Cheatsheet / Command Line

pwd *Print Working Directory*
The shell command pwd displays the file path from the root directory to the current working directory.

```
$ pwd
/Users/souvik/pics
```

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-dir
```

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
resume.pdf

$ ls Desktop
photo.png
```

ls *List Command Options*
The shell command ls is used to list the contents in a directory. It can be combined with the following command options:
-a : lists all contents, including hidden files and directories.
-l : lists all contents, in long format.
-t : lists all contents, by the time they were last modified.

```
$ ls -a
$ ls -l
$ ls -t
```

touch *Create New File*
The shell command touch creates a new file in the current working directory with the name provided.
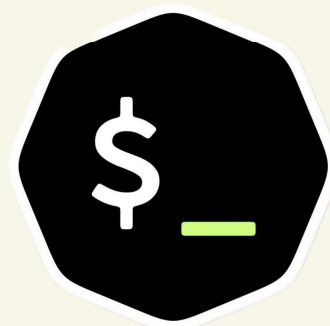
```
$ touch index.html
```

cd *Change Directory*
The shell command cd is used to move throughout the filesystem of a computer. It accepts a variety of arguments:
- Full file paths.
- Names of children of the current directory.
- .. the parent of the current directory.

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

cp Copy

The shell command cp is used to copy files or directories.
The basic argument structure is

```
cp source destination
```

where the source is the file/directory to copy to the destination file/directory.

```
$ cp file1 file1_copy
$ cp file1 file2
destination folder
```

mv Move

The shell command mv is used to move a file into a directory. Use mv with the source file as the first argument and the destination directory as the second argument.

```
$ mv index.html
website/
```

rm Remove

The shell command rm is used to delete files and directories. The -r flag deletes a directory and all of its files and directories (**rm -r**).

```
$ rm -r bad
selfies
```

Command Options

Options can be used to modify the behavior of shell commands. Shell command options are commonly represented by a single letter preceded by **a - .**
For example, **-l, -a,** and **-d** could all be options that follow a shell command.

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.