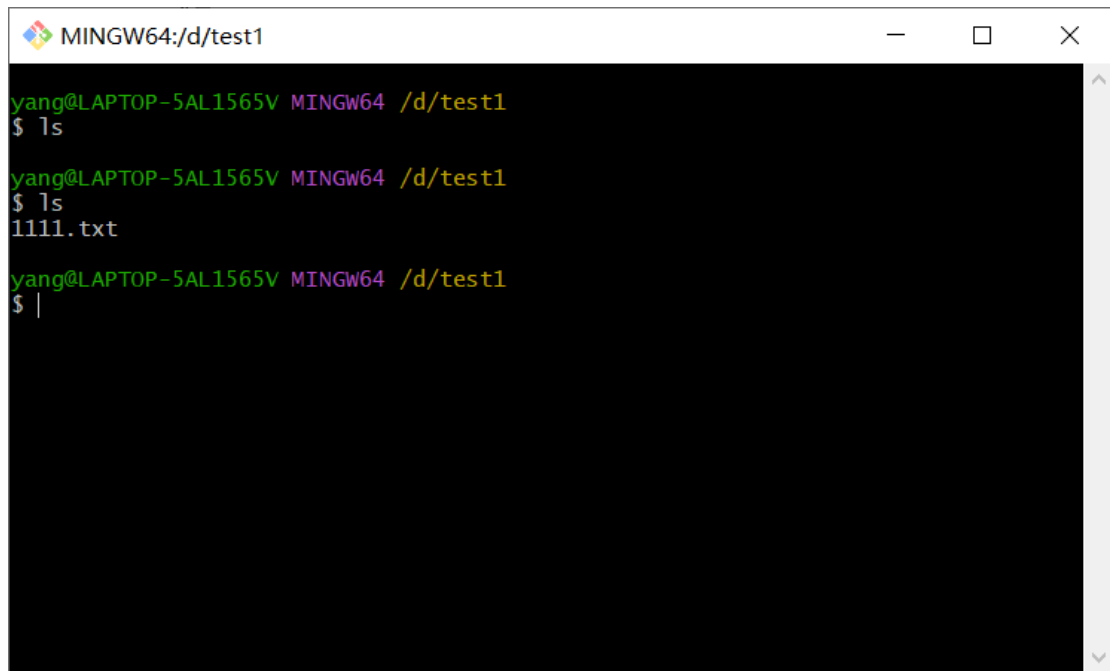


学习 ls 命令

检查常用文件夹的真实路径：

打开 Git Bash。

使用 ls 命令查看当前目录内容：



```
MINGW64:/d/test1

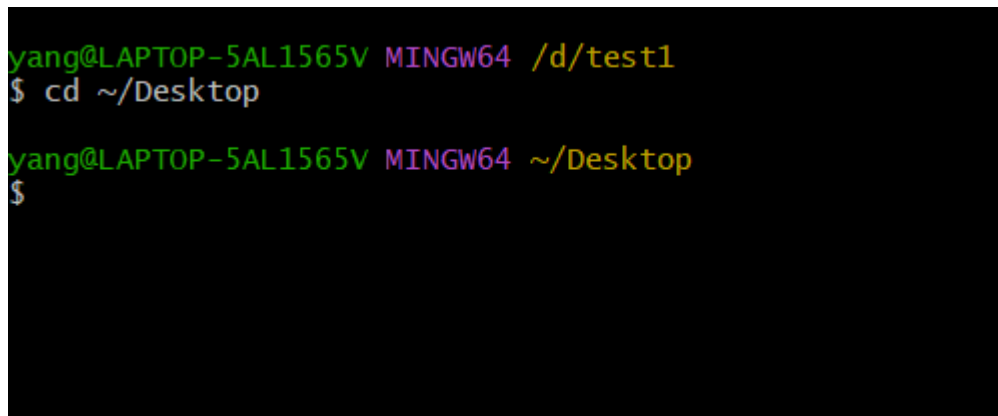
yang@LAPTOP-5AL1565V MINGW64 /d/test1
$ ls

yang@LAPTOP-5AL1565V MINGW64 /d/test1
$ ls
1111.txt

yang@LAPTOP-5AL1565V MINGW64 /d/test1
$ |
```

切换到桌面文件夹，查看它们的路径：

cd ~/Desktop # 进入桌面



```
yang@LAPTOP-5AL1565V MINGW64 /d/test1
$ cd ~/Desktop

yang@LAPTOP-5AL1565V MINGW64 ~/Desktop
$
```

使用 pwd 命令查看当前文件夹的绝对路径：

```
yang@LAPTOP-5AL1565V MINGW64 /d/test1
$ pwd
/d/test1

yang@LAPTOP-5AL1565V MINGW64 /d/test1
$
```

