

MacOS Commands Cheat Sheet

System Information	
<code>whoami</code>	Show current username
<code>sw_vers</code>	Shows the current MacOS version
How to open Terminal	
Open Terminal -> You can find it in Applications > Utilities , or use Spotlight Search (Cmd + Space), and proceed to type “Terminal”	
Resetting Network Adapter	
To disable and re-enable your Wi-Fi adapter (effectively resetting the wi-fi)	
<code>sudo ifconfig en0 down</code>	Turn off Wi-Fi
<code>sudo ifconfig en0 up</code>	Turn on Wi-Fi
How to Update all apps on macOS using Terminal	
<code>sudo softwareupdate -l</code>	Shows available software updates
<code>sudo softwareupdate --install -a</code>	Installs all available updates
List Directory and Terminate Apps	
<code>ls</code>	Listing Directory
<code>top</code>	List currently running processes
<code>killall AppName</code>	Force Quitting Apps
Ifconfig	
The ifconfig command is a powerful tool for managing and configuring network interfaces.	
<code>Ifconfig -a</code>	Display all network interfaces and status
<code>Ifconfig en0</code>	View Specific Interface Information
<code>sudo ifconfig en0 up</code>	Enable a Network Interface
<code>sudo ifconfig en0 down</code>	Disable a Network Interface
<code>sudo ifconfig en0 inet 192.168.1.100 netmask 255.255.255.0</code>	Change IP Address
# This sets a new IP address and subnet mask for the interface en0.	
<code>sudo ifconfig en0 alias 192.168.1.101 netmask 255.255.255.0</code>	Add an Alias IP Address
# This adds an additional IP address to the interface en0	
<code>sudo ifconfig en0 -alias 192.168.1.101</code>	Remove an Alias IP Address
# This removes the alias IP address from the interface en0.	
<code>sudo dscacheutil -flushcache</code>	Clears DNS Cache
How to ping a website	
Ping is used to test the reachability of a host on an Internet Protocol (IP) network.	
<code>ping google.com</code>	Ping Google website
<code>ping 8.8.8.8</code>	Ping Google website (via IP address)
To allow users to manage printers and printer settings	
<code>sudo dseditgroup -o edit -t group -a everyone _lpadmin</code>	
# Allow staff to add printers and manage print queue without admin rights	

Name Server Lookup (nslookup)	
<code>nslookup www.example.com</code>	Query a domain
<code>nslookup 8.8.8.8</code>	Query an IP address
<code>nslookup www.example.com 8.8.4.4</code>	Set DNS Server
Route command	
Adding a route allows you to manually direct network traffic for a specific IP addresses or subnet. Often used for tasks like configuring VPNs, accessing certain subnets, or fixing connectivity issues.	
<code>sudo route add -net <network> <gateway></code>	
<code>sudo route add -net 192.168.1.0/24 192.168.0.1</code>	Add a Route to a Specific Subnet
<code>sudo route add -host 10.0.0.5 192.168.0.1</code>	Add a Route to a Single Host
<code>sudo route delete -net <network> <gateway></code>	Delete a Route
<code>netstat -rm</code>	View the current routing table. (Old)
<code>lconfig grep utun</code>	View the current routing table
<code>sudo pmset -a tcpkeepalive 1</code>	Prevents VPN from disconnecting
How to disable IPv6	
<code>sudo networksetup -listallnetworkservices</code>	List All Network Services
<code>sudo networksetup -setv6off Ethernet</code>	Disable IPv6 for Ethernet
<code>sudo networksetup -setv6off Wi-Fi</code>	Disable IPv6 for Wi-Fi
<code>sudo networksetup -setv6off VPN</code>	Disable IPv6 for VPN
How to prevent macOS laptop to turn off monitor when closing lid	
<code>sudo pmset -a disablesleep 1</code>	To disable sleep completely, even when the lid is closed
<code>sudo pmset -a disablesleep 0</code>	To re-enable sleep
<code>pmset -g</code>	Displays power management settings
How to prevent system from sleeping	
<code>caffeinate</code>	Keeps Mac awake. Ctrl + C to stop.
<code>caffeinate -di</code>	Keep display and system awake
The Substitute User (su) command	
The su (substitute user) allows you to switch to another user account the terminal.	
<code>su <username></code>	Use the su command
# Replace <username> with a username of the account you want to switch to	
# The root user account is disabled by default.	
<code>su <username></code>	Switches to another user account, requiring the password of that user.
<code>sudo <command></code>	Runs a single command with administrative (root) privileges.
<code>sudo -i</code>	Gives you a root shell without needing to enable the root account