Unix Setup Information

1. Open terminal – type cd then press enter – change directory

2. macOS: **Bash**

For a Mac running macOS Mojave or earlier releases, the default Unix Shell is Bash (my version).

For Mac running macOS Catalina or later releases, the default Unix Shell is sh.

Your default shell is available via the Terminal program within your Utilities folder.

“How to use terminal on Mac”

Link: <https://www.macworld.co.uk/how-to/how-use-terminal-on-mac-3608274/>

1. A command has three elements to it:

* the command itself, which calls a specific tool
* an option which modifies the command's output
* an argument, which calls the resource on which the command will operate.
* The argument takes the form of a specific file (type the file path at the end of the command). You can just drag the file and drop it onto the Terminal window. The Terminal will extract its path and slot it into the command for you.

2. To rerun previous commands w/out retyping them: use↑up arrow to navigate to the command and then pressing return.

4. To interrupt a command: press control & C.

5. Commands

(1) To see a list of available commands: press esc & Y.

You'll see a list of commands, with their meanings next to them.

(2) To load more commands: press space

(3) To exit and return to a command prompt: press Q.

(4) To call the Unix built-in manual (find more info about a command): type man [command].

'command' is the name of the command on which you want more information.

6. Locations

(1) When you launch a new Terminal window, that location is at the top level of your Home directory.

(2) To change location: type cd + drag the file.

(3) To return to the default: type cd ~/

Your location will change from wherever you are to your Home directory.

(4) To view a list of the files and folders in your current location: type ls.

7. How does the command-line work?

(1) Create a file in Text Edit called **TestFile** and save it to a folder called **Test** insideDocuments in your Home Directory.

(2) In Terminal, type cd + drag folder.

(3) Type ls to display the contents of the directory. You should see the result 'TestFile.rtf.'

(4) To make a copy of the file: type cp TestFile.rtf TestFile-copy.rtf

Check the result in the Finder. We're now going to use Terminal to move the copy to another directory, which we'll also use Terminal to create.

8. Moving a file using Terminal

(1) Place documents folder in home directory: type cd Documents/Test.

(2) To 'make' a new directory called **Test2**, type: mkdir Test2.

(3) To move the file TestFile-copy.rtf to the Test2 directory,

type: mv ~/Documents/Test/TestFile-copy.rtf ~/Documents/Test/Test2/TestFile-copy.rtf

(4) The '~' is shorthand for your Home directory, so '~/Documents' is the Documents folder in your Home folder. You can also use the mv command to rename files. So, in our example above, instead of TestFile-copy.rtf, you'd give the moved file a different name. To rename files without moving them, just remove the second directory from the command.

(5) To delete our original **TestFile**.**rtf** without confirmation:

type rm ~/Documents/Test/TestFile.rtf.

(6) To add a confirmation when deleting a file: put -i immediately before the file name.