Click to verify



Keyboard shortcuts use one or more of these modifier keys, which in menus are abbreviated using symbols: Fn (Function) or GlobeControl (or Ctrl) ^Option (or Alt) \Shift 1 Command (or Ctrl) ^Option (or Alt) \Shift 1 Command (or Ctrl) ^Option (or Alt) \Shift 1 Command (or Ctrl) * Option (or Alt) \Shift 1 Command (or Ctrl) * Option (or Alt) \Shift 1 Command (or Ctrl) * Option (or Alt) \Shift 1 Command (or Ctrl) * Option (or Alt) \Shift 1 Command (or Ctrl) * Option (or Alt) \Shift 1 Command (or Ctrl) * Option (or Alt) \Shift 1 Command (or Ctrl) * Option (or Alt) \Shift 1 Command (or Ctrl) * Option (or Alt) \Shift 1 Command (or Ctrl) * Option (or Alt) \Shift 1 Command (or Ctrl) * Option (or Alt) \Shift 1 Command (or Ctrl) * Option (or Alt) \Shift 1 Command (or Ctrl) * Option (or Alt) \Shift 1 Command (or Ctrl) * Option (or Alt) \Shift 1 Command (or Ctrl) * Option (or Alt) \Shift 1 Command (or Ctrl) * Option (or Alt) \Shift 1 Command (or Ctrl) * Option (or Alt) \Shift 1 Command (or Ctrl) * Option (or Alt) \Shift 1 Command (or Ctrl) * Option (or Alt) * Option (or Alt) * Option (or Ctrl) * Option (or Alt) * Option (or Ctrl) * Option (or Alt) * Option (or Ctrl) * key, then the C key, then release both keys. (On keyboards made for Windows PCs, press the Alt key instead of Option, and the Ctrl key or Windows logo key instead of Command.) The keys in the top row of many Apple keyboards have special symbols and functions, such as for brightness, Mission Control, and more. To use these keys as F1, F2, F3, or other standard function keys, combine them with the Fn (Function) or Globe key.Command-X: Cut the selected item and copy it to the Clipboard. This also works for files in the Finder.Command-V: Paste the contents of the Clipboard. This also works for files in the Finder.Command-V: Paste the contents of the Clipboard. This also works for files in the Finder.Command-V: Paste the contents of the Clipboard. Finder.Command-Z: Undo the previous command. You can then press Shift-Command-A: Select All items.Command-A: Select All items.Command-A: Select All items in a document or open a Find window.Command-A: Select All items in a document or open a Find window.Command-F: Find window.Command found. To find the previous occurrence, press Shift-Command-H: Hide the windows of the front app. To view the fron open a dialog to select a file to open.Command-P: Open a print dialog so that you can print the current document.Command-Q: Quit the current app.Command-W: Close the front window. To close all windows of the app, press Option-Command-Esc: Force quit an app.Command-Space bar: Show or hide the Spotlight search field. To perform a Spotlight search from a Finder window, press Command-Option-Space bar or Fn-E: Show the Character Viewer, from which you can choose emoji and other symbols.Control-Command-F: Use or stop using the app in full screen, if supported by the app.Space bar: Use Quick Look to preview the selected item.Command-Tab: Switch to the next most recently used app among your open apps. Command-Grave accent (`): Switch between the windows of the app you're using. (The character on the second key varies by keyboard. It's generally the key above the Tab key and to the left of the number 1.)Shift-Command-5: In macOS Mojave or later, take a screenshots. Learn more about screenshots. Learn more about screenshots. Learn more about screenshots. Learn more about screenshots. Shift-Command-4 for screenshots. Learn more about screenshots. Shift-Command-9 or Shift-Command-9 or Shift-Command-9 or Shift-Command-9 or Shift-Command-9. items.Command-Comma (,): Open settings (preferences) for the front app.Fn-Q: Create a Quick Note.You might need to press and hold for 1.5 seconds to put your Mac to sleep.1 Continue holding to force your Mac to turn off.Option-Command-Power button1 or Control-Shift-Power button1 or Control-Shift-Power button1 or Control-Shift-Power button1 or Control-Shift-Media Eject: Put your displays to sleep.Control-Shift-Media Eject: Put your displays to sleep.Control-Shift-Power button1 or Control-Shift-Media Eject: Put your displays to sleep.Control-Shift-Media Eject: Put your Mac to sleep.Control-Shift-Media Eject: Put your displays to sleep.Control-Shift-Media Eject: Put your Mac to sleep shut down.Control-Command-Power button:1 Force your Mac to restart, without prompting to save any open and unsaved documents have unsaved changes, you will be asked whether you want to save them.Control-Option-Command-Power button1 or Control-option-Command-Media Eject: Quit all apps, then shut down your Mac. If any open documents have unsaved changes, you will be asked whether you want to save them. Control-Command-Q: Immediately lock your screen. Shift-Command-Q: Log out of your macOS user account. You will be asked to confirm. To log out immediately without confirming, press Option-Shift-Command-Q.Option key while choosing Log Out, Shut Down, or Restart from the Apple menu : Complete the selected files.Command-E: Eject the selected disk or volume.Command-F: Start a Spotlight search in the Finder window.Command-I: Show the Get Info window for a selected file. Command-R: (1) When an alias is selected in the Finder: show the original file for the selected alias. (2) In Software Update, check for software updates again. Shift-Command-C: Open the Computer window. Shift-Command-D: Open the desktop folder.Shift-Command-F: Open the Recents window, showing all of the files you viewed or changed recently.Shift-Command-I: Open the Home folder of the current macOS user account.Shift-Command-I: Open the Network window.Option-Command-L: Open the Network window.Shift-Command-I: Open the the Downloads folder.Shift-Command-N: Create a new folder.Shift-Command-O: Open the Documents folder.Shift-Command-P: Show or hide the Preview pane in Finder windows. Shift-Command-P: Show or hide the Preview pane in Finder windows. Shift-Command-P: Show or hide the Preview pane in Finder windows. Shift-Command-P: Show or hide the Preview pane in Finder windows. Shift-Command-P: Show or hide the Preview pane in Finder windows. Shift-Command-P: Show or hide the Preview pane in Finder windows. Shift-Command-P: Show or hide the Preview pane in Finder windows. Shift-Command-P: Show or hide the Preview pane in Finder windows. 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Option-Command-T: Show or hide the toolbar when a single tab is open in the current Finder window. Option-Command-T: Show or hide the toolbar when a single tab is open
in the current Finder window. Option-Command-T: Show or hide the toolbar when a single tab is open in the current Finder window. Option-Command-T: Show or hide the toolbar when a single tab is open in the current Finder window. Option-Command-T: Show or hide the toolbar when a single tab is open in the current Finder window. Option-Command-T: Show or hide the toolbar when a single tab is open in the current Finder window. Option-Command-T: Show or hide the toolbar when a single tab is open in the current Finder window. Option-Command-T: Show or hide the toolbar when a single tab is open in the current Finder window. Option-Command-T: Show or hide the toolbar when a single tab is open in the current Finder window. Option-Command-T: Show or hide the toolbar when a single tab is open in the current Finder window. Option-Command-T: Show or hide the toolbar when a single tab is open in the current Finder window. 