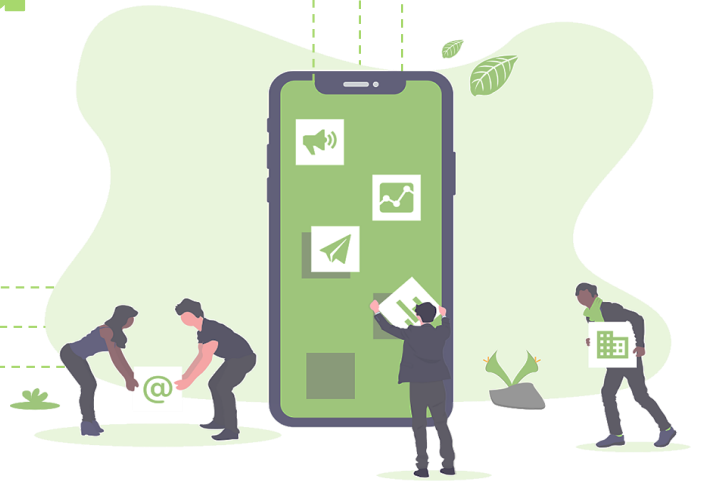


The Data Science Track



Prepared By: R. Daynalo

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2. The Command Line Interface (CLI)



2


1



What is the Command Line Interface?

Nearly every computer comes with a CLI



- Windows: Git Bash
- Mac/Linux: Terminal



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What can the CLI do?

The CLI can help you:

- Navigate folders
- Create files, folders, and programs
- Edit files, folders, and programs
- Run computer programs



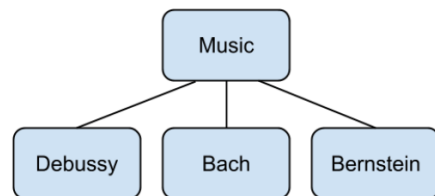
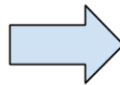
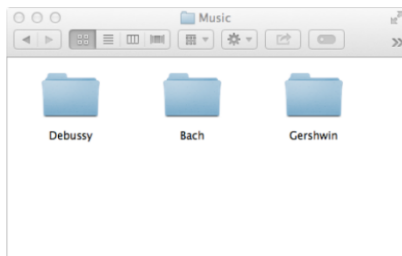
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Basics of Directories

- "Directory" is just another name for folder
- Directories on your computer are organized like a tree
- Directories can be inside other directories
- We can navigate directories using the CLI

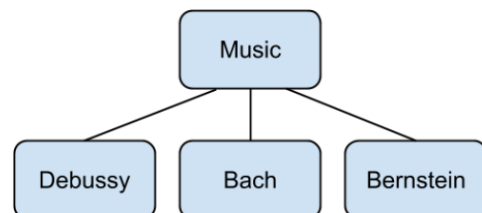
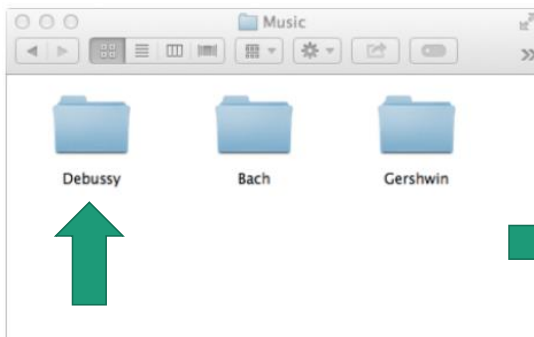


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Basics of Directories

- The "Debussy" directory is contained inside of the "Music" directory.

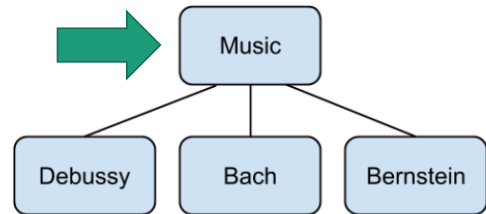
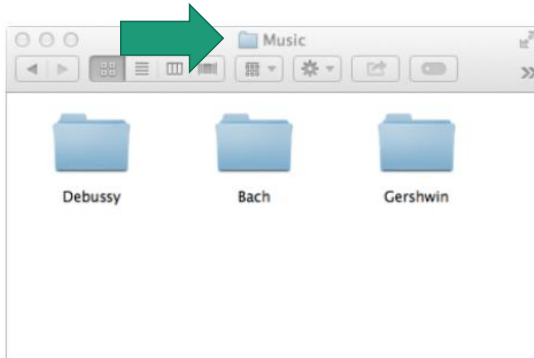


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Basics of Directories

- The directory "up" from "Debussy" directory is the "Music" directory.

