

MAC TERMINAL

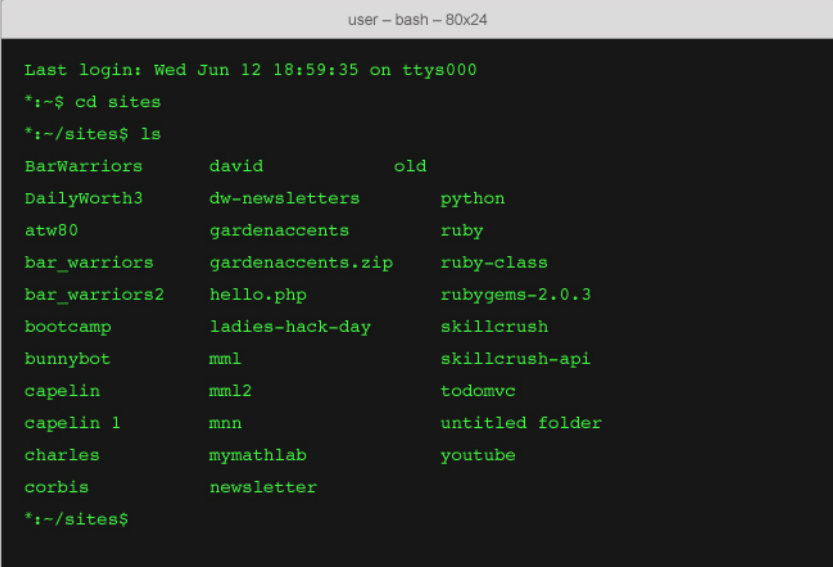
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GET TO KNOW YOUR TERMINAL

A command line interface (or the command line) is a text-only way of browsing and interacting with your computer. On Macs the command line is called the Terminal.

To access your Mac Terminal:

1. Open up your Applications folder
2. Scroll down to the 'Utilities' folder, then open that up.
3. Double-click Terminal.
4. You're in!



```
user - bash - 80x24
Last login: Wed Jun 12 18:59:35 on ttys000
*~-$ cd sites
*~/sites$ ls
BarWarriors      david            old
DailyWorth3     dw-newsletters  python
atw80           gardenaccents   ruby
bar_warriors     gardenaccents.zip  ruby-class
bar_warriors2    hello.php       rubygems-2.0.3
bootcamp        ladies-hack-day  skillcrush
bunnybot        mml             skillcrush-api
capelin         mml2           todomvc
capelin 1       mnn            untitled folder
charles         mymathlab       youtube
corbis         newsletter
*~/sites$
```

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COMMON COMMANDS

cat

Allows you to view the contents of a file or write to a file.

To view the contents:

```
cat hello.html
```

To write to a file named hello.html:

```
cat > hello.html  
Hello!  
Goodbye.
```

To save and close the file, type *control-C*.

cd / cd ..

The *cd* command allows you to navigate in and out of directories or folders. *cd* into a folder, and *cd ..* out of a folder into the parent directory.

```
cd  
cd ..
```

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cp

The *cp* command copies files and folders. You have to define both the file/folder to be copied and the name of the copy.

To copy the file `index.html` and name the copy `new.html`:

```
cp index.html new.html
```

To copy the `sites` folder and name the copy `websites`:

```
cp sites websites
```

grep

The *grep* command searches for a given string in a file or files.

To search for the string "hello" in the file `index.html`:

```
grep -R "hello" index.html
```

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ls [-A]

The `ls` command lists all of the folders and files in your current directory.

To see all folders and files excluding hidden ones in your current directory:

```
ls
```

To see all folders and files including hidden ones in your current directory:

```
ls -A
```

man

The `man` command allows you to read the manual page for most commands.

The man page includes lots of fun things like a description of the command, a list of flags you can use and the history of the command. To move to the next page of the manual, press the spacebar. To move to the previous page, press the B key. To exit out of the manual, press the Q key.

```
man cd
```

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mkdir

The *mkdir* command allows you to make new directories or folders.

Don't forget to give your folder a name, like so:

```
mkdir sites
```

mv

The *mv* command allows you to move files and folders to different locations or rename them.

To rename the file `index.html` to `about.html`:

```
mv index.html about.html
```

To move the file `index.html` to the Desktop and leave the name of the file untouched:

```
mv index.html ~/Desktop
```

To move the `sites` folder to the Desktop and rename it `websites`:

```
mv sites ~/Desktop/websites
```

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open [-e | -a | -t]

The `open` command allows you to open files or applications from Terminal.

