명령어

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| open . | 터미널 현재위치 finder 열기 |
| **특정 포트를 점유한 프로세스 아이디 확인** http://thswave.github.io/mac/2015/05/10/mac-port-kill.html | Mac에서 작업을 하다 보면 특정 포트 번호를 사용중인 프로세스 아이디를 알아야 할 일이 종종 발생합니다.  예를 들어 intelliJ로 서버를 띄우려고 하는데 해당 포트가 이미 사용중이라는 에러와 함께 서버가 올라가지 않곤 합니다.  java라던가 혹은 특정 프로세스 이름이라도 알면 ps 명령어로 PID를 알아낼 수 있는데 어떤 프로세스인지 모르는 상황에 특정 포트가 점유된 상황일 경우 특정 포트번호를 사용중인 PID를 확인 후 이를 kill 시켜주어야 합니다.  # lsof -n -i4TCP:포트번호 | grep LISTEN  lsof -n -i4TCP:1099 | grep LISTEN  lsof : list open files 확인 명령어  -n : inhibits the conversion of network numbers to host names for network files. 네트워크 관련 호스트네임 변환 방지로 경우에 따라 넣어주지 않아도 상관 없습니다.  -i : selects the listing of files any of whose Internet address matches the address specified in i 뒤에 따라오는 4 혹은 6은 ipv4/ipv6를 의미하며 그 뒤에는 프로토콜이 온다. -i 뒤에 올 수 있는 옵션들은 다음과 같습니다.  [46][protocol][@hostname|hostaddr][:service|port] |

스크립트

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| .bash\_profile |
| alias cl='clear'  alias ll='ls -al'  alias ls='ls -vGF'  alias rm='rm -i'  alias cp='cp -i'  alias mv='mv -i'  export OMNICNS\_LIB=/Users/visualkhh/source/git/omnicns  export OMNICNS\_OMNIFIT=/Users/visualkhh/source/git/omnicns  export CATALINA\_HOME=/Users/visualkhh/program/apache-tomcat-8.0.33  export PATH=${PATH}:/Users/visualkhh/program/gradle-2.11/bin:${CATALINA\_HOME}/bin |

팁

# [How to have full directory path always shown in mac terminal (like linux terminal)](http://superuser.com/questions/239994/how-to-have-full-directory-path-always-shown-in-mac-terminal-like-linux-termina)

# 터미널 콘솔쪽에 현재 path를 표시하고싶을때.

# 예)[blabla@blublu](mailto:blabla@blublu):~/music/my\_album/classical/beethoven$

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| down vote | To let bash return "user@hostname:path/to/directory$" as your prompt, add the following line to your ~/.bash\_profile:  export PS1='\u@\H:\w$'  or  export PS1='\u@\H:\w$ '  if you like having a space between the $ and the command  to make the changes take effect immediately, run the following command in every open window (or restart Terminal):  source ~/.bash\_profile  **EDIT**: A list of available strings can be found in the paragraph "PROMPTING" in the man page for bash (man bash):  PROMPTING  When executing interactively, bash displays the primary prompt PS1 when it is ready to read a command, and the secondary prompt PS2 when it needs more input to complete a command. Bash allows these prompt strings to be customized by  inserting a number of backslash-escaped special characters that are decoded as follows:  \a an ASCII bell character (07)  \d the date in "Weekday Month Date" format (e.g., "Tue May 26")  \D{format}  the format is passed to strftime(3) and the result is inserted into the prompt string; an empty format results in a locale-specific time representation. The braces are required  \e an ASCII escape character (033)  \h the hostname up to the first `.'  \H the hostname  \j the number of jobs currently managed by the shell  \l the basename of the shell's terminal device name  \n newline  \r carriage return  \s the name of the shell, the basename of $0 (the portion following the final slash)  \t the current time in 24-hour HH:MM:SS format  \T the current time in 12-hour HH:MM:SS format  \@ the current time in 12-hour am/pm format  \A the current time in 24-hour HH:MM format  \u the username of the current user  \v the version of bash (e.g., 2.00)  \V the release of bash, version + patch level (e.g., 2.00.0)  \w the current working directory, with $HOME abbreviated with a tilde  \W the basename of the current working directory, with $HOME abbreviated with a tilde  \! the history number of this command  \# the command number of this command  \$ if the effective UID is 0, a #, otherwise a $  \nnn the character corresponding to the octal number nnn  \\ a backslash  \[ begin a sequence of non-printing characters, which could be used to embed a terminal control sequence into the prompt  \] end a sequence of non-printing characters |