Navigating the File System

`ls` List

The shell command `ls` is used to list the contents of a directory. If no arguments are given, it will list the contents of the current working directory.

```
$ ls Desktop
resume.pdf
photo.png
```

`pwd` Print Working Directory

The shell command `pwd` displays the file path from the root directory to the current working directory.

```
$ pwd
/Users/sonny/Downloads
```

`mkdir` Make Directory

The shell command `mkdir` is used to make a new directory in the filesystem according to its argument. If a file path is given, the new directory will be placed at the end. Otherwise, it will create a new directory in the current working directory.

```
$ mkdir new-directory
$ ls
old-directory    new-directory
```

`cd` Change Directory

The shell command `cd` is used to move throughout the filesystem of a computer. It accepts a variety of arguments:

```
$ cd some-directory
$ cd ..
```

Full file paths.

Names of children of the current directory.

`..` the parent of the current directory.

Filesystem Structure

A computer's filesystem organizes the data stored by a computer, so that it can be easily retrieved by the user. Files are generally represented in a tree-like structure, in which any parent directory can have any number of children. The root directory is then found at the base of the tree.

`touch` Create New File

The shell command `touch` creates a new file in the current working directory with the name provided.

```
$ touch grocery-list.txt
```

The Command Line

The command line allows a user to navigate the filesystem and run built-in programs or custom scripts. In Unix, the command line interface is called Bash, and the shell prompt is the `$`.

```
$
```

Helper Commands

Helper commands for the command line include:

- `clear` to clear the terminal
- tab to autocomplete the line
- ↑ and ↓ to cycle through previous commands