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Option-Command-T: Show or hide the toolbar when a single tab is open in the current Finder window. preview the selected files.Option-Command-1: View the items in a Finder window as a list.Command-3: View the items in a Finder window as a list.Command-3: View the items in a Finder window as a list.Command-1: View the items in a Finder window as a list.Command-3: View the items in a Finder window as a list.Command-1: View the items in a Finder window as a list.Command-3: View the items in a Finder window as a list.Command-3: View the items in a Finder window as a list.Command-3: View the items in a Finder window as a list.Command-3: View the items in a Finder window as a list.Command-3: View the items in a Finder window as a list.Command-3: View the items in a Finder window as a list.Command-4: View the items in a F Bracket ([): Go to the previous folder.Command-Right Bracket (]): Go to the next folder.Command-Up Arrow: Open the folder that contains the current folder in a new window.Command-Down Arrow: Open the selected item.Right Arrow: Open the selected folder. This works only when in list view.Left Arrow: Close the selected folder. This works only when in list view.Command-Delete: Empty the Trash.Shift-Command-Delete: Empty the Trash.Shift-Command-Delete: Empty the Trash.Shift-Command-Delete: Move the selected item to the Trash.Shift-Command-Delete: Empty th connected to more than one display. Option-Brightness Up: Open Displays settings. This works with either Brightness Up or Control-Brightness Up or Control-Brightness Up or Control-Brightness Up or Control-Brightness ID or Control-Brightness Up or smaller steps. Add the Control key to this shortcut to make the adjustment on your external display, if supported by your display. Option-Mission Control or Fn-H or Fn-F11 Show the desktop. Control-Up Arrow: Open Mission Control. Control-Down Arrow: Show all windows of the front app.Option-Volume Up: Open Sound settings. This works with any of the volume keys.Option-Shift-Volume Down: Adjust the sound volume in smaller steps.Option-Shift-Volume Down: Adjust the sound volume keys.Option-Shift-Volume Down: Adjust the sound volume in smaller steps.Option-Shift-Volume Down: Adjust the sound volume in smaller steps.Option-Shift-Volume Down: Adjust the sound volume keys.Option-Shift-Volume Down: Adjust the sound volume in smaller steps.Option-Shift-Volume Down: Adjust the sound volume in smaller steps.Option-Shift-Volume Down: Adjust the sound volume keys.Option-Shift-Volume Down: Adjust the sound volume in smaller steps.Option-Shift-Volume Down: Adjust the sound volume Ip of Option-Shift-Volume Keyboard Brightness Down: Adjust the keyboard brightness in smaller steps. Option key while double-clicking: Open a folder in a separate tab or window. Command key while dragging to another volume: Move the dragged item to the other volume, instead of copying it. Option key while dragging: Copy the dragged item. The pointer changes while you drag the item. Option-Command while dragging: Make an alias of the dragged item. The pointer changes while you drag the item. Option-Command while dragging: Copy the dragged item. The pointer changes while you drag the item. Option-Command while dragging: Make an alias of the dragged item. The pointer changes while you drag the item. Option-Command while dragging: Make an alias of the dragged item. The pointer changes while you drag the item. Option-Click a disclosure triangle: Open all folders within the selected folder. This works only when in list view.Command-click a window title: See the folder. Fn-A: Show or hide Control Center.Fn-D: Start or stop dictation.Fn-N: Show or hide Launchpad.Fn-Fn: Open the Character Viewer.Command + Command (press twice): Open or close Type to Siri.Control-Space bar: Select the previous or next input source, if you use multiple input sources to type in different languages.2Window-tiling shortcutsClick the Go menu in the Finder menu bar to see shortcuts for opening many commonly used folders, such as Applications, Documents, Downloads, Utilities, and iCloud Drive. The behavior of these shortcuts may vary with the app you're using. Command-I: Italicize the selected text, or turn italics on or off. Command-K: Add a web link. Command-U: Underline the selected text, or turn underlining on or off.Command-D: Show or hide the Fonts window.Command-D: Show or hide the Spelling and Grammar window.Command-D: Show or hide the definition of the selected words in the document.Option-Delete: Delete the word to the left of the insertion point. Or use Fn-Delete.Fn-Delete the text between the insertion point and the end of the line or paragraph.Fn-Up Arrow: Page Up: Scroll up one page.Fn-Left Arrow: Page Down: Scroll to the beginning of a document.Fn-Right Arrow: Page Up: Scroll to the beginning of a document.Fn-Right Arrow: Page Down: Scroll to the beginning of a document.Fn-Right Arrow: Page Down: Scroll to the beginning of a document.Fn-Right Arrow: Page Down: Scroll to the beginning of a document.Fn-Right Arrow: Page Down: Scroll to the beginning of a document.Fn-Right Arrow: Page Down: Scroll to the beginning of a document.Fn-Right Arrow: Page Down: Scroll to the beginning of a document.Fn-Right Arrow: Page Down: Scroll to the beginning of a document.Fn-Right Arrow: Page Down: Scroll to the beginning of a document.Fn-Right Arrow: Page Down: Scroll to the beginning of a document.Fn-Right Arrow: Page Down: Scroll to the beginning of a document.Fn-Right Arrow: Page Down: Scroll to the beginning of a document.Fn-Right Arrow: Page Down: Scroll to the beginning of a document.Fn-Right Arrow: Page Down: Scroll to
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Shift-Command-Right Arrow: Select the text between the insertion point and the end of the current line. Shift-Up Arrow: Extend text selection to the nearest character at the same horizontal location on the line below.Shift-Left Arrow: Extend text selection one character to the left.Shift-Right Arrow: Extend text selection one character to the beginning of the following paragraph if pressed again.Option-Shift-Down Arrow: Extend text selection to the end of the current paragraph, then to the end of the following paragraph if pressed again.Option-Shift-Left Arrow: Extend text selection to the beginning of the current word, then to the beginning the current word, then to the beginning the current word, the current word, then to the beginning the current word, the current the end of the following word if pressed again. Control-A: Move to the beginning of the line or paragraph. Control-E: Move one character backward. Control-I: Center the cursor or selection in the visible area. Control-P: Move up one line. Control-N: Move down one line.Control-O: Insert a new line after the insertion point.Control-T: Swap the character behind the insertion point.Command-Right Curly Bracket (}): Right align.Shift-Command-Vertical bar (): Center align.Option-Command-F: Go to the search field. Option-Command-T: Show or hide a toolbar in the app.Option-Command-C: Copy Style: Copy the formatting settings of the selected item to the clipboard.Option-Shift-Command-V: Paste and Match Style: Apply the style of the surrounding content to the item pasted within that content.Option-Command-I: Show or hide the inspector window.Shift-Command-P: Page setup: Show a window for selecting document settings.Shift-Command-S: Show the Save As dialog, or duplicate the current document.Shift-Command-S: Show the Save As dialog, or duplicate the current document.Shift-Command-P: Page setup: Show a window for selecting document.Shift-Command-S: Show the Save As dialog, or duplicate the current document.Shift-Command-S: Show the Save As dialog, or duplicate the current document.Shift-Command-S: Show the Save As dialog, or duplicate the current document.Shift-Command-P: Page setup: Show a window for selecting document.Shift-Command-S: Show the Save As dialog, or duplicate the current document.Shift-Command-S: Show