[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.
- `/` on its own is the root directory of the whole filesystem.
- '..' means "the directory above the current one";
  '.' on its own means "the current directory".
- Most commands take options (flags) which begin with a '-'.
- `~` stands for the user's home directory.
- You can press tab for autocompletion. Double tab displays all the 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.
- `*` is a 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, `-c` for character range
- `command > file` redirects a command's output to a file.
- `first | second` is a pipe: the output of first is used as the input to second.

[Loops (1_4-loop.md)](#)

- `history` displays recent commands, and `!number` to repeat a command by number.
- A `for` loop repeats commands once for every thing in a list.
- Use `$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.
- `$*` refers to all of a shell script's command-line parameters.
- `$1, $2`, etc., refer to specified command-line parameters.
- `$@` refer to all command-line parameters. Especially helpful for wildcards.
- Place variables in quotes if the values might have spaces in them.