Command Line Basics: Takeaways ⤴

Syntax

- Print working directory
  ```
  pwd
  ```

- Switch directories
  ```
  cd
  ```

- Check logged in user
  ```
  whoami
  ```

- Switch to home directory
  ```
  cd ~
  ```

- Switch to root directory
  ```
  cd /
  ```

- Make folder in directory
  ```
  mkdir [directory name]
  ```

- Turn on 'verbose' mode for mkdir
  ```
  mkdir -v [directory name]
  ```

- Help for any command
  ```
  [command] --help
  ```

- List all the files in folders in a directory
  ```
  ls
  ```

- Remove a directory
  ```
  rmdir [directory name]
  ```

Concepts

- Both Linux and OS X are based on an operating system called UNIX and have similar terminals.

- Before GUIs (Graphical User Interfaces) came along, the most common way for a person to interact with their computer was through the command line interface.

- A command line interface lets us navigate folders and launch programs by typing commands.

- Computers store files in directories, or folders.

- The root directory, represented by a foreward slash, is the top-level directory of any UNIX system.

- An absolute path always begins with a foreward slash that's written in relation to the root directory.

- A relative path is relative to the directory we're in.

- Verbose mode lists the directories as they are made.

- Commands have options that can modify their behavior.

Resources

- [Command line options](#)
- [Run UNIX/Linux Commands on Windows](#)