the Save As dialog, or duplicate the selected item.Shift-Command-P: Page setup: Show a window for selecting document.Shift-Command-S: Show the Save As dialog, or duplicate the current document.Shift-Command-S: Show the Save As dialog, or duplicate the current document.Shift-Command-S: Show the Save As dialog, or duplicate the current document.Shift-Command-S: Show the Save As dialog, or duplicate the current document.Shift-Command-S: Show the Save As dialog, or duplicate the current document.Shift-Command-S: Shift-Command-S: Shift selected item. Command-Equal sign (=) performs the same function.Shift-Command-Question mark (?): Open the Help menu.Use emoji and symbolsTo use these vision shortcuts, first choose Apple menu > System Settings (or System Preferences), then click Keyboard. Click Keyboard. Click Keyboard. colors" and "Contrast" on the right.Control-Option-Command-8: Invert colors.Control-Option-Command-Period (.): Reduce contrast and increase contrast. Use the following shortcuts to change keyboard focus. To use some of them, first choose Apple menu > System Settings (or System Preferences), then click Keyboard. Click Keyboard Shortcuts, select the shortcut to enable it. Control-F2 or Fn-Control-F2 or Fn-Control-F2 or Fn-Control-F2. Move focus to the menu item, or type the menu item in the selected menu.Control-F3 or Fn-Control-F5: Move focus to the window control-F5: Move focus to the previous panel.Control-F6: Move focus to the floating window.Control-F5: Move focus to the previous panel.Control-F6: Move focus to the active window control-F5: Move focus to the floating window.Control-F5: Move focus to the active window control-F6: Move focus to the floating window.Control-F5: Move focus to the floating window.Control-F5: Move focus to the floating window.Control-F6: Move focus to the floating window.Control-F5: Move focus to the floating window.Contro F7: Change the way Tab moves focus—between navigation of all controls on the screen, or only text boxes and lists.Control-F8 or Fn-Control-F8 or Fn-Control-F8. Move focus to the status menu in the menu barCommand-Grave accent (`): Activate the next open window in the front app.Shift-Command-Grave accent (`): Activate the previous open window in the front app. Shift-Command-Grave accent (`): Activate the next open window in the front app. Shift-Command-Grave accent (`): Activate the next open window in the front app. Shift-Command-Grave accent (`): Activate the next open window in the front app. Shift-Command-Grave accent (`): Activate the next open window in the front app. Shift-Command-Grave accent (`): Activate the next open window in the front app. Shift-Command-Grave accent (`): Activate the next open window in the front app. Shift-Command-Grave accent (`): Activate the next open window in the front app. Shift-Command-Grave accent (`): Activate the next open window in the front app. Shift-Command-Grave accent (`): Activate the next open window in the front app. Shift-Command-Grave accent (`): Activate the next open window in the front app. Shift-Command-Grave accent (`): Activate the next open window in the front app. Shift-Command-Grave accent (`): Activate the next open window in the front app. Shift-Command-Grave accent (`): Activate the next open window in the front app. Shift-Command-Grave accent (`): Activate the next open window in the front app. Shift-Command-Grave accent (`): Activate the next open window in the front app. Shift-Command-Grave accent (`): Activate the next open window in the front app. Shift-Command-Grave accent (`): Activate the next open window in the front app. Shift-Command-Grave accent (`): Activate the next open window in the front app. Shift-Command-Grave accent (`): Activate the next open window in the front app. Shift-Command-Grave accent (`): Activate the next open window in the front app. Shift-Command-Grave accent (`): Activate the next open window in the front app. Shif appOption-Command-Grave accent (`): Move to the window drawer. Tab and Shift-Tab: Move to the previous control. Control-Shift-Tab: Move to the previous grouping of controls. Arrow keys: Move to the adjacent item in a list, tab group, or menu, or move Whether you're a beginner exploring basic commands or an advanced user looking to streamline tasks, mastering Mac Terminal commands can significantly increase your productivity. From managing files and directories to troubleshooting your system or customizing settings, the Terminal opens up a world of possibilities beyond the standard macOS interface.Have you ever searched for ways to navigate macOS faster, fix errors, or automate tasks? Knowing the right Terminal
commands cheat sheet, we've compiled essential commands for file management, networking, system diagnostics, and more, tailored to meet your needs. Whether you're an IT professional, developer, or casual user, this cheat sheet will make using the Terminal commands, let's know some shortcut keys to access the Mac Terminal. These key combinations help you to increase your work efficiency.Mac Terminal Keyboard ShortcutsShortcutDescriptionCommand + TOpen a new Terminal tab or window.Control + CCancel the current command or process.Control + DExit the current session or close the Terminal window.Control + ZPause the current process and send it to the background.Command + KClear the Terminal screen.Control + LClear the screen (similar to Command + Arrow DownScroll down through the command + KClear the cursor to the beginning of the line.Control + EMove the cursor to the end of the line.Control + WDelete everything from the cursor to the beginning of the line.Control + WDelete the word before the cursor to the end of the line.Control + KDelete everything from the cursor to the beginning of the line.Control + WDelete the word before the cursor to the end of the line.Control + WDelete the word before the cursor to the end of the line.Control + WDelete the word before the cursor to the end of the line.Control + WDelete everything from the cursor to the end of the line.Control + WDelete the word before the cursor to the end of the line.Control + WDelete the word before the cursor to the end of the line.Control + WDelete the word before the cursor to the end of the line.Control + WDelete the word before the cursor to the end of the line.Control + WDelete the word before the cursor to the end of the line.Control + WDelete the word before the cursor to the end of the line.Control + WDelete the word before the cursor to the end of the line.Control + WDelete the word before the cursor to the end of the line.Control + WDelete the word before the cursor to the end of the line.Control + WDelete the word before the cursor to the end of the line.Control + WDelete the word before the cursor to the end of the line.Control + WDelete the word before the cursor to the end of the line.Control + WDelete the cursor to the end of the line.Control + WDelete the cursor to the end of the line.Control + WDelete the cursor to the end of the line.Control + WDelete the cursor to the end of the line.Control + WDelete the cursor to the end of the line.Control + WDelete the cursor to the end of the line.Control + WDelete the cursor to the end of the line.Control + WDelete the cursor to the end of the line.Control + WDelete the cursor to the end of the line.Control + WDelete the cursor to the end of the line.Control + WDelete the cursor to the end of the line.Control + WDelete the cursor to the end of the line.Control + WDelete the cursor to the end of the SResume a paused process (if it was paused using Control + Z).Control + CInterrupt a running process.Option + Left ArrowMove the cursor one word left.Option + Right ArrowMove the cursor one word left.Option + Right ArrowMove the