TERMINAL TRICKS

NOTE: some of these can be dangerous if you are not careful.

this is a list of useful and sometimes useless but interesting commands I have collected over time from various sources......

1. To speed up the finder you can disable window zooming by typing:

defaults write com.apple.finder AnimateWindowZoom -bool false

Now Relaunch The Finder (Force Quit The Finder)

To enable window zooming type:

defaults write com.apple.finder AnimateWindowZoom -bool true

Now Relaunch The Finder (Force Quit The Finder)

2. To delete stubborn files type:
     sudo rm -rf (SPACE) and drag the content of the trash into the terminal and press enter. Really cool!!!

There is another way to delete stubborn files.

1. Open Drop Stuff and flag the preferences "Delete originals after Stuffing"
2. Place the file to be deleted on the desktop
3. Drop Stuff it
4. Move Stuffed file to trash
5. Empty trash
Wow!!!!

2.b To securely delete files type:

sudo rm -P filename

3. Want To Show Hidden Files & Directories In The Finder & Sherlock?

Open The Terminal

Type This:

defaults write com.apple.finder AppleShowAllFiles ON

Press Enter

Now Relaunch The Finder (Force Quit The Finder)

Now ALL Files & Directories Will Show Up.... COOL !!

To Change It Back - Type This:

Now Relaunch The Finder Again (Force Quit The Finder)

4. Cool trick - for a listing of all Terminal commands

Open The Terminal
hold

    ctrl x
then
    ctrl d

5. Waiting for local disks

The Regular blue Mac OSX screen comes up with the bar indicating the progress of the booting process. Near the end of the bar, the message above appears near the bar. The booting process seems stuck.

Restart the system holding down the Apple key and the "s". This will bring you up in the single user mode. At the single user prompt, type

    fsck -y

This will clean the disk, checking all the partitions, etc.

Run "fsck -y" until there are no errors during the procedure.

Reboot the computer.

If you are still having problem, remove external DVDs, cdroms, disks, etc. from the system before booting up.

6. SSH
I Like To ssh From My Office Computer To My Home iMac....Running Mac OS X Of Course...So I Have This cron Job Running Everyday At 6am:

    30 6 * * 0-4 /sbin/ifconfig -a | /usr/bin/mail joeblow@example.com

What This Does Is Every Sunday Thru Thursday, At 6:30 am My iMac Emails Me My Home ip Address Assigned By My isp.

Then I can ssh home!

You will need to first do:

    sudo chmod g-w /

To Enable Use Of The Mail Command.

7.Want To Learn About The Use Of A Command In The C/L - Treminal ??

Type This:

    man (Space + The Command)

How Cool !!

The Man Utility Displays The BSD UNIX Manual Page

```
curl dict://dict.org/d:snap
term dictionary
```

8. Want to have a telnet experience?

Make sure you are connected to the internet.
Open Terminal and type
    telnet towel.blinkenlights.nl

or try this classic adventure game

Open Terminal and type
    emacs -batch -l dunnet

9. Want to create an ascii Banner in the terminal?
Open terminal and type
    banner snap!

10. Want to see what your system is doing at startup ??

Open The Terminal Type This:

    dmesg

Press Enter

11. Want To See A Report On All Open Files That Your System Is Using ??

Open The Terminal Type This:

    fstat

Press Enter

12. Want To See Your Machine Type ??

Open The Terminal Type This:

    machine

Press Enter

13.Want To See How Long Your Machine Has Been Runing ??

Open The Terminal Type This:

uptime

Press Enter

14. Want To See Your OpenSSL Version Information ??

Open The Terminal Type This:

openssl version -a

Press Enter

15. Want To Clear The Screen And Erase The Scrollback Buffer??

Open The Terminal Type This:

cmd-k (That is the command key + k)

Press Return

16. For all those important court cases where you have to prove the modification date of a file, there is a great way to spoof the time and date of any file on your drive, it uses the wonderful little command called touch.

Open Terminal and type:

touch -t ccyymmddhhMM.SS filename
eg: 200012241636 (12 December 2000 16:36)

*   cc = Century
*   yy = Year
*   mm = Month
*   dd = day
*   hh = hour
*   MM = Minute
*   SS = Second

Then you put a path to the filename and you are all set, a few of the time/date parameters are optional, 'man touch' should be able to explain it better than I can.
Do not forget to type a . (dot) after minute

17. --a command line dictionary--

Note - you must have a net connection for this to work !!

Type:

curl dict://dict.org/d:cool

and press

RETURN

Replace "cool" with any work you want :-)

18. --an easier to use manual--

'man' normally uses 'more' to display its output. 'less' is much better.

Type:

```
setenv PAGER less
```

And Press

RETURN

19. df - display free disk space

df displays statistics about the amount of free disk space on the speci- fied file_system or on the file system of which file is a part. Values are displayed in 512-byte per block block counts. If neither a file or a file_system operand is specified, statistics for all mounted file systems are displayed (subject to the -l and -t options below).

20. Get Directory Sizes

Doing a "`du -s *`" will show directory sizes and help find where all your disk space went.

21. talk - talk to another user

Talk is a visual communication program which copies lines from your ter- minal to that of another user.

22. See what files have been altered last 10 minutes

```
find / -mmin -10
```