

## Class 2 – Terminal Commands

### TILDA (~)

- . → speaks about current path
- .. → speaks about previous path
- ~ → it brings directly to the home directory; short hand notation.

### Commands

- cd ~ → navigates you to your home directory
- cd - → it will take you to the previous path you were at.

### Echo:

It shows what you've written in “\_\_”. Echo <anything> gives <anything>

### How to create a file and put any content in it?

echo anything > filename.txt → creates a new file named as “filename.txt” that has a content “anything”.

### How to add new words to content already present?

echo hello > a.txt → hello  
echo world >> a.txt → world

## How to view content in a file?

cat a.txt → hello (next line) world

### Overview:

- cd ~ will send you to home directory
- cd – will send you to the previous directory
- echo abc > abc.txt will create a new file abc.txt with the content abc
- echo abc >> abc.txt will append to the existing file abc data
- rm <filename> → will remove a file
- cat <filename> → will display you the contents of a file in terminal

### Copy & Paste

**Step 1:** we will create a folder name first

**Step 2:** we will create a folder name second

**Step 3:** we will create a file name first.txt in first folder

**Step 4:** we will create a file name second.txt in second folder

**Step 5:** Move file second.txt to folder named second.

(to give multiple commands at the same time use ':')

### ***Step 1:***

mkdir first → creates a folder named 'first'

### ***Step 2:***

mkdir second → creates a folder named 'second'

### ***Step 3:***

Echo first > ./first/first.txt

### ***Step 4:***

echo second > ./second/second.txt

### ***Step 5:***

mv ./second/second.txt ./first/second.txt

MOVE → mv source\_path destination\_path

COPY → cp source\_path destination\_path

You can also change the file type while moving/copying the file from one path to the other. Let us copy the file second.txt in first folder to second folder and change its file type to .pdf

cp ./first/second.**txt** ./second/second.**pdf**

Touch creates an empty file.

Touch dummy → creates a file named as “dummy”.

To do multiple commands, use ‘;’.

Ex: mkdir first; echo “hello” > hello.txt; cat hello.txt

First, creates a directory with a folder name ‘first’.

Second, it will create a file as hello.txt

Third, it will display the content in the file hello.txt as “hello”.