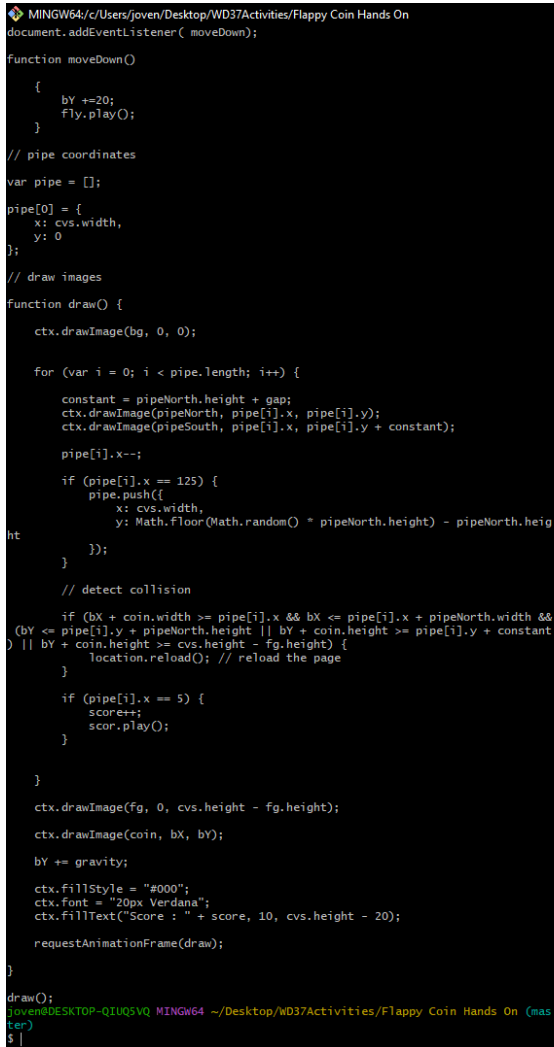
For searching specific file

11. **cat**

To view what's inside the file

12. **rm**(remove)

To delete existing file

13. touch

Create new file from your current directory

14. clear

You can use to clear all of codes displayed in git bash.

Image (19)

Image (20)

15.help
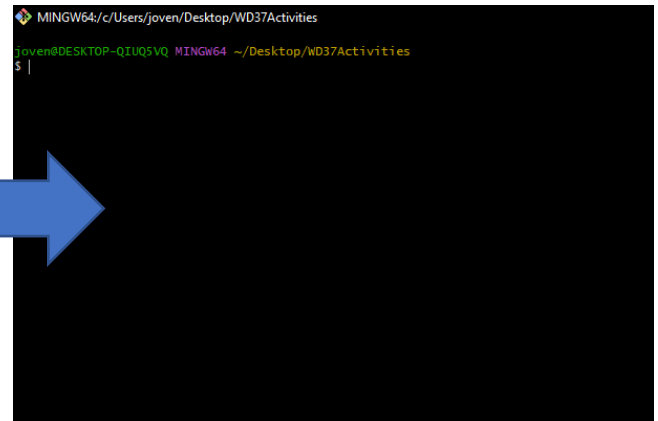
Use to see what are the commands that is working in git bash

Image (21)