cursor one word left.Option + Right ArrowMove the cursor one word left.Option + Left ArrowMove the cursor one word left.Option + Right ArrowMove the cursor one word le Commands In this section, you will get a complete table for Mac Terminal commands, we will start with the basics Mac terminal commands to advance Mac terminal comman directory in the file system./. (Single Period)Refers to the current directory of the current di /path/to/foldernano [file]Opens the Nano text editor to create or edit a file directly in the terminal.nano myfile.txtMac Terminal Command for Change DirectoryCommandDescriptionExamplecdNavigate to the home directorycdcd [folder]Change to a specific directory (e.g., Documents, Downloads)cd Documentscd ~Go to the home directory (shortcut for the user's home directory)cd ~cd /Navigate to the previous directory you were last working incd -pwdPrint the current working directorypwdcd...Move up one level to the parent directorycd..cd../..Move up two levels in the directory structurecd../..List Directory Contents CommandsCommand DescriptionExamplelsLists all files and subdirectories in the directory, including hidden files (those starting with a period). Is -als -1Lists files and directories, one entry per line. Is -11s -FAdds special symbols: a / after executable files, and an @ after symlinks. Is -11 / Display. a detailed list of files starting from the root directory, including symbolic links.ls -l /ls -ltLists files in long format, sorted by modification time (newest first).ls -ltls -lhDisplays file sizes in human-readable format (KB, MB, GB, etc.) along with other detailed information.ls -lhls -loLists files with detailed information, including file size, owner, and flags.ls lols -laShows a detailed list of all files, including hidden files (those starting with a period).ls -laMac Terminal Commands for File Size and Disk SpaceCommandDescriptionExampleduDisplays the disk usage of each subdirectory and its contentsdudu -sh [folder]Shows a human-readable output of the total size of all files in a specified directorydu -sh /Documentsdu -sShows the total disk usage for the specified files or directoriesdu -s /Users/YourUsername`du -sk*sort -nr`Lists all files and folders, sorted by sizedf -hDisplays the free disk space in powers of 1,000 instead of 1,024df -HFile and Directory Management CommandDescriptionExamplemkdir -p Work/2023/Reportsmkdir -p Work/2023/Reportsmkdir -p /Creates a folder with the specified name.mkdir -p /Creates a folder with the specified name.mkdir -p Work/2023/Reportsmkdir -p Work/2023/Reportsmkdir -p Work/2023/Reportsmkdir -p /Creates a folder with the specified name.mkdir -p Work/2023/Reportsmkdir -p /Creates a folder with the specified name.mkdir -p /Creates a folder with the s spaces in its name.mkdir "My New Folder"rmdir Deletes an empty directory.rmdir OldFolderrm -R Removes a directory and all of its contents.rm -R ProjectFoldertouch Creates a new, empty file without any extension.touch newfile.txtcp Copies a file to the current directory and renamesed directory.rmdir OldFolderrm -R Removes a directory and all of its contents.rm it.cp file.txt newfile.txtcp ~//Copies a file to a specified folder and renames it during the process.cp report.txt ~/Documents/Reports/summary.txtcp - R folder1 "New Folder" cp -i Prompts you for confirmation before overwriting a file during copy.cp -i file1.txt /Backup/cp /Users/Copies multiple files into a directory.cp file1.txt file2.txt /Users/username/Documents/ditto -V [folder path][new folder]Copies the contents of one folder to another, with status updates.ditto -V /Folder1 /Folder2rm Deletes a specified file permanently.rm unwantedfile.txtrm -i Oldfile.txtrm -i Oldfile.t Forces the deletion of a file without any confirmation.rm file1.txt file2.txt file3.txtmv Moves a file to a folder and asks for confirmation before overwriting.mv -i file1.txt /Documents/Backup/mv *.png ~/Moves all PNG files from the current directory.mv *.png ~/Pictures/Mac CommandDescriptionExamplehistory to another directory.mv *.png ~/Moves all PNG files from the current directory.mv *.png ~/Moves all PNG files from the current directory.mv *.png ~/Pictures/Mac CommandDescriptionExamplehistory nShows the last n commands.history 5![value]Executes the last command that starts with the given string or value.!!s!!Runs the last command typed, saving you from having to retype it.!!Mac Terminal Permissions for a directory, such as a home directory, such as a home directory. such as a home directory. such as a home directory and access permissions of a specific directory or folder.ls -ld /Documents/Workchmod 755 Modifies the permissions of a directory (and its contents) to read and execute for the owner, and read and execute for the owner, and read and execute for the owner, and read and execute for the owner only, with no permissions of a directory (and its contents) to read and execute for the owner, and read and execute for the owner only, with no permissions for others.chmod -R 600 /Projects/chown : Changes the ownership of a file or directory to a specified user and group. Add -R to apply this to all files within a folder.chown user:admin myfile.txtMac Network CommandDescriptionExampleping Sends a network request to the specified host to check connectivity and displays the response time.ping google.comwhois Retrieves and displays information about the registered domain, including ownership and registration details.whois example.comcurl -O @Connects to a remote system securely via SSH (Secure Shell) using the provided username and host.ssh user@192.168.1.1scp @:/remote/pathCopies a local file to a remote host using SCP (Secure Copy Protocol).scp file.txt user@192.168.1.1:/home/user/arp -aliconfig en0Displays the network configuration details, including the IP and MAC address of your device.ifconfig enOtraceroute [hostname]Traces the route taken by data packets from your system to a destination address, showing each hop along the way.traceroute example.comProcesses CommandS CommandDescriptionExampleps -axDisplays a list of all currently running processes, including those from your system to a destination address, showing each hop along the way.traceroute example.comProcesses CommandDescriptionExampleps -axps -auxLists detailed information about running processes, including CPU usage, memory usage, PID, and the command being run.ps -auxtopProvides real-time information on running processes, displaying CPU and memory usage dynamically.toptop -ocpu -s 5Displays processes sorted by CPU usage, updating every 5 seconds.top -ocpu -s 5top -o rsizeSorts the top command output by memory usage (resident memory size).top -o rsizekill PIDTerminates the process ID (PID), which can be found in ps or top output.kill 12345Homebrew doctorbrew helpDisplayed (resident memory size).top -o rsizekill PIDTerminates the process ID (PID), which can be
