## Command Line Basics: Takeaways 🖻

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## **Syntax**

• Print working directory • Switch directories • Check logged in user whoami • Switch to home directory cd ~ • Switch to root directory • 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 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



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