Mac users can open Terminal and run the following command to perform the desired action.

Windows Users: See the instructions below.

How to install WSL:

Install Ubuntu from windows store.

Note: Turn windows WSL feature on.

Command to list the distribution:

wsl --list

wsl -s Distributions name

Command:

- whoami: Displays the current user's username.
- pwd: Prints the current working directory (i.e., the directory you're currently in).
- ls: Lists all files and directories in the current working directory.
- ls -R: Lists all files in the current directory and all of its subdirectories.
- ls -a: Lists all files in the current directory, including hidden files (files whose names begin with a dot).
- ls -al: Lists all files and directories in the current directory, including hidden files, with detailed information such as permissions, owner, size, and last modified time.
- cd: Changes the current working directory. You can specify the directory you want to change to, e.g., cd /home/user/Documents or use relative paths, e.g., cd ../Pictures.
- mkdir: Creates a new directory with the specified name. For example, mkdir fruits will create a directory named "fruits" in the current working directory.
- mkdir -p fruits/apples: Creates a new directory "apples" inside a directory "fruits", if "fruits" doesn't exist, it will create both "fruits" and "apples".
- touch: Creates an empty file with the specified name. For example, touch file.txt will create a new file named "file.txt" in the current working directory. If the file already exists, touch will update the file's last modified time. You can create multiple files at once, e.g., touch melon.txt test1.pdf.
- nano: Opens a text editor called Nano, where you can create or edit a file. For example, nano file.txt will open a new or existing file named "file.txt" in Nano.
- rmdir: Deletes an empty directory with the specified name. For example, rmdir foldername will delete the directory named "foldername" in the current working directory. If the directory is not empty, you'll get an error message. Use rm -r to delete a directory and its contents.
- rm: Deletes a file with the specified name. For example, rm file1 will delete the file named "file1" in the current working directory. You can delete multiple files at once, e.g., rm file1 file2. Use rm -r to delete a directory and its contents.
- rm -v: Prints a message for each file that is being deleted. For example, rm -v file1 will print "removing 'file1'" before deleting the file.
- rm -r: Deletes a directory and its contents recursively. For example, rm -r foldername will delete the directory named "foldername" and all of its contents, including subdirectories and files.

- rm -ri: Prompts you for confirmation before deleting each file or directory. For example, rm -ri foldername will prompt you to confirm before deleting the directory named "foldername" and its contents.
- rm -rv: Deletes a directory and its contents recursively and prints a message for each file that is being deleted. For example, rm -rv foldername will print "removing 'foldername/file1'" before deleting each file in the directory.
- mv: Moves or renames a file or directory. For example, mv file1.txt file2.txt will rename the file "file1.txt" to "file2.txt". To move a file or directory to a different location, specify the target directory after the source file or directory.
- cp: Copies a file or directory to a new location. For example, cp text1.txt text2.txt will create a new file named "text2.txt" in the current working directory with the same contents as "text1.txt". To copy an entire directory and its contents, use the -r option, e.g., cp -r foldername newfoldername. Note that the destination directory must not exist, or the copy will fail unless you specify the -f option to overwrite it.

Exercise – 1:

```
#!/bin/bash

# This is a comment

# create a new directory called mydir

mkdir mydir

# navigate into the new directory

cd mydir

# create a new file called myfile.txt

touch myfile.txt

# add some text to the file

echo "Hello, World!" > myfile.txt

# display the contents of the file

cat myfile.txt

#end of code
```