found in ps or top output.kill 12345Homebrew doctorbrew helpDisplayed (resident memory size).top -o rsizekill PIDTerminates the process ID (PID), which can be found in ps or top output.kill 12345Homebrew helpDisplayed (resident memory size).top -o rsizekill PIDTerminates the process ID (PID), which can be found in ps or top output.kill 12345Homebrew helpDisplayed (resident memory size).top -o rsizekill PIDTerminates the process ID (PID), which can be found in ps or top output.kill 12345Homebrew helpDisplayed (resident memory size).top -o rsizekill PIDTerminates the process ID (PID), which can be found in ps or top output.kill 12345Homebrew helpDisplayed (resident memory size).top -o rsizekill PIDTerminates the process ID (PID), which can be found in ps or top output.kill 12345Homebrew helpDisplayed (resident memory size).top -o rsizekill PIDTerminates the process ID (PID), which can be found in ps or top output.kill 12345Homebrew helpDisplayed (resident memory size).top -o rsizekill PIDTerminates the process ID (PID), which can be found in ps or top output.kill 12345Homebrew helpDisplayed (resident memory size).top -o rsizekill PIDTerminates the process ID (PID), which can be found in ps or top output.kill 12345Homebrew helpDisplayed (resident memory size).top -o rsizekill PIDTerminates the process ID (PID), which can be found in ps or top output.kill 12345Homebrew helpDisplayed (resident memory size).top -o rsizekill PIDTerminates the process ID (PID), which can be found (resident memory size).top -o rsizekill PIDTerminates the process ID (PID), which can be found (resident memory size).top -o rsizekill PIDTerminates the process ID (PID), which can be found (resident memory size).top -o rsizekill PIDTerminates the pro a list of useful Homebrew formula and cask commands.brew helpbrew list --formulaList only the installed formulae (packages).brew list --caskList only outdated --formulaList only outdated casks (GUI applications).brew outdated --caskbrew pin [installed formula]Unpin a formula or cask to prevent it from being upgraded automatically.brew pin pythonbrew unpin [installed formula]Unpin a formula] or cask to allow it to be upgraded automatically.brew pin pythonbrew unpin [installed formula] or cask to allow it to be upgraded automatically.brew pin pythonbrew unpin [installed formula] or cask to allow it to be upgraded automatically.brew pin pythonbrew unpin [installed formula] or cask to allow it to be upgraded automatically.brew pin pythonbrew unpin [installed formula] or cask to allow it to be upgraded automatically.brew pin pythonbrew unpin [installed formula] or cask to allow it to be upgraded automatically.brew pin pythonbrew unpin [installed formula] or cask to allow it to be upgraded automatically.brew pin pythonbrew unpin [installed formula] or cask to allow it to be upgraded automatically.brew pin pythonbrew unpin [installed formula] or cask to allow it to be upgraded automatically.brew pin pythonbrew unpin [installed formula] or cask to allow it to be upgraded automatically.brew pin pythonbrew unpin [installed formula] or cask to allow it to be upgraded automatically.brew pin pythonbrew unpin [installed formula] or cask to allow it to be upgraded automatically.brew pin pythonbrew unpin [installed formula] or cask to allow it to be upgraded automatically.brew pin pythonbrew unpin [installed formula] or cask to allow it to be upgraded automatically.brew pin pythonbrew unpin [installed formula] or cask to allow it to be upgraded automatically.brew pin pythonbrew unpin [installed formula] or cask to allow it to be upgraded automatically.brew pin [installed formula] or cask to allow it to be upgraded automatically.brew pin pythonbrew unpin [installed formula] or cask to allow it to be upgraded automatically.brew pin pythonbrew unpin [installed formula] or cask to allow it to be upgraded automatically.brew pin pythonbrew unpin [installed formula] or cask to allow it to allow it to allow it to allo cleanupEnvironment Variable or PathCommandDescriptionExampleprintenvLists the current environment variables and shows information about your shell.printenv\$echoPrints a message or value to the Terminal.\$echo "Hello, World!"echo \$PATHDisplays the directories listed in the PATH variable, which are used to locate executable files.echo \$PATHecho \$PATH > path.txtSaves the current PATH = PATH:/usr/local/binSearch Commands for Mac TerminalCommandDescriptionExamplefind -name Search for all files named within the specified directory. Use wildcards (*) to match partial filenames.find /Users/ -name "*.txt"find -size +Find files smaller than a specified size in the given directory .find /Downloads -size +Find files arger than a specified size in the given directory. display all occurrences of within a file . Use -i to make the search case-insensitive.grep "error" logfile.txtgrep -rl "" Recursively search for files within a directly in the Terminal.cat myfile.txtless Displays the content of a file in a paginated view, allowing for easy scrolling.less myfile.txt > Redirects the output of a command.sort < file.txt >> Appends the output of a file.acho "New text" >> myfile.txt > Redirects the output of a file.txt >> Appends the output of a command.sort < file.txt >> Appends the first 10 lines of a file.txt >> Appends the output of a command.sort < file.txt >> Appends the first 10 lines of a file.txt >> Appends the file.txt >> App command into the specified file, overwriting it.ls > directory_list.txt``Sends the output of one command/as input to another command/as input helpDisplays help for the specified commandcy helpresetResets the Terminal display to its default stateresetman [command]Provides a brief, one-line description of a commandwhatis lsConclusion It is a bit hard to learn all the Mac Terminal commands mentioned above, but once you get used to it, it will help you control your system more easily. It might seem tricky at first, but once you learn the basic commands, it can make your work faster and more efficient. With the commands and shortcuts in this guide, you'll be able to navigate macOS, fix problems, and automate tasks like a pro. Apple's macOS is a POSIX-compliant UNIX operating system designed to run on Mac computers. The system features access to the command-line interface through the native Terminal emulators. While many Mac terminal emulators. While many Mac terminal emulators access to the command-line interface through the native Terminal emulators. manage their hardware and software. This article provides a comprehensive list of Mac terminal commands alongside a downloadable PDF cheat sheet for easy reference. Prerequisites A system running macOS. Access to the commands listed in this overview have their Linux equivalents. While the commands produce the same results in both systems, certain functionalities may differ. Follow the links throughout the article to read Linux tutorials for each command. Basic commands for the Mac terminal include utilities for obtaining administrative privileges, manipulating the command output, and finding help. Read more about those commands in the sections below. Use the sudo command to authenticate as an administrator: sudo [command] [arguments] ExampleRemove a directory the current user does not own: sudo rm -rf testdir There are two common scenarios for forwarding command output in macOS: Use the | symbol to pipe the command output as an argument to another command [command] | [command] > /dev/null Print text to standard output: [command] > /dev/null Print text to standard output: [command] > /dev/null Print text to standard output with the echo command: echo [text] ExamplePrint the value of the HOME variable: echo \$HOME The system keeps a record of the executed commands. See the list of the command history include: Limit the number of displayed history entries: history -[number-of-items] ExampleSee the last five entries: history -5 Execute a command by referring to its value in history: ![value] ExampleExecute the entry number 1009: !1009 Execute the last history entry (the previous command): !! Mac terminal comes with built-in help features. You can access command-line help in two ways: Adding the --help option displays a summary of the command's functionalities: [command] --help ExampleRead the help summary for the sudo command: sudo --help A detailed overview of the commands listed in the following sections to manipulate the files on your system. The commands cover all the basic file management operations, such as creating, modifying, and organizing the files. Create an empty file: touch [filename] If the terminal cannot open the file, macOS detects the default application and opens the file in a
