Files and Directories (1-1_filedir.md)
- `man command`   displays the manual page for a given command.
- `cd path`   changes the current working directory.
- `ls path`   prints a listing of a specific file or directory;
- `pwd`   prints the user's current working directory.
- `whoami`   shows the user's current identity.
- `/`   root directory of the whole filesystem.
- `..`   means "the directory above the current one";
- `.`   on its own means "the current directory".
- `-a, -F, etc`   most commands take options (flags), begin with '-'.
- `~`   stands for the user's home directory.
- `[TAB]`   for autocompletion. Double tab for available options.
- `[UP ARROW]`   displays last command in the command line.

Creating Things (1-2-create.md)
- `cp old new`   copies a file.
- `mkdir path`   creates a new directory.
- `mv old new`   moves (renames) a file or directory.
- `rm path`   removes (deletes) a file.
- `rmdir path`   removes (deletes) an empty directory.
- `touch path`   creates an empty file if it doesn't already exist.
- `*`   wildcard. It matches zero or more characters

Pipes and Filters (1-3_pipe.md)
- `cat`   displays the contents of its inputs.
- `head`   displays the first few lines of its input.
- `tail`   displays the last few lines of its input.
- `sort`   sorts its inputs.
- `wc`   counts lines, words, and characters in its inputs.
- `cut`   cuts out selected portions of each line
- `command > file`   redirects a command's output to a file.
- `first | second`   pipe, output of first is used as input to second.

Loops (1_4-loop.md)
- `history`   displays recent commands
- `!number`   to repeat a command by number.
- `for ...`   repeats commands once for every thing in a list.
- `$name`   to expand a variable (i.e., get its value).

Shell Scripts (1-5-script.md)
- `bash filename`   runs the commands saved in a file.
- `$*`   refer to all of a script's command-line parameters.
- `$1, $2, etc.,`   refer to specified command-line parameters.
- `$@`   refer to all parameters (helpful for wildcards).
- `cat "v 1.txt"`   Place vars in quotes if have spaces in them.