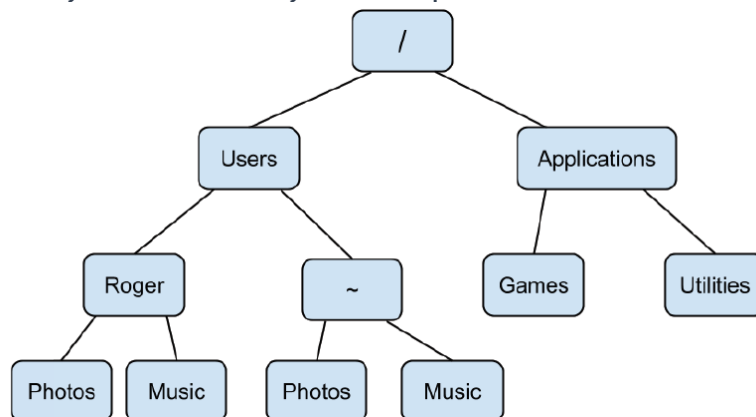


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Your computer's directory structure

- The directory structure on your computer looks something like this:



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Your computer's directory structure

Tree view of directories in Windows

Method

For Windows 8.1 or Windows 10, follow these steps:

1. Navigate into the folder in file explorer.
2. Press Shift, right-click mouse, and select "Open command window here".
3. Type `tree /f /a > tree.txt` and press Enter.
4. Open the new `tree.txt` file in your favourite text editor/viewer.

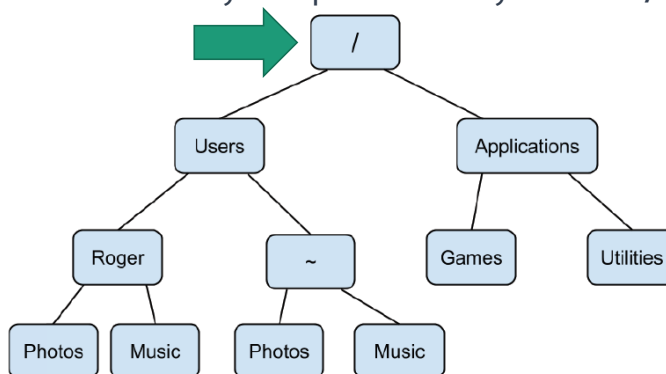
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Special directories: root

- The directory at the top of the tree is called the **root** directory
- The **root** directory contains all other directories
- The name of this directory is represented by a slash: /

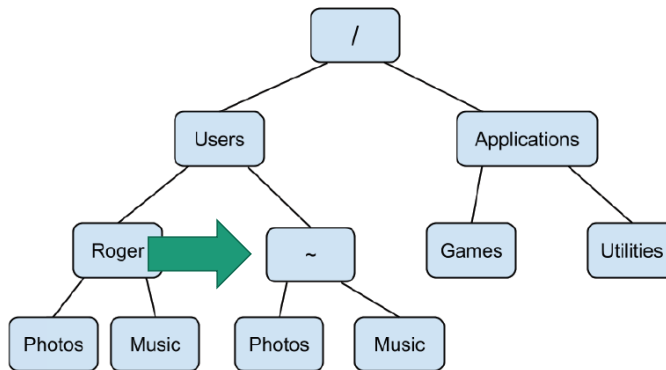


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Special directories: home

- Your **home** directory is represented by a tilde: ~
- Your **home** directory usually contains most of your personal files



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Navigating directories with the CLI

Windows Users:

- Open start menu
- Search for Git Bash
- Open Git Bash

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Navigating directories with the CLI

MAC Users:

- Open Spotlight
- Search Terminal
- Open Terminal

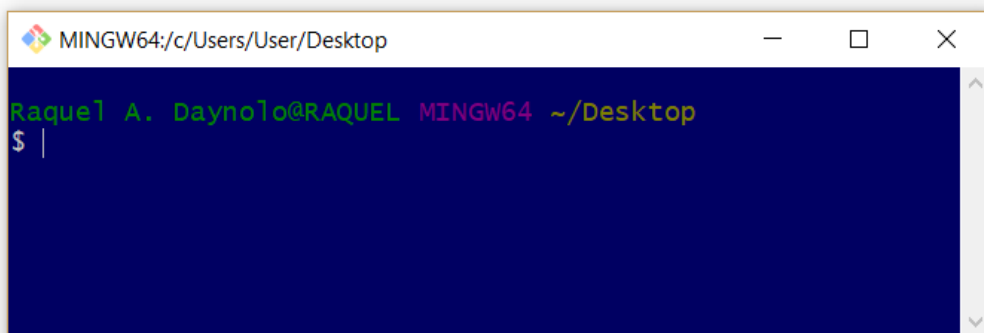
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CLI Basics

