

Linux/Mac

hit `q` to get out of any command

hit `man mv`, to know what mv can do and how

creating a txt file `touch dummy.txt`

`open -a MyProg` To open an app, use the open command:

`pkill -x Messages`, to quit messages

`cd ls`, **show files** in current directory

`cd downloads`, move to downloads directory

`cd downloads/Test/`, move to test directory in downloads

`cd copy paste a file`, will move terminal cursor to that directory

`pwd cd ..`, **move to parent directory**

`cd ../..`, move two parents back

`mkdir Test`, **create a folder** named Test

`cd Test`, move to test folder

`test.txt`, create a text file in that directory

`cp test.txt copy_file.txt`, **copy text.txt file to xopy_file.txt**

`mkdir subdir1`

`mv text.txt subdir1`, **moving** the file to subdir1 directory that we just created, if subdir is inside the same directory

`mv ~/Downloads/MyFile.txt ~/Documents/Work/MyFile.txt`, move a file from your Downloads folder to a Work folder in your Documents

or `mv ~/Downloads/MyFile.txt ~/Documents/Work/NewFileName.txt` , You can also change the name of the file as it's moved

`mv text.txt ../text2.txt` , moving back to parent directory of subdir1 and renaming it

`rm text.txt` , deleting this file

`cp -R Testdir/Copydir/` , copy Testdir folder and it's contents to Copydir

`cp -R ~/Documents/Expenses /Volumes/Data/Expenses` , For example, to copy a folder named Expenses in your Documents folder to another volume named Data, R flag causes cp to copy the folder and its contents.

`mv Origdir/Copydir/` , moving folder origdir to copydir

`rm -R Testdir/` deleting a directory named Testdir, first we have to move to it's parent directoy to do this

`rm -rf Testdir/` forcefully deleting a folder

The find Command

`find . -type f -name "test1.txt"` , to find a file whose name is known withing a directory

`find . -type f -name "test*"` , if we just remember initials of a file and not whole name, this will show all files staring with test

`find . -type f -iname "test*"` , does above but case insensitive

`find . -type f -name "*.py"` , searches all files with .py in all direcories

`find . -type f -name "*.py" -maxdepth 1` , only searches in current directory

`find . -type f -name "*.py" -maxdepth 1 -exec rm {} +` delete all .py files in current directory

`find . -type f -mmin -10` files modified in last 10 minutes

`find . -type f -mmin +10` ,modified more than 10 minutes ago

`find . -type f -mmin +1 -mmin -5` ,modified more than 1 minutes ago and less than 5 minutes ago

`mtime` can be used for days

`find . -size +5M or K or G` ,files with size greater than 5 MB or kb or gb in current directory

The Grep Command - Search Files and Directories for Patterns of Text

`grep "John Williams" names.txt` , search for John Williams in the whole file

`grep -w "John Williams" names.txt` , only John Williams not John Williamson

`grep -wi "John Williams" names.txt` , case insensitive

`grep -win "John Williams" names.txt` , will give line number too of that text wherever it is present

`grep -win "John Williams" ./*` search every file within current directory

`grep -win "John Williams" *.*.txt` to search within every txt file