文件路径：

目录树：文件系统的层次结构，从根目录（/）开始。

根目录：文件系统的最顶层目录，用 / 表示。

路径：指向文件或文件夹的位置。

绝对路径：从根目录开始的完整路径，例如 /home/user/Documents。

相对路径：相对于当前工作目录的路径，例如 ../Downloads。

当前工作目录：当前所在的目录，可以用 pwd 查看

在 Git Bash 中，Windows 路径可以写成 Unix 风格， /c/Users/yang/Desktop

```
yang@LAPTOP-5AL1565V MINGW64 ~/Desktop
$ pwd
/c/Users/yang/Desktop
```

阅读 ls 命令的帮助文档

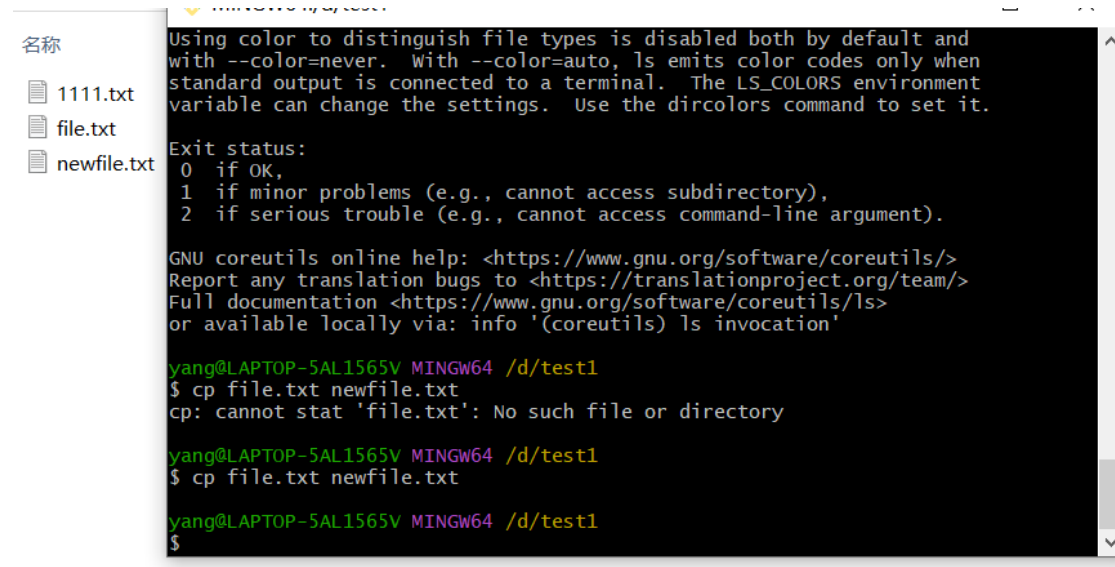
使用以下命令查看 ls 的帮助文档：ls --help

```
MINGW64:/d/test1
$ ls --help
Usage: ls [OPTION]... [FILE]...
List information about the FILES (the current directory by default).
Sort entries alphabetically if none of -cftuvSUX nor --sort is specified.

Mandatory arguments to long options are mandatory for short options too.
  -a, --all                do not ignore entries starting with .
  -A, --almost-all        do not list implied . and ..
  --author                 with -l, print the author of each file
  -b, --escape             print C-style escapes for nongraphic characters
  --block-size=SIZE        with -l, scale sizes by SIZE when printing them;
                           e.g., '--block-size=M'; see SIZE format below
  -B, --ignore-backups    do not list implied entries ending with ~
  -c                       with -lt: sort by, and show, ctime (time of last
                           modification of file status information);
                           with -l: show ctime and sort by name;
                           otherwise: sort by ctime, newest first
  -C                       list entries by columns
  --color[=WHEN]          colorize the output; WHEN can be 'always' (default
                           if omitted), 'auto', or 'never'; more info below
  -d, --directory         list directories themselves, not their contents
  -D, --dired              generate output designed for Emacs' dired mode
  -f                       do not sort, enable -aU, disable -ls --color
  -F, --classify           append indicator (one of */=>@|) to entries
```

cp 和 mv 命令:

