Terminal Commands - Quick cheat-sheet

Here is a list of commands to keep on the side when you work on this Raspberry Pi course.

Navigation

ls	Print the content of a directory
ls -a	Same as ls, but also shows hidden files
pwd	Print the directory where you are now
cd <dir_name>	Navigate to directory

Manipulate files

nano <file_name>	Open the file in nano editor, also creates the file if doesn't exist
touch <file_name>	Create a new file
mkdir <dir_name>	Create a new directory
mv <file_path> <new_file_path>	Move a file and/or rename it
cp <file_path> <new_file_path>	Copy a file to a new file
rm <file_name>	Remove a file
rm -rf <dir_name>	Remove a directory and everything inside, recursively
cat <file_name>	Print the content of a file

Install software

sudo apt update	Update sources to latest
sudo apt install <package_name>	Install a package
sudo apt remove <package_name>	Remove a package
sudo apt upgrade	Upgrade already installed packages to latest version

Install Python modules

pip3 install <module_name>	Install a Python module
pip3 uninstall <module_name>	Uninstall/remove a Python module
pip3 list	Print all installed Python modules

Other commands

sudo shutdown now	Shutdown the Raspberry Pi
sudo reboot	Reboot the Raspberry Pi
hostname -I	Print IP address of the RPi
df -h	Print currently used and available space on SD card
python3 <file_name.py>	Execute a Python3 script in the terminal
man <command_name>	Manual for a given command

A few additional notes

- Use auto completion as much as you can (press TAB), this will save you a lot of time.
- To go back to previously executed commands, use the up arrow key on your keyboard.
- No need to add a .txt extension to create a text file, you can use whatever extension you want, or not use any.
- Some commands are very quick to execute and return directly (ex: “pwd”). Other commands can take some time (ex: “sudo apt upgrade” or running a Python script). Press CTRL+C to stop a running command.