

Comm and	Description
<b>awk</b>	"Aho, Weinberger and Kernigan", Bell Labs, 1970s. Interpreted programming language for text processing.
<b>awk -F</b>	(see above) + Set the field separator.
<b>cat</b>	Display the contents of a file at the command line, is also used to copy and or append text files into a document. Named after its function to con-cat-enate files.
<b>cd</b>	Change the current working directory. Also known as chdir (change directory).
<b>cd /</b>	Change the current directory to root directory.
<b>cd ..</b>	Change the current directory to parent directory.
<b>cd ~</b>	Change the current directory to your home directory.
<b>cp</b>	Make copies of files and directories.
<b>cp -r</b>	Copy directories recursively.
<b>cut</b>	Drop sections of each line of input by bytes, characters, or fields, separated by a delimiter (the tab character by default).
<b>cut -d - f</b>	-d is for delimiter instead of tab character, -f select only those fields (ex.: "cut -d "," -f1 multilined_file.txt" - will mean that we select only the first field from each comma-separated line in the file)
<b>du</b>	Estimate (and display) the file space usage - space used under a particular directory or files on a file system.
<b>df</b>	Display the amount of available disk space being used by file systems.

<b>df -h</b>	Use human readable format.
<b>free</b>	Display the total amount of free and used memory (use vm_stat instead on MacOS).
<b>free -m</b>	Display the amount of memory in megabytes.
<b>free -g</b>	Display the amount of memory in gigabytes.
<b>grep</b>	Process text and print any lines which match a regular expression ("global regular expression print")
<b>head</b>	Print the beginning of a text file or piped data. By default, outputs the first 10 lines of its input to the command line.
<b>head -n</b>	Output the first n lines of input data (ex.: "head -5 multiline_file.txt").
<b>kill</b>	Send a signal to kill a process. The default signal for kill is TERM (which will terminate the process).
<b>less</b>	Is similar to more, but has the extended capability of allowing both forward and backward navigation through the file.
<b>ls</b>	List the contents of a directory.
<b>ls -l</b>	List the contents of a directory + use a long format, displaying Unix file types, permissions, number of hard links, owner, group, size, last-modified date and filename.
<b>ls -lh</b>	List the contents of a directory + print sizes in human readable format. (e.g. 1K, 234M, 2G, etc.)
<b>ls -ls</b>	Sort by file size
<b>man</b>	Display the manual pages which provide documentation about commands, system calls, library routines and the kernel.

<b>mkdir</b>	Create a directory on a file system ("make directory")
<b>more</b>	Display the contents of a text file one screen at a time.
<b>mv</b>	Rename files or directories or move them to a different directory.
<b>nice</b>	Run a command with a modified scheduling priority.
<b>ps</b>	Provide information about the currently running processes, including their process identification numbers (PIDs) ("process status").
<b>ps a</b>	Select all processes except both session leaders and processes not associated with a terminal.
<b>pwd</b>	Abbreviated from "print working directory", pwd writes the full pathname of the current working directory.
<b>rm</b>	Remove files or directories.
<b>rm -r</b>	Remove directories and their contents recursively.
<b>sort</b>	Sort the contents of a text file.
<b>sort -r</b>	Sort the output in the reverse order. Reverse means - to reverse the result of comparisons
<b>sort -k</b>	-k or --key=POS1[,POS2] Start a key at POS1 (origin 1), end it at POS2 (default end of the line) (ex.: "sort -k2,2 multilined_file.txt").
<b>sort -n</b>	Compare according to string numerical value.
<b>tail</b>	Print the tail end of a text file or piped data. Be default, outputs the last 10 lines of its input to the command line.
<b>tail -n</b>	Output the last n lines of input data (ex.: "tail -2 multilined_file.txt").

<b>top</b>	Produce an ordered list of running processes selected by user-specified criteria, and updates it periodically.
<b>touch</b>	Update the access date and or modification date of a file or directory or create an empty file.
<b>tr</b>	Replace or remove specific characters in its input data set ("translate").
<b>tr -d</b>	Delete characters, do not translate.
<b>vim</b>	Is a text editor ("vi improved"). It can be used for editing any kind of text and is especially suited for editing computer programs.
<b>wc</b>	Print a count of lines, words and bytes for each input file ("word count")
<b>wc -c</b>	Print only the number of characters.
<b>wc -l</b>	Print only the number of lines.