

PC TERMINAL COMMANDS

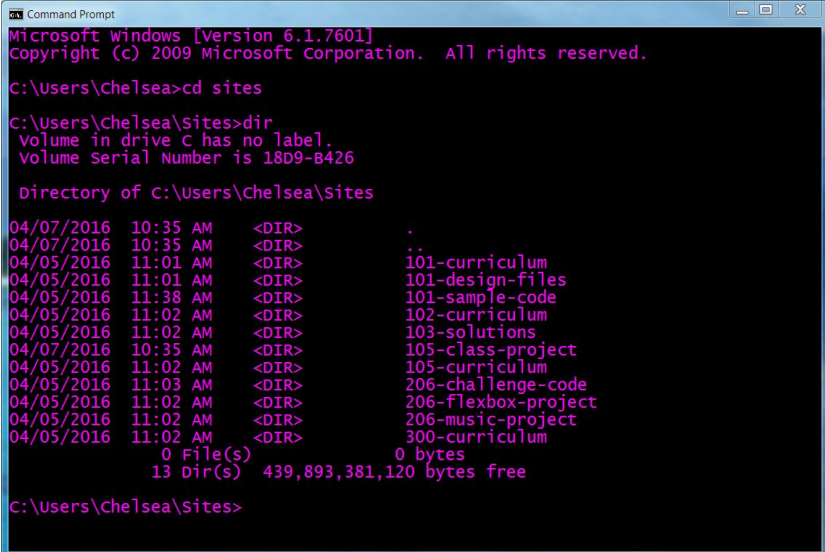
cheatsheet

GET TO KNOW YOUR COMMAND PROMPT

A command line interface (or the command line) is a text-only way of browsing and interacting with your computer. In Windows, the command line is called the Command Prompt.

To access your Command Prompt:

1. Click your Start button
2. Search "Command"
3. Select "Command Prompt"
4. You're in!



```
Command Prompt
Microsoft Windows [Version 6.1.7601]
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C:\Users\Chelsea>cd sites
C:\Users\Chelsea\Sites>dir
Volume in drive C has no label.
Volume Serial Number is 18D9-B426

Directory of C:\Users\Chelsea\Sites

04/07/2016  10:35 AM    <DIR>          .
04/07/2016  10:35 AM    <DIR>          ..
04/05/2016  11:01 AM    <DIR>          101-curriculum
04/05/2016  11:01 AM    <DIR>          101-design-files
04/05/2016  11:38 AM    <DIR>          101-sample-code
04/05/2016  11:02 AM    <DIR>          102-curriculum
04/05/2016  11:02 AM    <DIR>          103-solutions
04/07/2016  10:35 AM    <DIR>          105-class-project
04/05/2016  11:02 AM    <DIR>          105-curriculum
04/05/2016  11:03 AM    <DIR>          206-challenge-code
04/05/2016  11:02 AM    <DIR>          206-flexbox-project
04/05/2016  11:02 AM    <DIR>          206-music-project
04/05/2016  11:02 AM    <DIR>          300-curriculum
               0 File(s)              0 bytes
               13 Dir(s)  439,893,381,120 bytes free

C:\Users\Chelsea\Sites>
```

COMMON COMMANDS

cd / cd.. / cd ..

The *cd* command allows you to navigate in and out of directories or folders. *cd* into a folder, and *cd..* to back out of a folder into the parent directory. **NOTE:** In Git Bash, you'll need to add a space in *cd ..* before the periods.

```
cd
cd..
cd ..
```

cls

The *cls* command will clear your screen.

```
cls
```

copy

The *copy* command copies files and folders. You have to define both the file/folder to be copied and the name of the new copy.

To copy the file "index.html" and name the new copy "index2.html":

```
copy index.html index2.html
```

To copy the "sites" folder and name the new copy "websites":

```
copy C:\sites C:\websites
```

del (DANGER)

The *del* command deletes a file or files. But be careful! Once you've hit enter, that file is gone baby gone.

```
del index.html
```

dir

The *dir* command lists all of the folders and files in your current directory.

```
dir
```

explorer .

