

1 Navigation

1.1 File System

1.2 ls

- looks at the directory you are in
- lists all the files and directories inside of it

1.3 pwd

- stands for “print working directory.”
- prints the path of directory you are currently in
- Together `ls`, the `pwd` are useful to show where you are in the filesystem.

1.4 cd

- stands for “change directory.”
- switches you into the directory you specify.

Example

```
cd 2015
```

– 2015 is called argument

- `..` is used to move up directory

Example

```
cd ..
```

1.5 mkdir

- stands for “make directory”
- takes in a directory name as an argument and then creates a new directory in the current working directory.

1.6 touch

- creates a new file inside the working directory.
- takes in a filename as an argument and then creates an empty file with that name in the current working directory.

1.7 Helper Commands

- `clear` - clears terminal
- `tab` - autocomplete your command
- up down arrows - cycle through previous commands
 - down arrow - most recent command

1.8 Review

- the command `line` is the interface for computer's operating system
- A `filesystem` organizes a computer's files and directories into a tree structure
- Navigating through directory
 - `pwd` outputs the name of the current working directory.
 - `ls` lists all files and directories in the working directory.
 - `cd` switches you into the directory you specify.
 - `mkdir` creates a new directory in the working directory.
 - `touch` creates a new file inside the working directory.