separate window. ExampleOpen an image on your system: open pnap.png Below is the list of the commands and options for viewing files in macOS: The cat command prints the contents of the /etc/paths Show the file's contents one screen at a time using the less command: less [filename] Print the first ten lines of the file with the head command: head [filename] Choose the number of lines head prints by adding the -n option: head -n 3 /etc/paths macOS comes with two preinstalled command-line editors, Nano and Vim. Open the file in a command-line text editor by typing: [text-editor-command] [filename] ExampleOpen the file named test.txt in Nano: nano test.txt Use the >> symbols to append content to a test file" >> test.txt You can also append the contents of an entire file to another file: cat [filename] >> [path-to-destination-file]/[filename] Overwrite the contents of a file from the command line by using cat, you can replace the entire file contents with another file: cat [filename] > [path-to-file]/[filename] Use the cp command to copy files in the Mac terminal. The basic syntax for copying a file is: cp [path-to-file] [destination-path] ExampleCopy test.txt to the testdir directory: cp [filename] [new-filename] Copy the file to another directory and change the filename] [destination-path] Copy multiple files to the same location: cp [file1] [file2] [file3] [destination-path] See the warning if completing the operation would overwrite an already existing file: cp -i [filename] [destination-path] The mv command moves the file to another location. The basic mv syntax is: mv [path-to-file] [destination-path] ExampleMove the test.txt file to the home directory: mv test.txt ~ Use mv to perform several more advanced actions, such as: mv [filename] [new-filename] [destination-path] ExampleMove the test.txt file to the home directory: mv test.txt file to the home directory: mv test.txt file to the home directory: mv test.txt ~ Use mv to perform several more advanced actions, such as: mv [filename] [new-filename] [destination-path] ExampleMove the test.txt file to the home directory: mv test.txt file to the home directory: mv test.txt file to the home directory is not example. [filename] [destination-path]/[new-filename] Receive a warning before overwriting a file: mv -i [filename] [destination-path] Move all the files to the testdir directory: mv *.yaml ~/testdir Use the rm command to delete files from the system: rm [filename] Add the -i option to receive a deletion confirmation message: rm -i [filename] Force remove the file with the -f option: rm [file1] [file2] [file3] The sections below present the most common commands for working with directories in a macOS terminal. Display the name of the current working directory with the pwd command: pwd The cd command helps the directory tree navigation in macOS. The following is the basic syntax for the command to gain quick access to: The root directory of the drive: cd / Previously browsed directory: cd - cd .. The directory two levels above: cd ../.. View the contents of a directory with the ls command: ls Useful ls options including the file size, ownership, and permissions: ls -l Sort files and directories by size: ls -S View the list in multiple columns: ls -C Note: Combine the options for more views. For example, to see all the files in a detailed list, type: ls -la Use the cp command with the -r option to copy directories: cp -r [directory] [destination-path] ExampleCopy the testdir directory to the home directory: cp -r testdir ~ To copy directory contents rather than the directory itself, use the ditto command: ditto [directory] [destination-path] The mv command moves the directory itself, use the ditto command: ditto [directory] [destination-path] The mv command and the -r option: rm -r [directory] Add the -f option to force-remove all the files and sub-directories: rm -rf [directory] Mac terminal allows users to access information about file and directory sizes and the available storage space. The sections below list the commands related to storage monitoring. The du command outputs the amount of space utilized by files and subdirectories in the current directory: du Useful du options include: -s provides an entry for specific files: du -s [file1] [file2] -h formats the output into a human-readable format: du -h -k displays memory in kilobytes, -m shows megabytes and -g shows gigabytes. display the directories and files in descending order according to their size: du -m | sort -nr Display the free disk space of the system. df -h The -h flag shows the values using the powers of 1024. To change the values to the powers of 1000, use the -H flag: df -H Managing permissions in the Mac terminal includes viewing and changing access privileges related to specific files and directories and changing the item ownership. The following sections explain permissions related to a specific file by using the -l option and providing the filename as the argument: ls -l [filename] Example: View the permissions of test.txt: ls -l test.txt To view directory permissions, add the -d option: ls -ld [directory-path] If no directory path is specified, the command displays the permissions for the current working directory. Change read, write, and execute privileges of a file with the chmod command. The syntax for changing file permissions is: chmod [number] [filename] The [number] is a three-digit number in which digits represent user, group, and owner permissions. The number is a sum of all the permissions (read, write, and execute) given to the user, group, and owner. The numerical value of 1. no permissions are: read has a value of 4. write has a value of 1. no permissions are: read has a value of 2. execute has a value of 1. no permission has a value of 1. no permissio permissions of the test.txt so that only the user can read, write, and execute it: chmod 700 test.txt Use the -R option to change directory permissions: chmod -R [number] [directory] Change which user owns the file by using the following syntax: chown [username]:[group] [filename] To change directory ownership, add the -R flag. chown -R [username]:[group] [directory-path] Monitoring processes helps the user get a better picture of resource consumption on the machine and troubleshoot potential issues. Read this section to learn how to list, find, and stop running processes on a Mac machine. List the currently running processes sorted by PID (Process ID) with the ps command: ps -ax To see more details about each process, including the CPU and memory consumption, enter the following command: ps aux For a detailed process list that updates in real time, use the top command: top By default, top refreshes the view every second. Set a custom refresh interval by typing: top -s [number-of-seconds] ExampleRefresh top data every 10 seconds: top -s 10 Adjust the view in top to see the data sorted by memory usage: top -o rsize To sort the processes by CPU, type: top -o cpu Search for a specific process by entering its PID: kill [PID] Quit a process by its name with the killall command: killall [process-name] Mac terminal supports many networking options, such as viewing and configuring the local network, connecting to remote computers, etc. The sections below explain how to perform the most common network operations. Test if a remote host is reachable on the network with the ping command: ping [hostname-or-IP-address] Use the arp command to view a list of devices on the local network, with their IP and MAC addresses: arp -a View the path of the packets from the machine to the destination with the ifconfig command. if config To view a specific adapter, pass its name as an argument to the command: if config [network-adapter-name] The curl command allows data transfers to and from remote servers. Use curl to download a file to your machine by using the -O option and passing the full URL as an argument: curl -O [URL]/[filename] Use the following syntax to establish an SSH connection with a remote server: ssh [username]@[hostname-or-IP-address] When connecting to a remote host: ssh-copy-id -i [path-to-PUB-key] [username]@[hostname-or-IP-address] Managing application execution parameters with environment variables is an important command-line functionality. Learn how to view and create variables in the following sections. Display the list of all the variables in the following sections. Display the list of all the variables in the following sections. the PATH variable: export PATH=\$PATH:[path-to-executable] Create a new variable by passing its name and value to the export command: export
