Some Terminal Commands That Could Be Used To Manipulate MacBook From Its Terminal

1. **Open an Application by Name:**
   Use the open -a flag followed by the name of the application you want to open. For example, to open the Safari browser: open -a Safari

2. **Open a Specific File with the Default Application:**
   Use the open command followed by the file you want to open. MacOS will automatically open the file with the default application associated with that file type. For example, to open a text file named example.txt: open example.txt

3. **Open a Specific Application with a File:**
   You can also specify both the application and the file you want to open. For instance, to open a text file using TextEdit: open -a TextEdit example.txt

4. **Open a URL in a Browser:**
   If you want to open a URL in a specific browser, you can do so using the open command. For example, to open a URL in Google Chrome: open -a "Google Chrome" https://www.example.com

5. **Open an Application Bundle:**
   You can also open an application bundle directly using the open command. For example, to open the Calculator app: open /Applications/Calculator.app

6. **Playing Videos:**
   You can use the vlc command to play videos using VLC from the terminal. For Example: vlc video.mp4

7. **Viewing Photos:**
   You can use the open command to open images in the Preview app. For Example: open image.jpg

8. **Listening to Music:**
   You can play music files with the afplay command from the terminal. For Example: afplay music.mp3

9. **Coding:**
   Text Editors: You can code in the terminal using text editors like nano or vim.
   Compilers: Compile and run code from the terminal using compilers like gcc or javac.

10. **Opening Terminal:**
    To open a new terminal window from the terminal use: open -a Terminal

11. **Opening System Preferences:**
    You can open System Preferences using the open command: open /System/Library/PreferencePanes

12. **Killall**
    To terminate a specific application by name, use killall "ApplicationName"

13. **Caffeinate**
    Prevent the system from sleeping, you can use caffeinate -ims

14. **Screencapture**
    To capture screenshots you can use the command: screencapture -R x,y,width,height filename

15. Top

To monitor system processes, including applications you can use top -o cpu

16. Kill

Terminate a specific process you can use kill PID

17. ls:

List directory contents.

18. cd:

Change directory.

19. pwd:

Print working directory.

20. mkdir:

Create a new directory.

21. rm:

Remove files or directories.

22. rm -rf:

To remove directory which is not empty

23. rmdir:

Remove directories.

24. cp:

Copy files and directories.

25. mv:

Move or rename files and directories.

26. touch:
Create a new file.

27. nano:
Text editor for editing files.

28. cat:
Concatenate and display file content.

29. grep:
Search text using patterns.

30. find:
Search for files and directories.

31. ps:
Display running processes.

32. top:
Display and update sorted information about processes.

33. say:
Convert text to speech.

34. tar:
Archive files.

35. gzip:
Compress or decompress files.

36. ping:
Send ICMP Echo Request to check network connectivity.

37. diskutil:
Manage disks and volumes.

38. df:

Display disk space usage.

39. system_profiler:

Display system hardware and software configuration.