

1. Type out definitions for the following commands and shortcuts in your own words. Refer to the slides for definitions of commands, and use google to look up the definitions of any unknown shortcuts.
 - a. pwd: stands for “print working directory”, gives you the location of your current directory
 - b. mkdir: stands for “make directory”, creates new directory/folder
 - c. cd <dir>: “change directory”, moves file to another directory
 - d. cd ..: moves file to directory one above current directory
 - e. ls: lists what is inside selected/current directory
 - f. rm and the -r flag: permanently deletes file, use -r flag to remove directories
 - g. cat: “concatenate”, used to display file content to terminal
 - h. head: shows first 10 lines of file on terminal
 - i. tail: shows last 10 lines of file on terminal
 - j. Scp: “secure copy”, copies file/directory to another location, doesn’t delete original
 - k. nano (including Ctrl+o and Ctrl+x): used to create new file or open existing file and edit contents
 - i. control-O used to save file and control-X used to exit file
 - l. --help: displays information about built-in commands in Bash
 - m. TAB: autocompletes command without having to fully write it out
 - n. Ctrl+a: moves cursor to start of line
 - o. Ctrl+e: moves cursor the end of line
 - p. Ctrl+r: lets you search through history in reverse order
 - q. Ctrl+k: deletes characters from cursor to end of line
 - r. Ctrl+u: deletes characters before cursor
 - s. Ctrl+l: clears terminal window, wipes out all previous code
2. What command would you use to navigate to your Desktop from /Users/ using an absolute path? Relative path?
 - a. Absolute: /mnt/c/Users/aweso/Desktop
 - b. Relative: ./aweso/Desktop
3. How would you copy /Desktop/Example Folder/ with multiple documents inside to /Documents/?
 - a. scp -r/Desktop/Example Folder/ /Documents/
4. If you didn’t know which folder you were in, how would you navigate back to /Documents/?
 - a. Can use pwd to find current location and get to /Documents/ using relative path
 - b. /mnt/c/Users/aweso/Documents
5. To push your local changes to GitHub, use the following sequence of commands:
 - a. **git status** to view any unsaved changes.
 - b. **git add** to save all files, or to save a specific file/folder.
 - c. **git commit** to commit files for saving. Use ‘-m’ to include a message.
 - d. **git push** to push your changes to GitHub.