Intermediate Command Line

Bash

Special Directory Referencing Characters

	current working directory (cwd)	
/	root directory; the top of the file hierarchy	
~	home or user directory; examples: /home/USERNAME or C:/Users/USERNAME	

Navigating with cd

cd ~	go to home directory
cd images/icons	go to ./images/icons
cd	go to the immediate parent of the current working directory
cd/	go to the parent of the parent
pwd	print current working directory
ls	print list of non-hidden directories in cwd
ls DIRNAME	print list of directories in . / DIRNAME
ls	print list of non-hidden directories in cwd
cat FILENAME	displays contents of the file in terminal

Creating, editing, and deleting directories and files

mkdir DIRNAME	create a directory in cwd
touch FILENAME	create file in cwd
touch FILE_1 FILE_2	create all files listed in cwd
code FILENAME	create file and open it in VSCode
vim FILENAME	create a file called filename and opens in Vim (a terminal text editor)
rm FILENAME	delete the file
rmdir DIRNAME	delete an empty directory
rm -r DIRNAME	delete directory and all its contents

Copying and Moving Files and Folders

cp FILENAME DIRNAME	make a copy of FILENAME in ./DIRNAME
cp FILENAME DIRNAME/NEWNAME	make a copy of FILENAME in . / DIRNAME and rename it NEWNAME
mv FILENAME DIRNAME	move FILENAME to ./DIRNAME
mv FILENAME DIRNAME/NEWNAME	move FILENAME to . / DIRNAME and rename it NEWNAME

Combining Commands

COMMAND_1 && COMMAND_2	call COMMAND_1 followed by COMMAND_2	
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Terminal Shortcuts

Windows/Linux	macOS	
Ctrl + Shift + C or Ctrl + Insert	Cmd + C	сору
Ctrl + Shift + V or Shift + Insert	Cmd + V	paste
Tab	Tab	autocomplete commands and filepaths
Ctrl + A	Ctrl + A	move cursor to beginning of line
Up/Down arrows	Up/Down arrows	cycle through command history
Ctrl + E	Ctrl + E	move cursor to end of line