The *explorer .* command opens the current folder in a window in the graphical user interface (GUI). Be sure to add a space before the period!

```
explorer .
```

find

The *find* command searches for a given string in a file.

To search for the string "hello" in the file "index.html":

```
find "hello" index.html
```

mkdir

The *mkdir* command allows you to make new directories or folders.

To make a new folder called "websites":

```
mkdir websites
```

move

The *move* command allows you to move files and folders to different locations or rename them.

To move the "sites" folder to the C:\ drive and rename it "websites":

```
move C:\users\me\sites C:\websites
```

To move the file "index.html" to the "websites" folder on the C:\ drive and leave the name of the file untouched:

```
move index.html C:\websites
```

To rename the file "index.html" to "about.html":

```
move index.html about.html
```

rmdir (DANGER)

The *rmdir* allows you to delete a directory (folder). But be careful! Once you've hit enter, that file is gone baby gone.

```
rmdir websites
```

type

The *type* command displays the contents of a file.

To find out what's in the file "hello.html":

```
type hello.html
```

You can also use *type* to create a new empty file. Remember to include your file's name and the proper file extension:

```
type NUL > index.html
```

help

The *help* shows you all the commands available in your Command Prompt.

```
help
```

FUN COMMANDS

color attr

The *color attr* command displays a menu of commands you can type to change the background and text colors of your Command Prompt window (such as "color 3e" or "color 1f."

```
color attr  
color 3e
```

```
color 1f
```

date/t

The *date/t* command will give you today's date and the day of the week.

```
date/t
```

ping

The *ping* command allows you to ping a web server from your computer. Usually you would do this to see if a website is up and running. Use Ctrl + C to end the command.

To ping www.google.com:

```
ping google.com
```

If the site is up, you will see something like this:

```
Pinging google.com [2607:f8b0:4005:801::200e] with 32 bytes of data:
Request timed out.
Reply from 2607:f8b0:4005:801::200e: time=32ms
Reply from 2607:f8b0:4005:801::200e: time=28ms
Reply from 2607:f8b0:4005:801::200e: time=29ms
Ping statistics for 2607:f8b0:4005:801::200e:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 3, Lost = 1 (25% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 28ms, Maximum = 32ms, Average = 29ms
```

time/t

The *time/t* command will give you the current time.

```
time/t
```

tracert

The *tracert* command allows you to display the route from one computer to another across an IP network. Usually you would do this to see if the network is experiencing any connection or display problems. Use Ctrl + C to end the command.

To trace the route to www.google.com:

```
tracert google.com
```

If everything is working correctly, you will see something like this:

```
Tracing route to google.com [2607:f8b0:4005:802::200e]
over a maximum of 30 hops:
  1    447 ms    1 ms    3 ms    dsldevice6.attlocal.net
[2602:30a:2ccd:4c70::1]
  2     25 ms    *        24 ms    2602:300:c533:1510::25
  3     27 ms    28 ms    29 ms    2001:1890:c01:a805::ee76:c33d
  4     28 ms    30 ms    27 ms    2001:1890:c01:a805::1176:c33d
  5     28 ms    30 ms    43 ms    2001:4860::1:0:claf
  6     28 ms    50 ms    33 ms    2001:4860:0:1::693
  7     31 ms    31 ms    29 ms    nuq05s02-in-x0e.1e100.net
[2607:f8b0:4005:802::200e]
Trace complete.
```

HANDY TRICKS & KEYBOARD SHORTCUTS

Ctrl + home

The *control* + *home* command deletes the current line from the cursor to the beginning of the line.

Ctrl + end

The *control* + *end* command deletes the current line from the cursor to the end of the line.

home

The *home* key moves the cursor to the beginning of the line.

end

The *end* key moves the cursor to the end of the line.

Ctrl + C

The *control*-C command stops a runaway command. Handy when using *ping* and *tracert*.

up arrow / down arrow

The up & down arrows cycle through your command history. Useful for commands you use a lot because you don't have to type them over and over!
