Size

Q

Kind

Application

2.8 MB

Using Bash on Mac Terminal

Learners will understand how to open the command line - terminal on Mac.

Learning Objectives

- Learners will become familiar with the most common commands.

The Terminal on Mac can be opened in one of three ways: Finder, Launch Pad and Spotlight.

AirDrop

Finder

Mac Terminal

- Scroll to the bottom of your desktop and click on the Finder icon.
- Locate the folder called Utilities and expand it. The Terminal app should be visible, select it to open.

Applications

Click on Applications on the left-hand side of the screen.

- Name

System Preferences



∷≣≎

Date Modified

9 May 2022 at 22:30

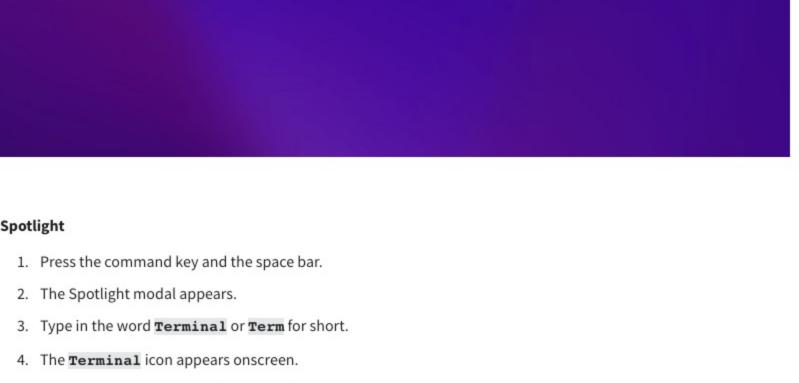
0

Select the search bar and type Term (short for Terminal). The Terminal icon appears onscreen.

- Select the icon to open.

Launch Pad view appears onscreen.

Q term



Terminal

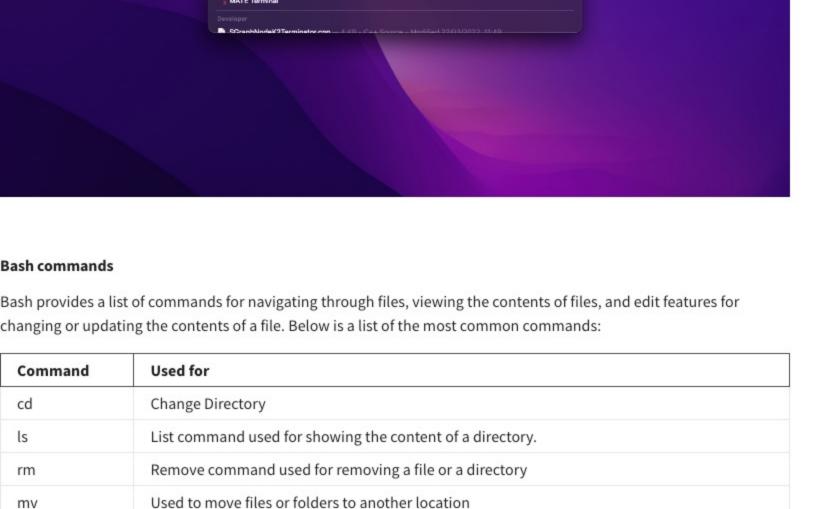
Select the icon to open the Terminal.

Terminal — Applications ■ Terminal — Kall Linux 2021.1 ARM54 Applications

Q Terminal

terminal list terminator terminal 2 dublin airport

- 器 The Terminal List Jack Carr · ★★★★ (5)
- Windows Terminal MATE Terminal



ср mkdir

touch

pwd

grep

[mymac \$ 1s -1 total 0

drwx-

drwx-

drwx-

drwx-

drwx-

drwx-

drwx-

drwx-

LS(1)

NAME

-B

-c

("POSIX.1").

Normal mode: Default mode

becoming more fluent in bash.

drwxr-xr-x+

mymac \$

cat Allows reading or concatenation of a file Displays the contents of a file one page at a time. less Global regular expression, allows for searching contents of files or folders

Print work directory, shows the current location in the shell

Allows creating of a new empty file or to update a timestamp on a file

Used to make a copy of a file or folder

Make a new directory

Flags					
			and the second s		r example, the ls command prints out ew, we simply need to add a flag such
[mymac \$ ls Applications Desktop mymac \$ █	Documents Downloads	Library Movies	Music Pictures	Public	

man ls

When the flag of -I is passed, it will show the output differently:

3 mymac staff

7 mymac staff 4 mymac staff 3 mymac staff

staff

staff

staff

staff

3 mymac

3 mymac

3 mymac

4 mymac

4 mymac

75 mymac

Man Pages When first learning commands from bash, it can feel a bit daunting. Luckily, every command has its manual (or man pages for short). The man page lists all the flags and options that a particular command has to offer. Again, let's use the **ls** command to demonstrate this. Type the following:

General Commands Manual

LS(1)

96 13 Jul 10:17 Applications

224 13 Jul 10:47 Desktop

2400 13 Jul 10:30 Library

96 13 Jul 09:55 Movies

96 13 Jul 09:55 Music

128 13 Jul 09:55 Public

128 13 Jul 09:58 Pictures

128 13 Jul 10:01 Documents

96 13 Jul 11:32 Downloads

```
1s - list directory contents
SYNOPSIS
    ls [-@ABCFGHILOPRSTUWabcdefghiklmnopqrstuvwxy1%,] [--color=when] [-D format] [file ...]
DESCRIPTION
    For each operand that names a <u>file</u> of a type other than directory, ls displays its name as well
    as any requested, associated information. For each operand that names a <u>file</u> of type directory,
    ls displays the names of files contained within that directory, as well as any requested,
    associated information.
    If no operands are given, the contents of the current directory are displayed. If more than one
    operand is given, non-directory operands are displayed first; directory and non-directory
    operands are sorted separately and in lexicographical order.
    The following options are available:
```

Display extended attribute keys and sizes in long (-1) output.

Automatically set for the super-user unless -I is specified.

Include directory entries whose names begin with a dot ('.') except for <u>.</u> and <u>..</u>.

Force printing of non-printable characters (as defined by ctype(3) and current locale

settings) in file names as $\xspace \text{xxx}$, where $\xspace xxx$ is the numeric value of the character in

octal. This option is not defined in IEEE Std 1003.1-2008 ("POSIX.1").

```
Force multi-column output; this is the default when output is to a terminal.
-D format
        When printing in the long (-1) format, use format to format the date and time output.
        The argument format is a string used by strftime(3). Depending on the choice of format
        string, this may result in a different number of columns in the output. This option
        overrides the -T option. This option is not defined in IEEE Std 1003.1-2008
```

Editing There are many options for editing files in bash. The most common is usually VI or Vim. VI stands for visual editor. It's used for making edits and changes to a file and saving them. It's similar to what you may have used in applications like

Word. VIM is a better version of VI with some improvements - hence its name: visual editor improved. Learning the commands in Vim will feel different from GUI applications, but once you practice, it will feel like second nature. Vim

The man pages are a great way to recall the different flags that are available and a great tool in your arsenal to

Insert mode: Allows the contents of the files to be edited. Command line mode: Normal commands begin with:

uses modes to determine the commands you can work with:

Go to next item Completed

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