**Commands for Terminal**

1. **The home directory is ~ directory. This is based on root and more files are stored on this.**
2. **To check the current directory, use PWD**
3. **To change directory we use CD command**
   1. CD .. > to go back to the previous one
   2. CD /Users > Using absolute path to go to a specific directory. For ex, this will take us to Users directory
   3. CD ~ > to go to the home directory
4. **To list the files in a directory we use LS (List)**
   1. LS > check visible file list
   2. LS -a > to view hidden files
   3. LS -l > to view extra details of the file in a list format
5. **To create a folder we use mkdir**
   1. mkdir New\_Folder > this will simply create a new folder with New\_Folder as the name
   2. mkdir New\ Folder >. To create a folder with New Folder as the name (space in between, without the slashes, two folder with New and Folder will be created)
6. **To create a new file use touch**
   1. touch Newfie.py > this shall create a new python file
7. **To move a file or to change the name of a file, use mv command**
   1. for example, if we want to rename a file, the command will be mv old\_name.txt new\_name.txt. Here, the name of the file will be changed from old\_name to new\_name.
   2. Now to move a file, simply mention mv followed by the name of the file and the destination. For example, mv new\_name.txt ../ to move the file to the parent folder or mv new\_name.txt New\ Folder to move the file to a folder names New Folder present in the same directory as the file.
8. **To delete a directory (folder) use command: rmdir and rm**
   1. This command is only used when the folder or directory is empty.
   2. rmdir Empty\_Folder > shall delete the folder
   3. There’s a mor powerful command rm (need to pass in flag similar to LS (a & l). To delete the complete directory use rm -r (recursive), shall delete everything in that folder.
   4. To delete a file use rm and file name. rm file\_name.txt
   5. In certain cases we might get a permission error while deleting a file. In these cases rm -r wont work. In this we will be using rm -rf (f stands for force) command. Be very careful while deleting any directories.
9. **To check the details of a terminal command:**
   1. Use man (manual files) and the command to see the command details and all possible flags
   2. To move out of man files, Q and enter.