[variable-name]=[v management in macOS, read How to Set Environment Variables in macOS. The following are the Mac terminal commands for finding files and content within files: Find a file within a directory: find testing -name "[filename]" Example Search for test.txt in the testing directory: find testing -name "test.txt" Use the wildcard character * to broaden your search. Example Look for all the TXT files in the testing directory: find testing -name "*.txt" Use grep to search for text within a file: grep "[text]" To search for text across the files in a directory, use the following syntax: grep -rl "[text]" [directory] Homebrew is the default package manager for macOS. It provides Mac with functionalities usually found in Linux package managers, such as APT, RPM, etc. Below is the list of the most common Homebrew operations. Below are the operations you can perform on Homebrew formulae and casks: brew update brew upgrade Upgrade a specific formula brew upgrade [formula] Prevent a formula from receiving an update: brew pin [installed-formula] Remove the pin and allow the formula from the system: brew uninstall [formula] Learn more about the state of your homebrew formulae and casks by using the commands below: Display a list of the formulae currently installed on the system: brew list --formula brew outdated --formula brew deps [formula] Display outdated formulae on the system: brew list --formula brew deps [formula] Display a list of the currently installed casks: brew list --formula brew deps [formula] Display a list of the currently installed casks: brew list --formula brew deps [formula] Display a list of the currently installed casks: brew list --formula brew deps [formula] Display a list of the currently installed casks: brew list --formula brew deps [formula] Display a list of the currently installed casks: brew list --formula brew deps [formula] Display a list of the currently installed casks: brew list --formula brew deps [formula] Display a list of the currently installed casks: brew list --formula brew deps [formula] Display a list of the currently installed casks: brew list --formula brew deps [formula] Display a list of the currently installed casks: brew list --formula brew deps [formula] Display a list of the currently installed casks: brew list --formula brew deps [formula] Display a list of the currently installed casks: brew list --formula brew deps [formula] Display a list of the currently installed casks: brew list --formula brew deps [formula] Display a list of the currently installed casks: brew list --formula brew deps [formula] Display a list of the currently installed casks: brew list --formula brew deps [formula] Display a list of the currently installed casks: brew list --formula brew deps [formula] Display a list of the currently installed casks: brew list --formula brew deps [formula] Display a list of the currently installed casks: brew list --formula brew deps [formula] Display a list of the currently installed casks: brew deps [formula] Display a list of the currently installed casks: brew deps [formula] Display a list of the currently installed casks: brew deps [formula] Display a list of the currently installed casks: brew deps [formula] Display a list of the currently install Homebrew with the following commands: Execute the doctor subcommand: brew doctor Access the help resources: brew help Clean the system from outdated packages and stale lock files: brew cleanup The following is a list of useful terminal commands for maintaining your macOS system: caffeinate Check for system updates: softwareupdate -l sudo softwareupdate -i -a -R killall Dock defaults write com.apple.dock ResetLaunchPad -bool true; killall Dock sudo dscacheutil -flushcache; sudo shutdown -r now sudo shutdown -h now Mac terminal has many useful keyboard shortcuts for managing terminal windows and navigating the terminal. Below is the list of the most helpful shortcuts, divided into categories for easier browsing. ShortcutDescriptionCommand - WClose the window.Command - WClose the tab.Option - Shift - Command - WClose all terminal instances.Command - +/-Make the text bigger/smaller.Command - DSplit the window into two panes.Shift - Command - DClose the split pane. ShortcutDescriptionControl - KDelete text from the active position to the end of the line.Option - Right ArrowMove forward word by word.Option - Left ArrowMove backward word by word. ShortcutDescriptionShift - Command - CCopy plain text.Command - VPaste.Command - FFind text.Command - EFind the preselected text.Command - Hump to the selected text.Command - Aselect all. ShortcutDescriptionControl - Command - Print.Command - Print.Command - KClear screen, except for the current prompt.Control - Shift - Command - ?Open the man pages. We created a handy Mac terminal commands cheat sheet as a one-page reference for all the essential macOS commands. Save the PDF list of macOS commands by clicking the terminal and performing the basic file, directory, and network management functions. The guide also provided a PDF cheat sheet with the same commands on one easy-to-navigate page for quicker reference. Was this article helpful? The Mac Terminal can seem boring and hard to use, but if you invest time learning the ins and outs, you can perform tasks without clicking around much. If you're just getting started, read on for our Mac Terminal commands cheat sheet for quick reference in the future. Before you can try the commands below, you should launch the Terminal app first. You can do so from Applications > Utilities or search for it via Spotlight. FREE DOWNLOAD: This cheat sheet is available as a downloadable PDF from our distribution partner. TradePub. You'll have to complete a short form to access it for the first time. Download the Mac Terminal Commands Cheat Sheet. COMMAND ACTION Keyboard Shortcuts Tab Auto-complete file and folder names Cmd+ F Find instances of specific text in the Terminal Ctrl + A Go to the beginning of the line you're currently typing on Cmd + A Select everything in the Terminal Cmd + P Print Terminal inputs and outputs Ctrl + K Clear the line before the cursor Ctrl + K Clear the line after the cursor Ctrl + T Swap the last two characters before the cursor Esc + T Swap the last two words before the cursor Ctrl + L Clear the screen Ctrl + C Kill whatever you're running Ctrl + D Exit the cursor one word forward Option + → Move the cursor one word backward Ctrl + F Move the cursor one character forward Ctrl + B Move the cursor one character backward Ctrl + Y Paste whatever was cut by the last command Ctrl + Z Puts whatever you're running into a suspended background process Ctrl + Undo the last command Option + Shift + Cmd + C Copy plain text Shift + C Copy plain text Shift + C Copy Parent directory ~ (Tilde) Home directory sudo [command] -h Get help about a command with the security privileges of the super user nano [file] Opens the Terminal editor open [file] Opens a file [command] -h Get help about a command man [co cd Documents cd ~ Home directory cd./. Move up to the parent directory cd.. Move up to the parent directory cd../.. Move up to the parent directory cd../.. Move up to the listing ls -a List all entries including those with .