- When you open your CLI you will see your prompt, which looks something like this:



```
MINGW64: c:/Users/User/Desktop  
Raquel A. Daynolo@RAQUEL MINGW64 ~/Desktop  
$ |
```

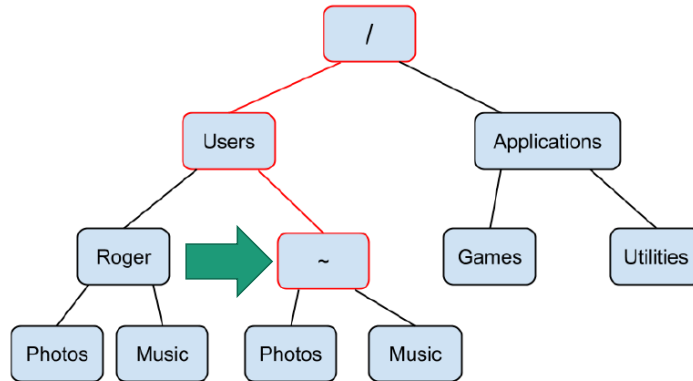
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CLI Basics

- You can imagine tracing all of the directories from your root directory to the directory you're currently in.
- This is called the "**path**" to your **working directory**.



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CLI Basics

- In your CLI prompt, type `pwd` and press enter.
- This will display the path to your working directory.
- As you can see, we get the prompt back after entering a command.

```

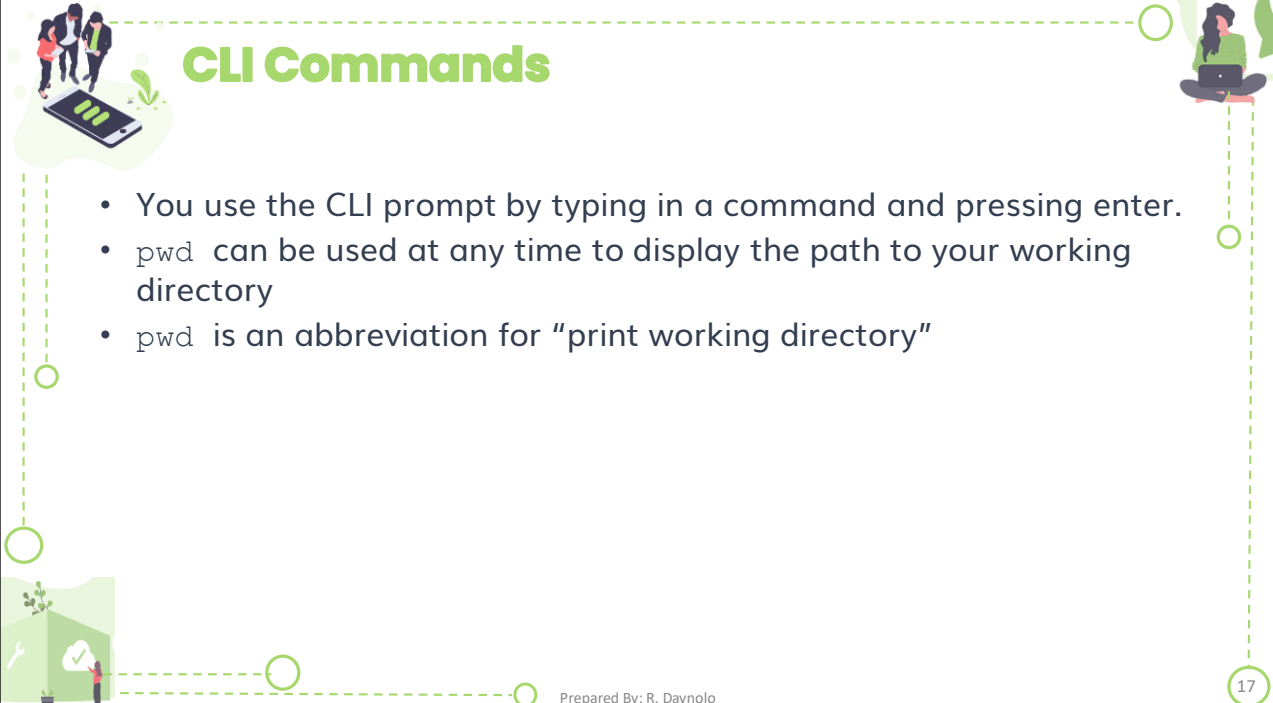
MINGW64:/c/Users/User/Desktop

Raquel A. Daynolo@RAQUEL MINGW64 ~/Desktop
$ pwd
/c/Users/User/Desktop

Raquel A. Daynolo@RAQUEL MINGW64 ~/Desktop
$ |
  
