pwd

```
/home/username
```

print working directory

cat [FILE]

concatenate files and print to standard output

```
cat example.md
# Hello World
This is an example text file.
```

concatenate files and print on the standard output

Common Shortcuts in the terminal

`CTRL+c`	Cancel current commant
`CTRL+d`	Log out. Same as when you type `exit`.
`CTRL+r`	Seach shell history
`CTRL+S - HIFT+v`	Paste clipboard without formatting
`CTRL+u`	Cut character after cursor to the beginning of line (to the left)
`CTRL+k`	Cut character after cursor to the end of line (to the right)
`CTRL+a`	Go to beginning of line
`CTRL+e`	Go to end of line
`sudo!!`	Repeat last command with sudo

df

`-h, --huma n-r - eadable`	print sizes in powers of 1024 (e.g., 1023M)
`-H, --si`	print sizes in powers of 1000 (e.g., 1.1G)

report file system disk space usage

cd [FOLDER]

```
cd /home/ use rna me/ Dow nloads
```

change directory

cp

`-R, -r, --recu rsive`	copy directories recursively

copy files and directories

mv SOURCE DEST

Move a file	`mv ~/down lao ds/file ~/docu ments`
Move folder to another folder	`mv ~/down lao ds/ folder ~/docu ments/`
Move containing files of a folder to another folder	`mv ~/down lao ds/ - folder/ ~/docu ments/`

Move, rename files and directories
Be carefull with trailing slashes: `folder/` is different than `folder`

mkdir [FODLER]

`mkdir myfolder`	creates a folder
`mkdir -p folder 1/f old - er2 /fo lder3`	Creates folders if they do not exist

Make directories

ls

`-l`	long list format
`-a, --all`	do not ignore entries starting with .
`-h, --huma n- r eadable`	will print sizes like 1K 234M 2G etc. when used with `-l`
`-1`	list one file per line
`-S`	sort by file size, largest first

list directory contents