Bash

Special Directory Referencing Characters

	current working directory (cwd)	
/	root directory; the top of the file hierarchy	
~	home or user directory; examples: /home/username or C:/Users/username	

Navigating with cd

cd ~	go to home directory
cd images/icons	go to ./images/icons
cd	go to the immediate parent of the current working directory
cd/	go to the parent of the parent
pwd	print current working directory
ls	print list of non-hidden directories in cwd
ls some-dir	print list of directories in ./some-dir
ls	print list of non-hidden directories in cwd
cat file.txt	displays contents of file.txt in terminal

Creating, editing, and deleting directories and files

mkdir images	create a directory called images in cwd
touch filename	create file in cwd
touch file1 file2	create all files listed in cwd
code filename	create file and open it in VSCode
vim filename	create a file called filename and opens in Vim (a terminal text editor)
rm filename	delete the file
rmdir dirname	delete an empty directory
rm -r dirname	delete directory and all its contents

Copying and Moving Files and Folders

cp file.txt dirname	make a copy of file.txt in . /dirname
cp file.txt dirname/copy.txt	make a copy of file.txt in . /dirname and renames it copy.txt
mv file.txt dirname	move file.txt to ./dirname
mv file.txt dirname/copy.txt	move file.txt to . /dirname and rename it copy.txt

Combining Commands

command-1 && command-2	call command-1 followed by command-2	
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Terminal Shortcuts

Windows/Linux	macOS	
Ctrl + Shift + C or Ctrl + Insert	Cmd + C	сору
Ctrl + Shift + V or Shift + Insert	Cmd + V	paste
Tab	Tab	autocomplete commands and filepaths
Ctrl + A	Ctrl + A	move cursor to beginning of line
Up/Down arrows	Up/Down arrows	cycle through command history
Ctrl + E	Ctrl + E	move cursor to end of line