Download Cygwin (only for Windows Operating System)

macOS and linux are already (Unix based).

Cygwin is a POSIX-compatible programming and run time environment
that runs natively on Microsoft Windows. Under Cygwin, source code
designed for Unix-like operating systems may be compiled and run
natively with minimal modification.

link : (download 32 or 64 bit based on the System you using)

https://www.cygwin.com

Installation is pretty straight forward

Do next-next most of the time and at a place it will ask you to add
a URL kinda something , at above there is a list of URLs you can
choose from or ADD .

In that choose the third one in which " consant " keyword will be
there somewhere.

After installation simply open the App icon where'ver it have been
created.

And that's it you have your UNIX like terminal working.

Few basic commands :
// ignore the '$' symbol

$whoami // who am I ?. System : Fool

$ls // list , it lists the files in the current directory you are
in .

$cwd // displays Current working directory you are in

$cd // Change directory

$date // of Course _ it displays cartoon

$cal // calendar

$mkdir giveAdirectoryName // it makes directory

$rmdir AdirectoryNameToRemoveWhichIsAlreadyPresent // it removes
directory , remember it will only remove empty directories

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$rm fileName    // to remove a file like .php .txt .exe et cetera .


$cat fileName // to display content's  of the files
like .java .php .txt in the terminal itself.


$touch filename.extension // to create a file like .php .txt .xml et
cetera


$open filename.extension // yes of Course it closes the file

$passwd  // https://man7.org/linux/man-pages/man1/passwd.1.html
 read the article in above link to understand the full working of
this command.


$history // of course displays harappan civilization

$exit // to exit


!!!!!! Warning  ~

// Try not to use such commands and keep your distance away from
them

rm -rf

Example  ( read to better understand ) ~

Assume you were working on something in Terminal in your home
folder, and you remembered that your wife wanted you to remove
something from her Documents folder. She no longer needed her Work
Documents folder, as she had recently changed employers. Being the
lazy efficient type of person that you are, you realize that you can
do this directly from Terminal, without even changing directories.
So you type:

sudo rm -rf /Users/spouse/Documents/Work Documents
(The -rf flags mean "recursively ( r ) traverse the folder, removing
all files and sub-folders," and "force ( f ) removal, ignoring
permissions." You'd have to use both these options, along with sudo,
to remove a folder from another user's directory.)

And there's no trash here ( it's just went like a wind from your
system ).


PS : nothing personal and am not married.
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The Safest Solution

Short of not using rm at all, the next best solution is to always
use rm -i. The -i option stands for interactive, and it forces you
to manually accept each and every deletion. For instance, if you
wanted to remove all the files with a name starting with "MyPic,"
you'd do this:

```
$ rm -i MyPic*
remove MyPic1.jpg? y
remove MyPic2.jpg? y
remove MyPic3.jpg? y
remove MyPic4.jpg? y
```

This is really the safest way to use rm, but it can get quite
tedious—consider a directory with 150 files in it that you'd like to
trash. There are, however, other solutions that provide some degree
of safety. (which i wont' be telling for now as it's just basics
and you have just learned the full-forms of ls and cd (no
offence)).

Bye.