Command line is an alternative to the GUI based interface.

**Navigating directories**

* ls: List the files in the directory.
* cd: Move to a different directory.

Commands that would list the contents of the Pictures directory:   
ls Pictures:  is the most direct way to do it.

cd Pictures; lschanges directory to the Pictures, subdirectory, then runs ls in that directory.

ls Pictures/../Pictures: is unnecessarily verbose, but it does work.

* pwd: Print Working Directory

# Use parameters and options in your commands

* ls –l: The name of each listed file or directory.

The date and time that a file was last modified.

The size of a file, in bytes.

list all the files whose names start with the word bear:

The command ls bear will only list a file whose name is **exactly**bear ... if there is one.

The command ls \*.bear will list files whose names **end** in .bear.

The pattern bear\* matches any file whose name **starts** with the word bear.

The command ls \*bear\* will list any file whose name **contains** bear

# Organizing your files

* mkdir: Creates directories.
* mv: Move files from a directory to another.

Move the epub files back from Documents/Books to Documents.

My current working directory is my home directory, and Documents is inside that directory:

(fill#####)

# Downloading (curl)

curl is used in command lines or scripts to transfer data.

Enter a shell command to download https://tinyurl.com/zeyq9vc and save it as the file dictionary.txt

curl -o dictionary.txt -L <https://tinyurl.com/zeyq9vc>

# Viewing files

* cat: View file content.
* less: View file content screen by screen.

Using the dictionary.txt file and the less command, find out the next word after the word goobers in this dictionary.:

less dictionary.txt /goobers

# Removing files or directories (rm, rmdir)

* rm: Delete files.
* rmdir: Delete directories.