cp file.txt newfile.txt



```
Using color to distinguish file types is disabled both by default and
with --color=never.  With --color=auto, ls emits color codes only when
standard output is connected to a terminal.  The LS_COLORS environment
variable can change the settings.  Use the dircolors command to set it.

Exit status:
 0 if OK,
 1 if minor problems (e.g., cannot access subdirectory),
 2 if serious trouble (e.g., cannot access command-line argument).

GNU coreutils online help: <https://www.gnu.org/software/coreutils/>
Report any translation bugs to <https://translationproject.org/team/>
Full documentation <https://www.gnu.org/software/coreutils/ls>
or available locally via: info '(coreutils) ls invocation'

yang@LAPTOP-5AL1565V MINGW64 /d/test1
$ cp file.txt newfile.txt
cp: cannot stat 'file.txt': No such file or directory

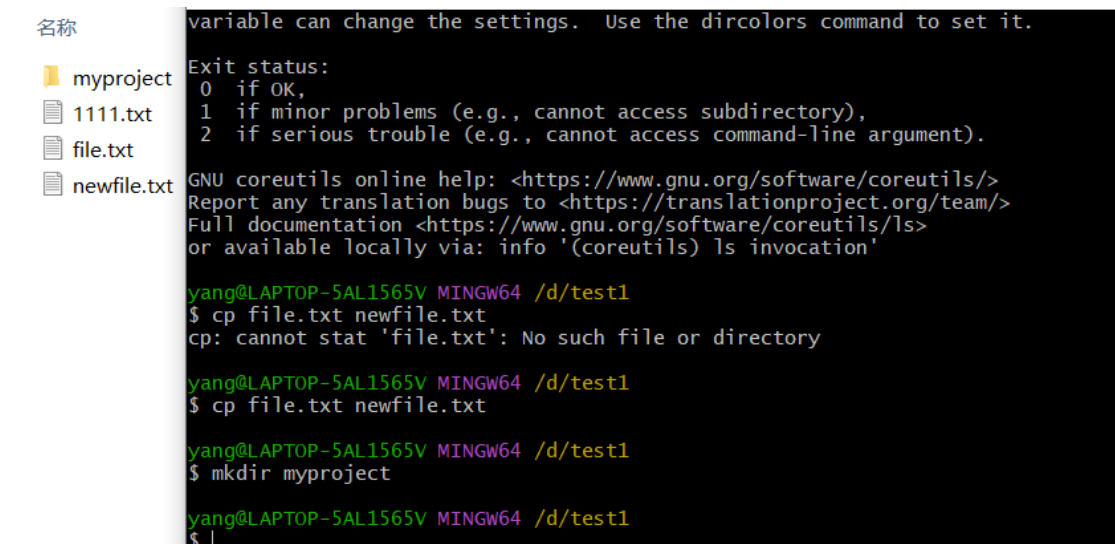
yang@LAPTOP-5AL1565V MINGW64 /d/test1
$ cp file.txt newfile.txt

yang@LAPTOP-5AL1565V MINGW64 /d/test1
$
```

创建 myproject 文件夹并操作文件

创建文件夹:

mkdir myproject



```
variable can change the settings.  Use the dircolors command to set it.

Exit status:
 0 if OK,
 1 if minor problems (e.g., cannot access subdirectory),
 2 if serious trouble (e.g., cannot access command-line argument).

GNU coreutils online help: <https://www.gnu.org/software/coreutils/>
Report any translation bugs to <https://translationproject.org/team/>
Full documentation <https://www.gnu.org/software/coreutils/ls>
or available locally via: info '(coreutils) ls invocation'

yang@LAPTOP-5AL1565V MINGW64 /d/test1
$ cp file.txt newfile.txt
cp: cannot stat 'file.txt': No such file or directory

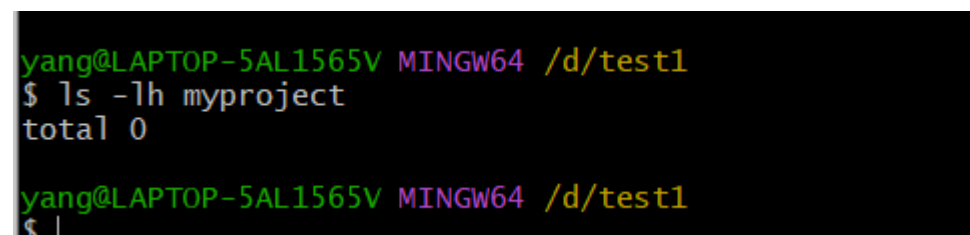
yang@LAPTOP-5AL1565V MINGW64 /d/test1
$ cp file.txt newfile.txt

yang@LAPTOP-5AL1565V MINGW64 /d/test1
$ mkdir myproject

yang@LAPTOP-5AL1565V MINGW64 /d/test1
$
```

查看文件大小和修改时间:

ls -lh myproject



```
yang@LAPTOP-5AL1565V MINGW64 /d/test1
$ ls -lh myproject
total 0

yang@LAPTOP-5AL1565V MINGW64 /d/test1
$
```

命令解释:

`du -s * | sort -nr > ~/report.txt`

`du -s *`: 计算当前目录下每个文件/文件夹的大小。

`sort -nr`: 按大小从大到小排序。

`> ~/report.txt`: 将结果保存到 `~/report.txt` 文件中

只计算文件夹的大小并保存到 `~/folder_sizes.txt`:

`du -s */ | sort -nr > ~/folder_sizes.txt`

```
yang@LAPTOP-5AL1565V MINGW64 /d/test1
$ du -s */ | sort -nr > ~/folder_sizes.txt

yang@LAPTOP-5AL1565V MINGW64 /d/test1
```