

GETTING AROUND		
pwd	present working directory	your current directory
cd	change directory	takes you to /home
cd other/directory		takes you through the other directory into the directory directory
cd ..		takes you "up" one directory, e.g., if you were in the directory directory, it would take you to other directory
ls	list	shows you the files and directories in your current directory
CREATE & DESTROY		
mkdir new_directory		make directory named new_directory
rm -rf new_directory		remove recursive (all descendants) force (I'm serious) new_directory
touch text.txt		create file called text.txt
rm text.txt	remove text.txt	deletes text.txt --Permanently!
READ		
cat text.txt	catenate text.txt	displays the content of text.txt (start at the bottom)
less text.txt	display text.txt	displays the content of text.txt (start at the top)
SEEING DOUBLE?		
cp text.txt new_text.txt		make a copy of text.txt called new_text.txt, leaving the original alone
mv text.txt directory/new_text.txt		move the text.txt. file to the directpry directory and rename it new_text.txt, so that the original is no longer where it was (you can also treat this as "rename" if you do not move it to a new directory)
CAT		
cat file1	display the contents of file1	
cat > file1 (text, enter, ctl+d)	write over file1 with text	
cat file1 > file2	write over file1 with file2	
cat file1 >> file2	add the content of file1 to the end of file2	
less fake.txt 2> errorLog	writes the error messages from less fake.txt to the errorLog file	
ls fakeDir realDir 2>&1 log	writes the output and the error messages from ls fakeDir realDir to the log file	

WILDCARDS (searches directories)	
ls *.zip	any number of things - list anything that ends in .zip
ls ?.sh	one thing - list anything that has one character followed by .sh
ls file[abc].md	list files filea.md, fileb.md, or filec.md
ls file[a..d].md	list files filea.md through filed.md
ls file[!abc].rb	list anything except files filea.rb, fileb.rb, or filec.rb
ls [[:alnum:]]	list any file that is an alpha-numeric character
	[[:alpha:]] - letter
	[[:digit:]] - number
	[[:lower:]] - lower case
	[[:upper:]] - UPPER CASE
GREP (searches within files)	
grep [-options] what_you_are_looking_for where_you_are_looking	
.	single character
^a	begins with a
a\$	ends with a
COMPARE	
diff -c foo bar	shows the differences between foo and bar
comm file1 file2	compares file1 and file2 in columns (unique to 1 on left, unique to 2 in middle, common to both on right)
PIPES, HEADS, AND TAILS	
head ls-output	first 10 lines of ls-output
tail -5 ls-output	last 5 lines of ls-output
tail -f ls-output	continually refreshing last lines of ls-output
ls ../omg/ sort	sorts the results alphabetically
ls ../omg/ sort uniq	sorts, then removes duplicates