Use `open -e filename` to open a file with TextEdit (the native Mac text editing application):

```
open -e mytext.txt
```

Use `open -a applicationname` to open an application like TextMate:

```
open -a TextMate
```

When an application name has spaces in it, identify those spaces with a `\` like so:

```
open -a Adobe\ Photoshop\ CS
```

Use `open -t` to open the file in the default text editor (if different than TextEdit).

```
open -t myfile.html
```

pwd

The `pwd` command shows you what folder you're currently in. Useful if you've gotten lost!

```
pwd
```

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rm -Rf DANGER

The `rm -Rf` command allows you to delete specific files and folders.

You must include the file/folder path:

```
rm -Rf /Users/username/Sites/bunnybot/myfile.html
```

If you aren't sure of a file's filepath, you can drag the file into terminal & the terminal will automatically sense its filepath.

But be careful! Once you've hit enter, that file/folder is gone baby gone.

sudo

The `sudo` command stands for "super user do."

By preceding your command with this command you grant yourself admin rights over everything on your computer:

```
sudo rm -Rf mydoc.txt
```

touch

The `touch` command allows you to create new files.

Remember to include your file's name and proper file extension:

```
touch myfile.html
```

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FUN COMMANDS

say

The `say` command prompts your Mac to speak out loud in its native voice whatever you write after the `say` prompt.

```
say Hello My Name is Alf
```

ping

The `ping` command allows you to ping a web server from your computer. Usually, you would want to do this to see if a website is up and running.

In order to check just write `ping theurliwantoping.com`:

```
ping google.com
```

If the site is up, you will see something like this:

```
PING google.com (74.125.226.225): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 74.125.226.225: icmp_seq=0 ttl=55 time=3.341 ms
64 bytes from 74.125.226.225: icmp_seq=1 ttl=55 time=6.808 ms
```

You can make it stop pinging by typing `control-C`.

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whois

The *whois* command is the Yellow Pages of domains. It allows you to view the registration details of a given domain, such as the name, address and phone number of the registrant. Larger domain holders tend to block their registration details from view.

```
whois google.com
```

emacs **MAXIMUM FUN**

The emacs command allows you to access GNU Emacs, and that includes a whole host of classic computer games like Tetris and Pong.

In order to access these you will need to type in:

```
emacs
```

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Then, type *Esc-X*, hit enter & then type in one of the emacs game names:

```
5x5
blackbox
dunnet
gomoku
hanoi
landmark
mpuz
pong
snake
solitaire
tetris
```

telnet towel.blinkenlights.nl HEAD EXPLOSION

A long time ago, in a galaxy far away...type this into your command line, then sit back and enjoy!

```
telnet towel.blinkenlights.nl
```

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defaults write com.apple.Finder AppleShowAllFiles YES

This command allows you to reveal all of the Apple hidden files. Use it to see files like your `.bash_profile` and other fun ones like that.

Make sure to include the `killall Finder` command in order to restart Finder so that your changes will appear:

```
defaults write com.apple.Finder AppleShowAllFiles YES
killall Finder
```

If you are running Mavericks do NOT capitalize finder:

```
defaults write com.apple.finder AppleShowAllFiles YES
killall Finder
```

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defaults write com.apple.Finder AppleShowAllFiles NO

This command allows you to hide all of the Apple hidden files.

Make sure to include the *killall Finder* command in order to restart Finder so that your changes will appear:

```
defaults write com.apple.Finder AppleShowAllFiles NO  
killall Finder
```

If you are running Mavericks, do NOT capitalize finder:

```
defaults write com.apple.finder AppleShowAllFiles NO  
killall Finder
```

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HANDY TRICKS & KEYBOARD SHORTCUTS

⌘k (command K)

The *command-K* command clears your terminal. Use this to declutter!

control-U

The *control-U* command deletes the current line from the cursor to the beginning of the line.

control-A

The *control-A* command moves the cursor to the beginning of the line.

control-C

The *control-C* command stops a runaway script. Handy when using ping and grep.

control-E

The *control-E* command moves the cursor to the end of the line.

up arrow / down arrow

The up & down arrows cycle through your command history. Useful for commands you use a lot because you don't have to type them over and over!

tab

The tab key will autocomplete file & folder names.
