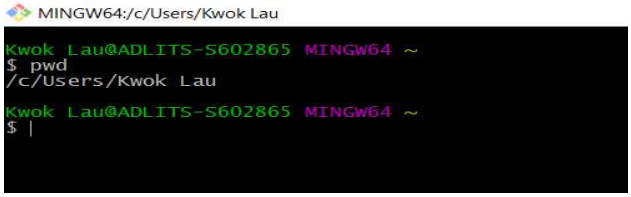
The following shows a listing of basic bash (Linux) commands with simple examples:

After the installation of the git server locally, to can get into the command line mode to use the Git Bash. By clicking on the icon 

, you can get the command prompt.



Note: In Windows 10, the current user home directory is located on **C:\Users\username**.

This is not an exercise. It only shows some examples of Linux commands.

Command Example		Description
cat		Sends file contents to standard output. This is a way to list the contents of short files to the screen. It works well with piping.
	`cat .bashrc`	Sends the contents of the ".bashrc" file to the screen.
cd		Change directory
	`cd /home`	Change directory to /home. The '/' indicates relative to root, and no matter what directory you are in when you execute this command, the directory will be changed to "/home".
	`cd httpd`	Change directory to httpd, relative to the current location which is "/home". The full path of the new working directory is "/home/httpd".
	`cd ..`	Move to the parent directory of the current directory. This command will make the current working directory "/home.
	`cd ~`	Move to the user's home directory which is "/home/username". The '~' indicates the users home directory.
	`cd /d`	Change directory to the d: drive
	`Cd /d/myrepos`	Change directory to d:\myrepos
cp		Copy files
	`cp myfile yourfile`	Copy the files "myfile" to the file "yourfile" in the current working directory. This command will create the file "yourfile" if it doesn't exist. It will normally overwrite it without warning if it exists.
	`cp -i myfile yourfile`	With the "-i" option, if the file "yourfile" exists, you will be prompted before it is overwritten.
	`cp -i /data/myfile .`	Copy the file "/data/myfile" to the current working directory and name it "myfile". Prompt before overwriting the file.

	`cp -dpr srcdir destdir`	Copy all files from the directory "srcdir" to the directory "destdir" preserving links (-p option), file attributes (-p option), and copy recursively (-r option). With these options, a directory and all it contents can be copied to another directory.
less		Similar to the more command, but the user can page up and down through the file. The example displays the contents of textfile.
	`less textfile`	
ls		List files
	`ls`	List files in the current working directory except those starting with . and only show the file name.
	`ls -al`	List all files in the current working directory in long listing format showing permissions, ownership, size, and time and date stamp
more		Allows file contents or piped output to be sent to the screen one page at a time.
	`more /etc/profile`	Lists the contents of the "/etc/profile" file to the screen one page at a time.
	`ls -al |more`	Performs a directory listing of all files and pipes the output of the listing through more. If the directory listing is longer than a page, it will be listed one page at a time.
mv		Move or rename files
	`mv -i myfile yourfile`	Move the file from "myfile" to "yourfile". This effectively changes the name of "myfile" to "yourfile".
	`mv -i /data/myfile .`	Move the file from "myfile" from the directory "/data" to the current working directory.
pwd		Show the name of the current working directory
find	`find / myfile`	Find the location of the file called myfile. It will display what folder is located in
	`find ~ -type d -name .git`	To find all git repository directories on your under your home directory. All git repositories must have a .git directory. Tilde ~ means to search everything with your home directory. e.g. find local git repositories **$ find /c -type d -name .git**
mkdir	`mkdir myfolder`	Create a new directory
rmdir	`mkdir myfolder`	Remove empty directory
rm	`rm myfile`	Remove (delete) file(s) / or directories