### Bash Command Prompt: Beginner's Tutorial

#### **Introduction**

Welcome to the beginner's tutorial on how to use the Bash command prompt. Bash (Bourne Again Shell) is a Unix shell and command language used widely on Linux and macOS systems. This tutorial will introduce you to the basics of using the bash command prompt, including navigating the file system, handling command history, using tab for auto-completion, and common keyboard shortcuts and commands for handling files and folders.

#### **1. Navigating the File System**

* **pwd** (Print Working Directory): Displays the current directory.
* **cd** (Change Directory): Used to change the current directory.
  + **cd ..**: Moves up one directory level.
  + **cd ~**: Takes you to the home directory.
* **ls** (List): Lists all files and directories in the current directory.
  + **ls -a**: Lists all files, including hidden ones.
  + **ls -l**: Lists files with detailed information including file permissions, number of links, owner, group, size, and time of last modification.

#### **2. Handling Command History**

* **history**: Displays the history of commands entered.
* **!!**: Re-executes the last command.
* **!number**: Re-executes the command with the specified number in the history list.

#### **3. Using Tab for Auto-Completion**

* **Tab**: Pressing the tab key auto-completes file and command names. If there are multiple options, pressing tab twice will list all possible options.

#### **4. Common Keyboard Shortcuts**

* **Ctrl + C**: Terminates the current command.
* **Ctrl + Z**: Suspends the current command.
* **Ctrl + R**: Allows you to search through the command history.
* **Ctrl + D**: Logs out of the current session.
* **Ctrl + L**: Clears the screen.

#### **5. Commands for Handling Files and Folders**

* **mkdir** (Make Directory): Creates a new directory.
* **rmdir** (Remove Directory): Deletes a directory.
* **touch**: Creates a new, empty file.
* **cp** (Copy): Copies files or directories.
  + **cp -r**: Copies directories recursively.
* **mv** (Move): Moves or renames files and directories.
* **rm** (Remove): Deletes files.
  + **rm -r**: Deletes directories recursively.
* **cat**: Displays the contents of a file.
* **nano**, **vi**, **vim**: Text editors to create or edit files.

#### **Conclusion**

Congratulations! You have learned the basics of using the bash command prompt. Remember, the best way to become proficient is through regular practice. Don't hesitate to explore and experiment with different commands and options to enhance your skills.