```

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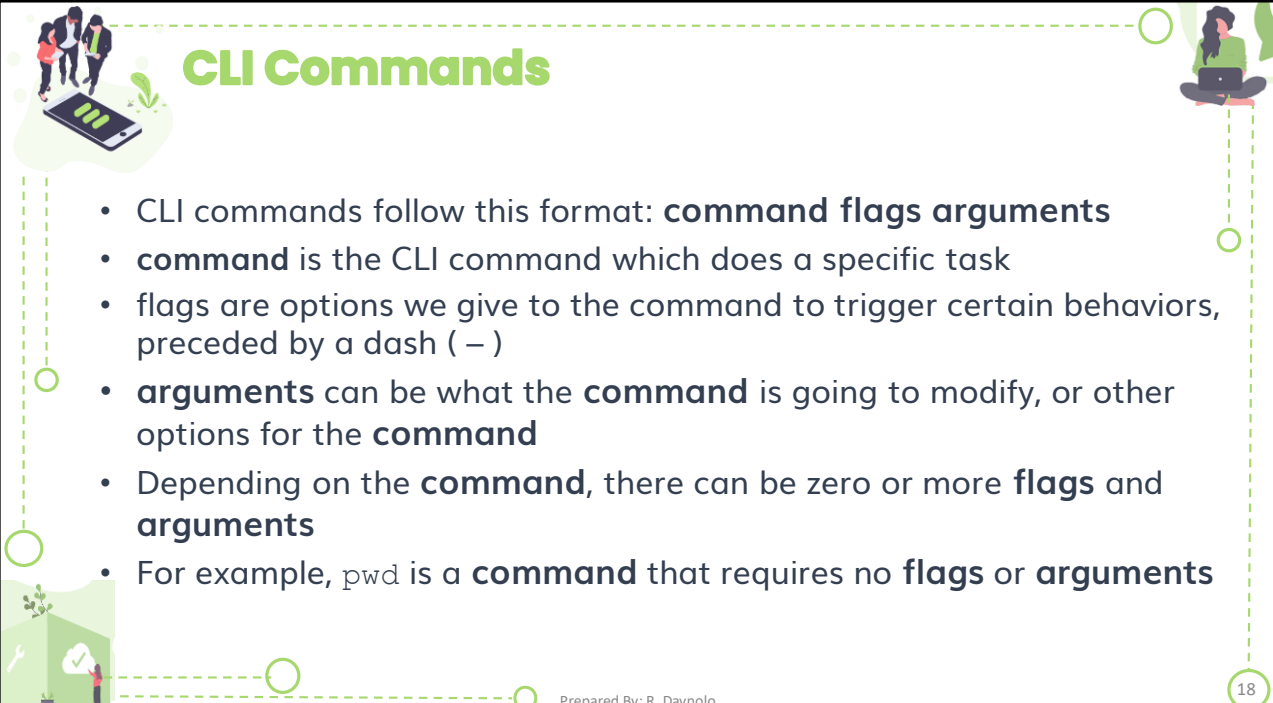


CLI Commands

- You use the CLI prompt by typing in a command and pressing enter.
- `pwd` can be used at any time to display the path to your working directory
- `pwd` is an abbreviation for "print working directory"

