

### Directory Commands

<b>pwd</b>	Print working directory
<b>mkdir</b> <directory>	Create a new directory
<b>rmdir</b> <directory>	Remove an empty directory
<b>cd</b> <directory>	Change directory
↳ Use <..> to go up one level, <~> for home directory, or <-> for the previous directory.	
<b>ls</b> <flag>	List files and directories
-l	Long format
-a	All entries
-h	Human-readable sizes
-t	Sort by modification time
-r	Reverse order
-d	List directory (meta)

### Finding Files

<b>grep</b> <pattern> <file>	Search pattern in a file
<b>find</b> <path> <expression>	
↳ Search for files and directories within a directory hierarchy:*	
-name	(by name)
-type d	(by directories)
-type f	(by files)
<b>locate</b> <filename>	Quickly find files by name

### Command Help

<b>man</b> <command>	Display the manual page. Press { q } to exit.
<command> <b>--help</b>	Brief help message.

### Command Line Terminology

Linux	Open source Unix-like operating system (OS) built on Linux kernel, commonly used for servers and supercomputers.
Shell	Text-based user interface (UI) for accessing the operating system's services.
CLI	The <i>concept</i> of interacting with the shell; accessed via a Terminal app.

Terse definitions, meant for context and quick reference.  
h/t "Command Line (CLI) Basics" by Ajo Borgvold.

### File Operations

<b>touch</b> <file>	Create an empty file or update a file's timestamp
<b>cp</b> <src> <dest>	Copy files and dirs
↳ Add { -r } to copy directories recursively.	
<b>mv</b> <src> <dest>	Move or rename files/dirs
<b>rm</b> <file>	Remove files
↳ Use with caution! Add <-r> to remove directories and their contents, <-f> to force removal without prompting.	
<b>cat</b> <file>	Print file contents to screen
<b>less</b> <file>	View file content page-by-page
<b>head</b> <file>	Display the first few lines of a file (default 10)
<b>tail</b> <file>	Display the last few lines of a file (default 10)
↳ Add <-f> to follow the file as it grows.	

### zsh shortcuts: Navigation

^ A	Beginning of line
^ E	End of line
^ F	Forward one character
^ B	Back one character

### zsh shortcuts: Deletion

^ U	Delete the current line
^ K	Delete from cursor to EOL
⌘ + ⌫	Delete one word (backward)
^ W	Delete one word (backward)
^ D	Delete one char (forward)
FN + ⌫	Delete one char (forward)
^ L	Clear the screen
⌘ K	Clear history
^ _	Undo the last change

### zsh shortcuts: Process and shell

^ C	Terminate the running foreground process
^ Z	Suspend the running foreground process
^ D	Exit current shell (when line is empty)



### zsh shortcuts: History

↑	Recall the previous command in history
↓	Recall the next command in history
^ R	Search the command history
^ G	Escape from command search mode
!!	Execute the last typed command
!pw	Run last command that begins with <pw> (e.g., !cd)



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