

Common file management commands in Linux:

1. **pwd**: present working director path `/home/user/Mike`
2. **/**: root, or top-level director (directory = folder)
3. **cd**: change director
4. Change director from your home directory to root director -> **cd /**
 - a. Issue command **pwd** to verify root director
5. The command **cd** by itself will always take you back to your home director
6. **ls**: list the content of a director (lists all files and subdirectories)
 - a. issue the command **ls** in your own home director? What do you see?
7. Change directory to the root using **cd**, then issue the command **ls**? What do you see now? You should see many subdirectories under the root directory
 - a. **cd** to home directory under the root, issue the **ls** command. You should be able to see **cloudshell-user** directory, this is your home directory.
8. **cd ..** : the command **cd ..** will take you back to the parent directory
9. What does the command **cd /home/bin** do?
10. **mkdir**: creates a new director. Go to your home director and issue command **mkdir projects**
11. Issue the command **ls**, in your home and verify creation of the **projects** directory
12. **cd** to **projects** directory.
13. **vi**: this is a text editor in Linux. We can create new files with the command **vi**.
 - a. In the **projects** directory issue the command **vi file1**
 - b. **vi** has two modes, **edit** and **insert**. Initially you are placed in the edit mode. Press the key **i** to enter the insert mode. Then type: "Hello World". Press the escape key **Esc** to switch back to the edit mode. Type **:wq!**, this will save your file and ends **vi**
 - c. use the command **ls** to verify the creation of **file1**
14. **cat**: this command is used to display the content of a file, like **cat file1**. Does not allow you to edit the file
15. **cp**: copies file, **cp <source> <destination>**. Make another directory in your home director call it **temp**. **cd** to your home director and issue the command **mkdir temp**
16. copy **file1** from **projects** directory to **temp** directory
 - a. if **pwd** is in **projects** director: **cp file1 ../temp** recall **../** takes you back to the parent directory
 - b. if **pwd** is the home directory: **cp ./projects/file1 ./temp** **./** means current directory
17. **mv**: moves files, works like **cp**. **mv <source> <destination>**
18. **rm**: remove or deletes a file from your directory, like **rm file1**
19. **history**: lists the history of the command you have issued