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CLI Commands

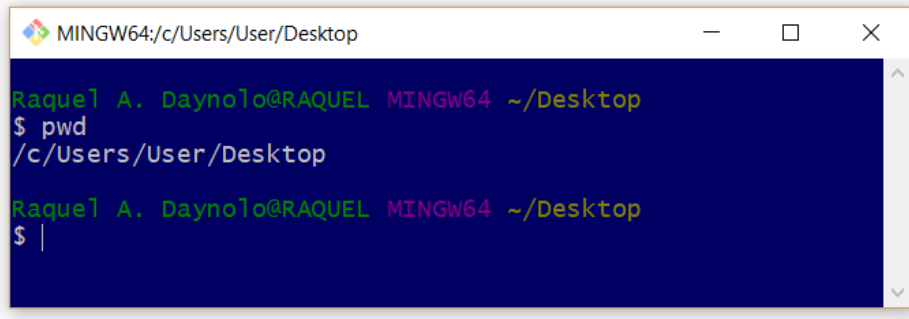
- CLI commands follow this format: **command flags arguments**
- **command** is the CLI command which does a specific task
- flags are options we give to the command to trigger certain behaviors, preceded by a dash (-)
- **arguments** can be what the **command** is going to modify, or other options for the **command**
- Depending on the **command**, there can be zero or more **flags** and **arguments**
- For example, `pwd` is a **command** that requires no **flags** or **arguments**

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CLI Commands

- `pwd` displays the path to the current working directory



```

MINGW64:/c/Users/User/Desktop
Raquel A. Daynol@RAQUEL MINGW64 ~/Desktop
$ pwd
/c/Users/User/Desktop
Raquel A. Daynol@RAQUEL MINGW64 ~/Desktop
$ |
  
```

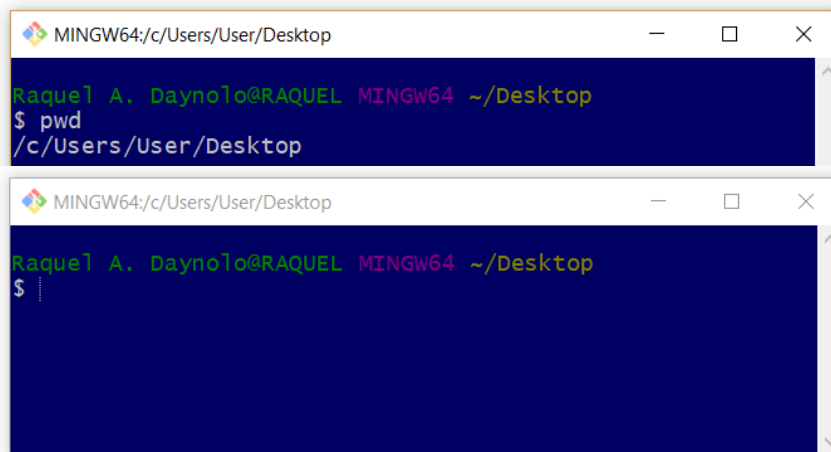
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CLI Commands

- `clear` will clear out the commands in your current CLI window



```

MINGW64:/c/Users/User/Desktop
Raquel A. Daynol@RAQUEL MINGW64 ~/Desktop
$ pwd
/c/Users/User/Desktop

MINGW64:/c/Users/User/Desktop
Raquel A. Daynol@RAQUEL MINGW64 ~/Desktop
$ |
  
```

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CLI Commands

- `ls` lists files and folders in the current directory
- `ls -a` lists hidden files and unhidden files and folders
- `ls -al` lists details for hidden and unhidden files and folders
- Notice that `-a` and `-l` are flags (they're preceded by a `-`)
- They can be combined into a flag: `-al`

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CLI Commands

```

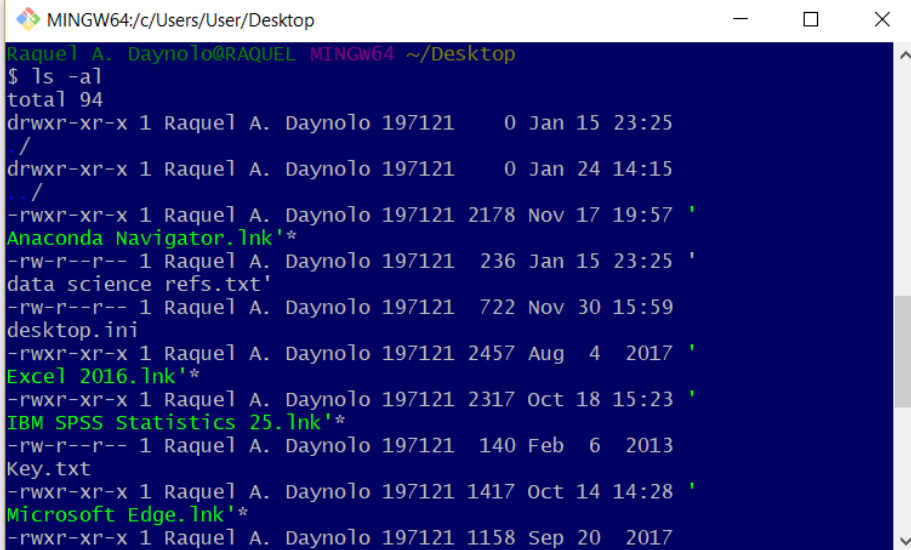
MINGW64:/c/Users/User/Desktop
Raquel A. Daynalo@RAQUEL MINGW64 ~/Desktop
$ ls
'Anaconda Navigator.lnk'*
'data science refs.txt'
desktop.ini
'Excel 2016.lnk'*
'IBM SPSS Statistics 25.lnk'*
Key.txt
'Microsoft Edge.lnk'*
Notepad.lnk*
'PhotoScape - Shortcut.lnk'*
'PowerPoint 2016.lnk'*
'Publisher 2016.lnk'*
'Removed Apps.html'
RStudio.lnk*
'Snipping Tool.lnk'*
'SumatraPDF - Shortcut.lnk'*
'Windows 10 Update Assistant.lnk'*
'Windows Defender.lnk'*
'Word 2016.lnk'*

