# Command Line Cheat Sheet

clear

- Clears the screen you're working on

pwd – Present working directory

- Shows your current folder location

ls – list

- Shows the contents of the folder you're in

ls –l

- Shows the list in long format
  - Will give permissions, number of hard links, owner, group, size, last-modified date and filename (in that order)

ls –t

- Sort by time modified (most recent modified first)

ls –r

- Reverses the order

mkdir <Folder Name>

- Creates a new folder with the name you specify
- Note: If you're going to have spaces, put the folder name in " "
  - Example: **mkdir "My Folder"**
  - Example: **mkdir Folder_1 Folder_2**

cd <Folder Name> <Location>

- Moves your location to the folder specified

cd ../

- Moves you back/up one folder

cd ~

- Moves you to your home directory

touch <filename.extension>

- Creates a new file
- Example: **touch MyFile.txt**

cp <file> <location>

- Copies a file to a location
- Example: **cp Text-1_1.txt ./Level2**

mv <file> <location>

- Moves a file to a location

head <filename>

- Shows the beginning of a text based document

# Command Line Cheat Sheet

- Option: head -<number> <filename>
    - Shows X number of lines of a file
    - Example: **head -10 test.txt**

tail <filename>

- Show the end of a text based document
- Option: tail -<number> <filename>
    - Shows X number of lines of a file
    - Example: **tail -10 test.txt**

less <filename>

- View (but not change) the contents of a text file one screen at a time
- **Q** or **Ctrl + Z** will stop it

cat <filename>

- Reads the file sequentially, writing it to the screen.

cat <file_1> <file_2> > new_file

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| (pipe)

- The output of the command to the left of the pipe gets sent as input of the command to the right of the pipe.
- <take this information> | <and then do something with it over here>

tee <filename>

- tee is normally used to split the output of a program so that it can be both displayed and saved in a file.

Rm

- Delete a file

rm –r <foldername>/*

- Will remove all of the files and directories in a folder specified
- Example: rm –r Docs/*

wc

- Word Count

wc –l <filename>

- Prints the line count