Shell commands

<ctrl> +<alt> + t	Open the terminal in linux.
Applications > Utilities folder	Open the terminal in macOS.
<cmd> + <space>	to open Spotlight search, search for "terminal", pres <return> to open the terminal in macOS.
echo and whoami	Fun commands
q	quit

<Ctrl> l	Clears terminal and goes back to top.
ls --help	gets you to menu on linux /Ubuntu
man ls	gets you to the menu on a mac
man	Also works on linux. Can give info on any command, not just ls, eg. man rm
q	gets you out if man command
pwd	print working directory Tells you where you are
cd	Change directory ex. cd /home
cd .	Current directory

cd ..	parent directory
ls	files in current directory
ls ..	files in parent directory
cd /	takes you to root directory
cd ~	takes you to home directory
cd -	takes you back to previous directory
ls -l	rwe - read, write, execute file permissions . Must say execute to even enter directories.
mv	move takes two arguments: path to current file and path to where you want it to be. lets

	you rename a file and move to a different location
cp	Copy takes two arguments, path to and path from. Let's you copy a file.
rm	Remove files. Not recursive so cannot remove directory. You can pass the -r flag , which let's you do a recursive remove, and then give a path that you want to remove and it will remove everything below it.
mdir	Only let's you remove an empty directory.

mkdir	let's you create a directory. Warning: don't leave space between words, eg. mkdir My Photos, or it will create two separate directories. You can escape the space or quote the string, "My Photos"
<	rewire the input for this program to be the contents of this file
>	rewire the output of the preceeding program into this file, eg. echo hello > hello.txt will not print hello, but rather place it into the file.

cat	Prints the contents of a file, e.g. you can verify the above command using, cat hello.txt. it will print the contents hello. cat can also take on input and continue printing it (reminds me of copy/paste), eg cat < hello.txt copies the content of hello.txt to cat, cat < hello.txt > hello2.txt combines two commands. It copies the content of hello.txt to cat and then places it into hello2.txt. the contents of hello2.txt can then be verified with cat hello2.txt