```

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CLI Commands



```

MINGW64/c/Users/User/Desktop
Raquel A. Daynolo@RAQUEL MINGW64 ~/Desktop
$ ls -al
total 94
drwxr-xr-x 1 Raquel A. Daynolo 197121  0 Jan 15 23:25
./
drwxr-xr-x 1 Raquel A. Daynolo 197121  0 Jan 24 14:15
../
-rwxr-xr-x 1 Raquel A. Daynolo 197121 2178 Nov 17 19:57 '
Anaconda Navigator.lnk'*
-rw-r--r-- 1 Raquel A. Daynolo 197121  236 Jan 15 23:25 '
data science refs.txt'
-rw-r--r-- 1 Raquel A. Daynolo 197121  722 Nov 30 15:59
desktop.ini
-rwxr-xr-x 1 Raquel A. Daynolo 197121 2457 Aug  4 2017 '
Excel 2016.lnk'*
-rwxr-xr-x 1 Raquel A. Daynolo 197121 2317 Oct 18 15:23 '
IBM SPSS Statistics 25.lnk'*
-rw-r--r-- 1 Raquel A. Daynolo 197121  140 Feb  6 2013
Key.txt
-rwxr-xr-x 1 Raquel A. Daynolo 197121 1417 Oct 14 14:28 '
Microsoft Edge.lnk'*
-rwxr-xr-x 1 Raquel A. Daynolo 197121 1158 Sep 20 2017
  
```

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CLI Commands

- `cd` stands for "change directory"
- `cd` takes as an argument the directory you want to visit
- `cd` with no argument takes you to your home directory
- `cd ..` allows you to change directory to one level above your current directory

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CLI Commands

```

MINGW64:/c/Users/User
Raquel A. Daynolo@RAQUEL MINGW64 ~
$ pwd
/c/Users/User

Raquel A. Daynolo@RAQUEL MINGW64 ~
$ cd /c/Users/User/Documents/ACADS

Raquel A. Daynolo@RAQUEL MINGW64 ~/Documents/ACADS
$ pwd
/c/Users/User/Documents/ACADS

Raquel A. Daynolo@RAQUEL MINGW64 ~/Documents/ACADS
$ cd ..

Raquel A. Daynolo@RAQUEL MINGW64 ~/Documents
$ pwd
/c/Users/User/Documents

Raquel A. Daynolo@RAQUEL MINGW64 ~/Documents
$ cd

Raquel A. Daynolo@RAQUEL MINGW64 ~
$ pwd
/c/Users/User

Raquel A. Daynolo@RAQUEL MINGW64 ~
$ |

```

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CLI Commands

- `mkdir` stands for "make directory"
- Just like: right click > create new folder
- `mkdir` takes as an argument the name of the directory you're creating

