**SHORTCUTS**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Key/Command** | **Description** |
| Tab | Auto-complete files and folder names |
| Ctrl + A | Go to the beginning of the line you are currently typing on |
| Ctrl + E | Go to the end of the line you are currently typing on |
| Ctrl + U | Clear the line before the cursor |
| Ctrl + K | Clear the line after the cursor |
| Ctrl + W | Delete the word before the cursor |
| Ctrl + T | Swap the last two characters before the cursor |
| Esc + T | Swap the last two words before the cursor |
| Ctrl + R | Lets you search through previously used commands |
| Ctrl + L or Command + K | Clears the Screen |
| Ctrl + C | Kill whatever you are running |
| Ctrl + D | Exit the current shell |

**CORE COMMANDS**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| cd | Home directory |
| cd [folder] | Change directory |
| cd ~ | Home directory, e.g. ‘cd ~/folder/’ |
| cd / | Root of drive |
| ls | Short listing |
| ls -l | Long listing |
| ls -a | Listing incl. hidden files |
| ls -lh | Long listing with Human readable file sizes |
| ls -R | Entire content of folder recursively |
| sudo [command] | Run command with the security privileges of the superuser (Super User DO) |
| open [file] | Opens a file |
| open . | Opens the directory |
| top | Displays active processes. Press q to quit |
| nano [file] | Opens the Terminal it’s editor |
| pico [file] | Opens the Terminal it’s editor |
| q | Exit |
| clear | Clear screen |

**COMMAND HISTORY**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| history n | Shows the stuff typed – add a number to limit the last n items |
| ctrl-r | Interactively search through previously typed commands |
| ![value] | Execute the last command typed that starts with ‘value’ |
| !! | Execute the last command typed |

**FILE MANAGEMENT**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| touch [file] | Create new file |
| pwd | Full path to working directory |
| .. | Parent/enclosing directory, e.g. |
| ls -l .. | Long listing of parent directory |
| cd ../../ | Move 2 levels up |
| . | Current folder |
| cat | Concatenate to screen |
| rm [file] | Remove a file, e.g. rm [file] [file] |
| rm -i [file] | Remove with confirmation |
| rm -r [dir] | Remove a directory and contents |
| rm -f [file] | Force removal without confirmation |
| rm -i [file] | Will display prompt before |
| cp [file] [newfile] | Copy file to file |
| cp [file] [dir] | Copy file to directory |
| mv [file] [new filename] | Move/Rename, e.g. mv -v [file] [dir] |

**DIRECTORY MANAGEMENT**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| mkdir [dir] | Create new directory |
| mkdir -p [dir]/[dir] | Create nested directories |
| rmdir [dir] | Remove directory ( only operates on empty directories ) |
| rm -R [dir] | Remove directory and contents |

**PIPES – Allows to combine multiple commands that generate output**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| more | Output content delivered in screensize chunks |
| > [file] | Push output to file, keep in mind it will get overwritten |
| >> [file] | Append output to existing file |
| < | Tell command to read content from a fi |

**Examples**[billy@localhost Desktop]$ cat vegetables.txt | sort | uniq > vegetables\_sorted

[billy@localhost Desktop]$ cat vegetables.txt | tail -n 3 > last\_three.txt

[billy@localhost Desktop]$ cat vegetables.txt | grep "Broccoli" | wc -l

**HELP**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| [command] -h | Offers help |
| [command] —help | Offers help |
| [command] help | Offers help |
| reset | Resets the terminal display |
| man [command] | Show the help for ‘command’ |
| whatis [command] | Gives a one-line description of ‘command’ |

MISC  
Look at the man page for ls. What does the -l flag do? What does the -a flag do?

https://www.techrepublic.com/article/keyboard-shortcuts-in-bash-and-zsh/

To move to the beginning of the current line, use [Ctrl][A].

o move to the end of the current line, use [Ctrl[E].

To move the cursor forward one word on the current line, use [Alt][F];

to move the cursor backwards one word on the current line, use [Alt][B].

[Ctrl][U] to clear the characters on the line before the current cursor position

[Ctrl][K] to clear the characters on the line after the current cursor position. Bash and zsh work slightly different here. In zsh, [Ctrl][U] clears the entire line instead.

To delete the word in front of the cursor, use [Ctrl][W]. To delete the word after the cursor, use [Alt][D].

You can also search history quickly using [Ctrl][R]. In bash, you'll be given a prompt:

To make the current word after the cursor uppercase, use [Alt][U].

To make it lowercase, use [Alt][L]. Note that cursor position here is important, if the cursor is midway in the word, only the part of the word after the cursor will have the case changed.

To capitalize a word, use [Alt][C] (this is also cursor-position-dependent; if the cursor is midway in a word, that letter will be capitalized).