## 1. Linux CLI - Files

At first, using the Linux Command Line Interface (CLI) can seem a bit scary! But don’t be worried! There are lots of tools and commands that when used correctly are incredibly powerful. Lets take a look at some of the really easy commands.

cat

cat stats for catalog and is a useful little command which can output the contents of a file to the screen.

:> **cat ???**

touch

The touch command is used to create new empty files with default permissions. It also does a little more but we won’t go into those features right now. Try making a new empty file called hello.txt.

>: touch hello.txt

ls

ls is used to list files in a directory. It has lots of options for showing even more information like the file permissions, the size of the file and when it was last modified. Try typing the following commands and work out the differences in the output. You should also see the file you created with the touch command.

>: ls

>: ls –l

>: ls –lh

>: ls –lhS

>: ls –lhSr

pwd

pwd stands for print working directory

6 At the end of the *Variable value,* add C:\Python34\ make sure there is a semicolon ‘;’ in front of the C!

7 You can now run Python from the command prompt, which is how we are going to run our code!