

MacOS Commands Cheat Sheet

System Information	
whoami	Show current username
sw_vers	Shows the current MacOS version
How to open Terminal	
Open Terminal -> You can find it in Applications > Utilities , or use Spotlight Search (Cmd + Space), and proceed to type “Terminal”	
Resetting Network Adapter	
To disable and re-enable your Wi-Fi adapter (effectively resetting the wi-fi)	
sudo ifconfig en0 down	Turn off Wi-Fi
sudo ifconfig en0 up	Turn on Wi-Fi
How to Update all apps on macOS using Terminal	
sudo softwareupdate -l	Shows available software updates
sudo softwareupdate --install -a	Installs all available updates
List Directory and Terminate Apps	
ls	Listing Directory
top	List currently running processes
killall AppName	Force Quitting Apps
Ifconfig	
The ifconfig command is a powerful tool for managing and configuring network interfaces.	
ifconfig -a	Display all network interfaces and status
ifconfig en0	View Specific Interface Information
sudo ifconfig en0 up	Enable a Network Interface
sudo ifconfig en0 down	Disable a Network Interface
sudo ifconfig en0 inet 192.168.1.100 netmask 255.255.255.0	Change IP Address
# This sets a new IP address and subnet mask for the interface en0.	
sudo ifconfig en0 alias 192.168.1.101 netmask 255.255.255.0	Add an Alias IP Address
# This adds an additional IP address to the interface en0	
sudo ifconfig en0 -alias 192.168.1.101	Remove an Alias IP Address
# This removes the alias IP address from the interface en0.	
sudo dscacheutil -flushcache	Clears DNS Cache
How to ping a website	
Ping is used to test the reachability of a host on an Internet Protocol (IP) network.	
ping google.com	Ping Google website
ping 8.8.8.8	Ping Google website (via IP address)
To allow users to manage printers and printer settings	
sudo dseditgroup -o edit -t group -a everyone _lpadmin	
# Allow staff to add printers and manage print queue without admin rights	

Name Server Lookup (nslookup)	
nslookup www.example.com	Query a domain
nslookup 8.8.8.8	Query an IP address
nslookup www.example.com 8.8.4.4	Set DNS Server
Route command	
Adding a route allows you to manually direct network traffic for a specific IP addresses or subnet. Often used for tasks like configuring VPNs, accessing certain subnets, or fixing connectivity issues.	
sudo route add -net <network> <gateway>	
sudo route add -net 192.168.1.0/24 192.168.0.1	Add a Route to a Specific Subnet
sudo route add -host 10.0.0.5 192.168.0.1	Add a Route to a Single Host
sudo route delete -net <network> <gateway>	Delete a Route
netstat -rm	View the current routing table. (Old)
Ifconfig grep utun	View the current routing table
sudo pmset -a tcpkeepalive 1	Prevents VPN from disconnecting
How to disable IPv6	
sudo networksetup -listallnetworkservices	List All Network Services
sudo networksetup -setv6off Ethernet	Disable IPv6 for Ethernet
sudo networksetup -setv6off Wi-Fi	Disable IPv6 for Wi-Fi
sudo networksetup -setv6off VPN	Disable IPv6 for VPN
How to prevent macOS laptop to turn off monitor when closing lid	
sudo pmset -a disablesleep 1	To disables sleep completely, even when the lid is closed
sudo pmset -a disablesleep 0	To re-enable sleep
pmset -g	Displays power management settings
How to prevent system from sleeping	
caffeinate	Keeps Mac awake. Ctrl + C to stop.
caffeinate -di	Keep display and system awake
The Substitute User (su) command	
The su (substitute user) allows you to switch to another user account the terminal.	
su <username>	Use the su command
# Replace <username> with a username of the account you want to switch to	
# The root user account is disabled by default.	
su <username>	Switches to another user account, requiring the password of that user.
sudo <command>	Runs a single command with administrative (root) privileges.
sudo -i	Gives you a root shell without needing to enable the root account