(period) and ..(double period) ls -1 Output the list of files in one entry per line format ls -F Display a / (slash) immediately after each path that is a directory, * (asterisk) after executable programs or scripts, and @ after a symbolic link ls -S Sort files or entries by size ls -1 List in a long format. Includes file mode, owner and group name, date and time file was modified, pathname, and more ls -l / List of the file system from root with symbolic links ls -lt List the file system from root with symbolic links ls -la List detailed directory contents, including hidden files File Size and Disk Space du List usage for each subdirectory and its contents du -sh [folder] Human readable output of all files in a directories in MB df -h Calculate your system's free disk space df -H Calculate free disk space in powers of 1,000 (as opposed to 1,024) File
and Directory Management mkdir -p / Create a folder store mkdir " Create a folder store mkdir " Create a folder store mkdir " Create a folder store mkdir -p / Create a folder store mkdir " Create a folder store mkdir " Create a folder store mkdir -p / Create a folder store mkdir -p / Create a folder store mkdir " Create a folder store mkdir -p / Create a folder store mkdir -p / Create a folder store mkdir " Create a folder store mkdir -p / Create a folde a folder and its contents touch Create a new file without any extension cp Copy a file to the folder cp -// Copy a file to the folde multiple files to a folder ditto -V [folder path][new folder] Copy the contents of a folder to a new folder. Here "-V" prints a line of status for every file copied rm Delete a file (This deletes the file permanently; use it with caution.) rm -i Delete a file only when you give confirmation rm -f Force removal without confirmation rm Delete a file only when you give confirmation rm -f Force removal without confirmation rm Delete a file only when you give confirmation rm -f Force removal without confirmation rm Delete a file only when you give confirmation rm -f Force removal without confirmation rm Delete a file only when you give confirmation rm -f Force removal without confirmation rm Delete a file only when you give confirmation rm Delete a file only when you give confirmation rm -f Force removal without confirmation rm Delete a file only when you give confirmation rm -f Force removal without confirmation rm -f Force removal without confirmation rm -f Force removal without confirmation rm Delete a file only when you give confirmation rm -f Force removal without confirmation rm Delete a file only when you give confirmation rm Delete a file only when you give confirmation rm -f Force removal without confirmation rm Delete a file only when you give confirmation rm -f Force removal without confirmation rm -f Force removal withou any confirmation mv Move/rename mv Move a file to the folder, possibly by overwriting an existing file mv -i Optional -i flag to warn you before overwriting the file mv *.png ~/ Move all PNG files from the current folder to a different folder you've typed. Add a number to limit to the last n items ![value] Execute the last command typed that starts with a value !! Execute the last command typed tha chmod -R 600 Change the permission of a folder (and its contents) to 600 chown : Change the ownership of a file to user and group. Add -R to include folder contents Processes from all users and x shows processes that are not connected with Terminal ps -aux Shows all the processes with %cpu, %mem, page in, PID, and command top Display live information about currently running processes top -ocpu -s 5 Display processes sorted by CPU usage, updating every 5 seconds top -o rsize Sort top by memory usage kill PID Quit processes sorted by CPU usage, updating every 5 seconds top -o rsize Sort top by memory usage kill PID Quit processes sorted by CPU usage, updating every 5 seconds top -o rsize Sort top by memory usage kill PID Quit processes sorted by CPU usage, updating every 5 seconds top -o rsize Sort top by memory usage kill PID Quit processes top -ocpu -s 5 Display processes sorted by CPU usage, updating every 5 seconds top -o rsize Sort top by memory usage kill PID Quit processes with ID . PID Network ping Ping the host and display the status whois info for a domain curl -O Download a file via HTTP, HTTPS, or FTP ssh @ Establish SSH connection to with user scp @:/remote/path Copy to a remote arp -a View a list of all devices on your local network. It will show you the IP and MAC address of all the devices ifconfig en0 View your device IP and MAC address traceroute [hostname] Identify the path and the hops traversed by the packets from your device to the destination address Homebrew formula and cask commands brew install | Install a formula or cask brew uninstall |cask> Uninstall a formula or cask brew list --formula List only installed formulas brew list --cask List only installed cask brew outdated formula or cask brew outdated -formula Search for outdated formula brew outdated --cask Search for outdated cask brew pin [installed formula] Pin a formula from getting upgraded brew unpin [installed formula] Unpin to upgrade a package brew cleanup Remove stale lock files and outdated packages for all formulas and casks Environment Variable or Path printenv Display a list of currently set environment variables. Also tells you which shell you're using \$echo Ask Terminal to print something and show it to you echo \$PATH >path.txt Export the path directory to a text file export PATH=\$PATH:absolute/path to/program/ Execute a program via Terminal only in your current session. If you use a program regularly, add the path to the shell configuration file. Search for parts of filenames find -size + Find all files less than in grep "" Output all occurrences of inside (add -i for case insensitivity) grep -r] "" Search for all files containing inside Output the content of less Output the contents of using the less command that supports pagination and more head Output the content of less Output the content of less Output the first 10 lines of Use file contents as input to cmd > > Appends the output of into | Direct the output of to > Direct the output of into | Direct the output of to > Direct the output of into | Direct the output of to > Direct the output of into | Direct the output of to > Direct the output of into | Direct the output of to > Direct the output of into | Direct the output of to > Direct the output of into | Direct the output of to > Direct the output of into | Direct the output of to > Direct the output of to = Direct the output of to > Direct the output of to Terminal Windows and Tabs Cmd + N Open a new Terminal window Cmd + T Open a new Terminal tab to another Cmd + Page Up Scroll one page up the Terminal window Cmd + Page Up Scroll one page down the Terminal window Cmd + W Close a Terminal tab Option + Shift + Cmd + W Close all Terminal tabs There are many commands in this cheat sheet. But you don't have to learn all of them at once! Pick a few that integrate well with your workflow and save you the most time. Some of these commands can make everyday tasks easier on your Mac. Once you've mastered them all, you'll have a far easier time navigating in the Terminal app on macOS. You can't perform that action at this time.