skillcrush

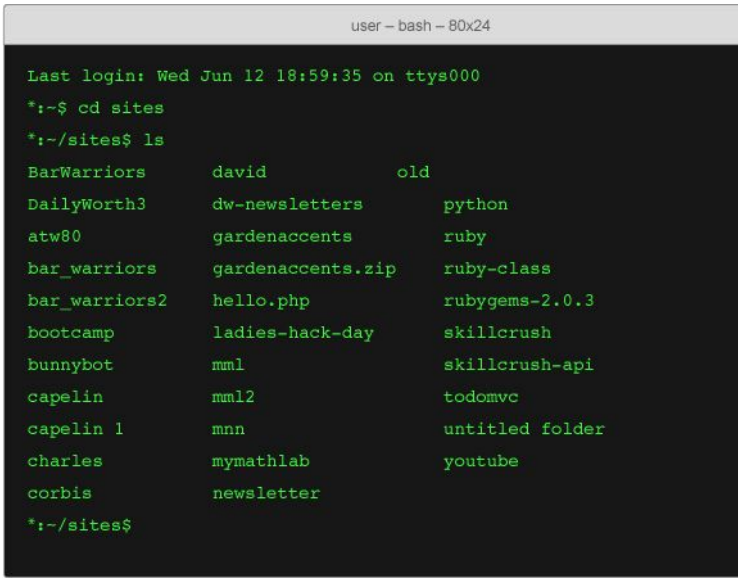
TERMINAL cheatsheet

GET TO KNOW YOUR TERMINAL

A command line interface (or the command line) is a text-only way of browsing and interacting with your computer. On Macs the command line is called the Terminal.

To access your Mac Terminal:

1. Open up your Applications folder
2. Scroll down to the 'Utilities' folder, then open that up.
3. Double-click Terminal.
4. You're in!



COMMON COMMANDS

cd / cd ..

The *cd* command allows you to navigate in and out of directories or folders. *cd* into a folder, and *cd ..* out of a folder into the parent directory.

```
$~ cd
$~ cd ..
```

cp

The *cp* command copies files and folders. You have to define both the file/folder to be copied and the name of the copy.

To copy the file index.html and name the copy new.html:

```
$~ cp index.html new.html
```

To copy the sites folder and name the copy websites:

```
$~ cp sites websites
```

grep

The *grep* command searches for a given string in a file or files.
To search for the string "hello" in the file index.html:

```
$~ grep -R "hello" index.html
```

ls [-A]

The *ls* command lists all of the folders and files in your current directory:

```
$~ ls
```

To see all folders and files including hidden ones in your current directory:

```
$~ ls -A
```

man

The *man* command allows you to read the manual page for most commands:

```
$~ man cd
```

The man page includes lots of fun things like a description of the command, a list of flags you can use and the history of the command. To move to the next page of the manual, press the spacebar. To move to the previous page, press the B key. To exit out of the manual, press the Q key.

mkdir

The *mkdir* command allows you to make new directories or folders. Don't forget to give your folder a name, like so:

```
$~ mkdir sites
```

mv

The *mv* command allows you to move files and folders to different locations or rename them.

To rename the file index.html to about.html:

```
$~ mv index.html about.html
```

To move the file index.html to the Desktop and leave the name of the file untouched:

```
$~ mv index.html ~/Desktop
```

To move the sites folder to the Desktop and rename it websites:

```
$~ mv sites ~/Desktop/websites
```

open [-e | -a | -t]

The open command allows you to open files or applications from Terminal.

Use *open -e filename* to open a file with TextEdit (the native Mac text editing application)

```
$~ open -e mytext.txt
```

Use *open -a applicationame* to open an application like TextMate or Adobe Photoshop.

```
$~ open -a TextMate
```

When an application name has spaces in it, identify those spaces with a \ like so:

```
$~ open -a Adobe\ Photoshop\ CS
```

Use *open -t* to open the file in the default text editor (if different than TextEdit).

```
$~ open -t myfile.rb
```

pwd

The *pwd* command shows you what folder you're currently in. Useful if you've gotten lost!

```
$~ pwd
```

rm -Rf DANGER

The rm -Rf command allows you to delete specific files and folders. You must include the file/folder path:

```
$~ rm -Rf /Users/username/Sites/bunnybot/myfile.rb
```

If you aren't sure of a file's filepath, you can drag the file into terminal & the terminal will automatically sense its filepath. But be careful! Once you've hit enter, that file/folder is gone baby gone.

sudo

The *sudo* command stands for "super user do." By preceding your command with this command you grant yourself admin rights over everything on your computer:

```
$~ sudo rm -Rf mydoc.txt
```

touch

The *touch* command allows you to create new files. Remember to include your file's name and proper file extension:

```
$~ touch myrubyapp.rb
```

cat > two.html

FUN COMMANDS

say

The *say* command prompts your Mac to speak out loud in its native voice whatever you write after the *say* prompt:

```
$~ say Hello My Name is Alf
```

ping

The ping command allows you to ping a web server from your computer. Usually, you would

want to do this to see if a website is up and running. In order to check just write *ping theurliwantoping.com*:

```
$~ ping google.com
```

If the site is up, you will see something like this:

```
PING google.com (74.125.226.225): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 74.125.226.225: icmp_seq=0 ttl=55 time=3.341 ms
64 bytes from 74.125.226.225: icmp_seq=1 ttl=55 time=6.808 ms
```

You can make it stop pinging by typing:

```
$~ ^C
```

(That's control-C)

---

whois

The *whois* command is the Yellow Pages of domains. It allows you to view the registration details of a given domain, such as the name, address and phone number of the registrant. Larger domain holders tend to block their registration details from view:

```
$~ whois google.com
```

---

emacs MAXIMUM FUN

The emacs command allows you to access GNU Emacs, and that includes a whole host of classic computer games like Tetris and Pong. In order to access these you will need to type in:

```
$~ emacs
```

Then, type "*Esc-X*", hit enter & then type in one of the emacs game names:

```
5×5
blackbox
dunnet
gomoku
hanoi
landmark
mpuz
pong
snake
solitaire
tetris
```

telnet towel.blinkenlights.nl HEAD EXPLOSION

A long time ago, in a galaxy far away...type this into your command line, then sit back and enjoy!

defaults write com.apple.Finder AppleShowAllFiles YES

This command allows you to reveal all of the Apple hidden files. Use it to see files like your .bash_profile and other fun ones like that. Make sure to include the *killall Finder* command in order to restart Finder so that your changes will appear.

```
$~ defaults write com.apple.Finder AppleShowAllFiles YES
$~ killall Finder
```

defaults write com.apple.Finder AppleShowAllFiles NO

This command allows you to hide all of the Apple hidden files. Make sure to include the *killall Finder* command in order to restart Finder so that your changes will appear.

```
$~ defaults write com.apple.Finder AppleShowAllFiles NO
$~ killall Finder
```

HANDY TRICKS & KEYBOARD SHORTCUTS

⌘k (command K)

The *command-K* command clears your terminal. Use this to declutter!

control-U

The *control-U* command deletes the current line from the cursor to the beginning of the line.

control-A

The *control-A* command moves the cursor to the beginning of the line.

control-C

The *control-C* command stops a runaway script. Handy when using ping and grep.

control-E

The *control-E* command moves the cursor to the end of the line.

up arrow / down arrow

The up & down arrows cycle through your command history. Useful for commands you use a lot because you don't have to type them over and over!

tab

The tab key will autocomplete file & folder names.