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CLI Commands

```

MINGW64/c/Users/User/Desktop
Raquel A. Daynol@RAQUEL MINGW64 ~/Desktop
$ ls
'Anaconda Navigator.lnk'*  'PowerPoint 2016.lnk'*
'data science refs.txt'   'Publisher 2016.lnk'*
desktop.ini                'Removed Apps.html'
'Excel 2016.lnk'*         'RStudio.lnk'*
'IBM SPSS Statistics 25.lnk'* 'Snipping Tool.lnk'*
Key.txt                   'SumatraPDF - Shortcut.lnk'*
'Microsoft Edge.lnk'*     'Windows 10 Update Assistant.lnk'*
'Notepad.lnk'*           'Windows Defender.lnk'*
'PhotoScape - Shortcut.lnk'* 'Word 2016.lnk'*

Raquel A. Daynol@RAQUEL MINGW64 ~/Desktop
$ mkdir New_Directory

Raquel A. Daynol@RAQUEL MINGW64 ~/Desktop
$ ls
'Anaconda Navigator.lnk'*  'PowerPoint 2016.lnk'*
'data science refs.txt'   'Publisher 2016.lnk'*
desktop.ini                'Removed Apps.html'
'Excel 2016.lnk'*         'RStudio.lnk'*
'IBM SPSS Statistics 25.lnk'* 'Snipping Tool.lnk'*
Key.txt                   'SumatraPDF - Shortcut.lnk'*
'Microsoft Edge.lnk'*     'Windows 10 Update Assistant.lnk'*
New_Directory/           'Windows Defender.lnk'*
'Notepad.lnk'*           'Word 2016.lnk'*
'PhotoScape - Shortcut.lnk'*

Raquel A. Daynol@RAQUEL MINGW64 ~/Desktop
$ |

```

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CLI Commands

- touch creates an empty file

```

MINGW64/c/Users/User/Desktop/New_Directory
Raquel A. Daynol@RAQUEL MINGW64 ~/Desktop/New_Directory
$ pwd
/c/Users/User/Desktop/New_Directory

Raquel A. Daynol@RAQUEL MINGW64 ~/Desktop/New_Directory
$ ls

Raquel A. Daynol@RAQUEL MINGW64 ~/Desktop/New_Directory
$ touch test_file

Raquel A. Daynol@RAQUEL MINGW64 ~/Desktop/New_Directory
$ ls
test_file

Raquel A. Daynol@RAQUEL MINGW64 ~/Desktop/New_Directory
$ |

```

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CLI Commands

- `cp` stands for "copy"
- `cp` takes as its first argument a file, and as its second argument the path to where you want the file to be copied

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CLI Commands

```

MINGW64:/c/Users/User/Desktop

Raquel A. Daynolo@RAQUEL MINGW64 ~/Desktop/New_Directory
$ cp test_file /c/Users/User/Desktop

Raquel A. Daynolo@RAQUEL MINGW64 ~/Desktop/New_Directory
$ cd ..

Raquel A. Daynolo@RAQUEL MINGW64 ~/Desktop
$ ls
'Anaconda Navigator.lnk'*      'PowerPoint 2016.lnk'*
'data science refs.txt'      'Publisher 2016.lnk'*
desktop.ini                   'Removed Apps.html'
'Excel 2016.lnk'*             'RStudio.lnk'*
'IBM SPSS Statistics 25.lnk'*  'Snipping Tool.lnk'*
'Key.txt'                     'SumatraPDF - Shortcut.lnk'*
'Microsoft Edge.lnk'*         test_file
'New_Directory/'              'Windows 10 Update Assistant.lnk'*
'Notepad.lnk'*                 'Windows Defender.lnk'*
'PhotoScape - Shortcut.lnk'*  'Word 2016.lnk'*

Raquel A. Daynolo@RAQUEL MINGW64 ~/Desktop
$ |

```

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CLI Commands

- `cp` can also be used for copying the contents of directories, but you must use the `-r` flag
- The line `:cp -r New_Directory/. More_docs/` copies the contents of `New_Directory` into `More_docs`

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CLI Commands

```

MINGW64:/c/Users/User/Desktop/More_docs

Raquel A. Daynolo@RAQUEL MINGW64 ~/Desktop
$ mkdir More_docs

Raquel A. Daynolo@RAQUEL MINGW64 ~/Desktop
$ cp -r New_Directory/. More_docs/

Raquel A. Daynolo@RAQUEL MINGW64 ~/Desktop
$ cd /c/Users/User/Desktop/More_docs

Raquel A. Daynolo@RAQUEL MINGW64 ~/Desktop/More_docs
$ ls
test_file

Raquel A. Daynolo@RAQUEL MINGW64 ~/Desktop/More_docs
$

