Command Line Basics: Takeaways ⤴

Syntax

- Print working directory

```
pwd
```

- Switch directories

```
cd
```

- Check logged in user

```
whoami
```

- Switch to home directory

```
cd ~
```

- Switch to root directory

```
cd /
```

- 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

```
ls
```

- 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 forward slash, is the top-level directory of any UNIX system.
- An absolute path always begins with a forward slash that's written in relation to the root directory.
- A relative path is relative to the directory we're in.
- Verbose mode displays the specific action of a Bash command when it is executed.
- Commands have options that can modify their behavior.

Resources

- [Command line options](#)
- [Run UNIX/Linux Commands on Windows](#)