```

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CLI Commands

- `rm` stands for "remove"
- `rm` takes the name of a file you wish to remove as its argument

```
MINGW64:/c/Users/User/Desktop/More_docs

Raquel A. Daynol@RAQUEL MINGW64 ~/Desktop/More_docs
$ ls
test_file

Raquel A. Daynol@RAQUEL MINGW64 ~/Desktop/More_docs
$ rm test_file

Raquel A. Daynol@RAQUEL MINGW64 ~/Desktop/More_docs
$ ls

Raquel A. Daynol@RAQUEL MINGW64 ~/Desktop/More_docs
$ |
```

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CLI Commands

- `rm` can also be used to delete entire directories and their contents by using the `-r` flag
- Be careful when you do this, there is no way to undo an `rm`

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CLI

```

MINGW64/c/Users/User/Desktop
Raquel A. Daynol@RAQUEL MINGW64 ~/Desktop
$ ls
'Anaconda Navigator.lnk'*      'PhotoScape - Shortcut.lnk'*
'data science refs.txt'      'PowerPoint 2016.lnk'*
'desktop.ini'                 'Publisher 2016.lnk'*
'Excel 2016.lnk'*             'Removed Apps.html'
'IBM SPSS Statistics 25.lnk'*  'RStudio.lnk'*
'Key.txt'                     'Snipping Tool.lnk'*
'Microsoft Edge.lnk'*         'SumatraPDF - Shortcut.lnk'*
'More_docs/'                  'Windows 10 Update Assistant.lnk'*
'New_Directory/'              'Windows Defender.lnk'*
'Notepad.lnk'*                'Word 2016.lnk'*

Raquel A. Daynol@RAQUEL MINGW64 ~/Desktop
$ rm -r New_directory



Raquel A. Daynol@RAQUEL MINGW64 ~/Desktop
$ ls
'Anaconda Navigator.lnk'*      'PowerPoint 2016.lnk'*
'data science refs.txt'      'Publisher 2016.lnk'*
'desktop.ini'                 'Removed Apps.html'
'Excel 2016.lnk'*             'RStudio.lnk'*
'IBM SPSS Statistics 25.lnk'*  'Snipping Tool.lnk'*
'Key.txt'                     'SumatraPDF - Shortcut.lnk'*
'Microsoft Edge.lnk'*         'Windows 10 Update Assistant.lnk'*
'More_docs/'                  'Windows Defender.lnk'*
'Notepad.lnk'*                'Word 2016.lnk'*
'PhotoScape - Shortcut.lnk'*

Raquel A. Daynol@RAQUEL MINGW64 ~/Desktop
$

```

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CLI Commands

- `mv` stands for "move"
- With `mv` you can move files between directories

```

MINGW64/c/Users/User/Desktop/More_docs
Raquel A. Daynol@RAQUEL MINGW64 ~/Desktop/More_docs
$ cd ..

Raquel A. Daynol@RAQUEL MINGW64 ~/Desktop
$ touch new_file

Raquel A. Daynol@RAQUEL MINGW64 ~/Desktop
$ mv new_file ~/Desktop/More_docs

Raquel A. Daynol@RAQUEL MINGW64 ~/Desktop
$ cd ~/Desktop/More_docs

Raquel A. Daynol@RAQUEL MINGW64 ~/Desktop/More_docs
$ ls
new_file

Raquel A. Daynol@RAQUEL MINGW64 ~/Desktop/More_docs
$

```

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CLI Commands

- You can also use `mv` to rename files

```
MINGW64:/c/Users/User/Desktop/More_docs

Raquel A. Daynol@RAQUEL MINGW64 ~/Desktop/More_docs
$ ls
new_file

Raquel A. Daynol@RAQUEL MINGW64 ~/Desktop/More_docs
$ mv new_file renamed_file

Raquel A. Daynol@RAQUEL MINGW64 ~/Desktop/More_docs
$ ls
renamed_file

Raquel A. Daynol@RAQUEL MINGW64 ~/Desktop/More_docs
$ |
```

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CLI Commands

- `echo` will print whatever arguments you provide

```
MINGW64:/c/Users/User/Desktop/More_docs

Raquel A. Daynol@RAQUEL MINGW64 ~/Desktop/More_docs
$ echo Hello World!
Hello World!

Raquel A. Daynol@RAQUEL MINGW64 ~/Desktop/More_docs
$ |
```

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CLI Commands

- echo will print whatever arguments you provide

```
MINGW64:/c/Users/User/Desktop/More_docs
Raquel A. Daynol@RAQUEL MINGW64 ~/Desktop/More_docs
$ echo Hello World!
Hello World!

Raquel A. Daynol@RAQUEL MINGW64 ~/Desktop/More_docs
$ |
```

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CLI Commands

- date will print today's date

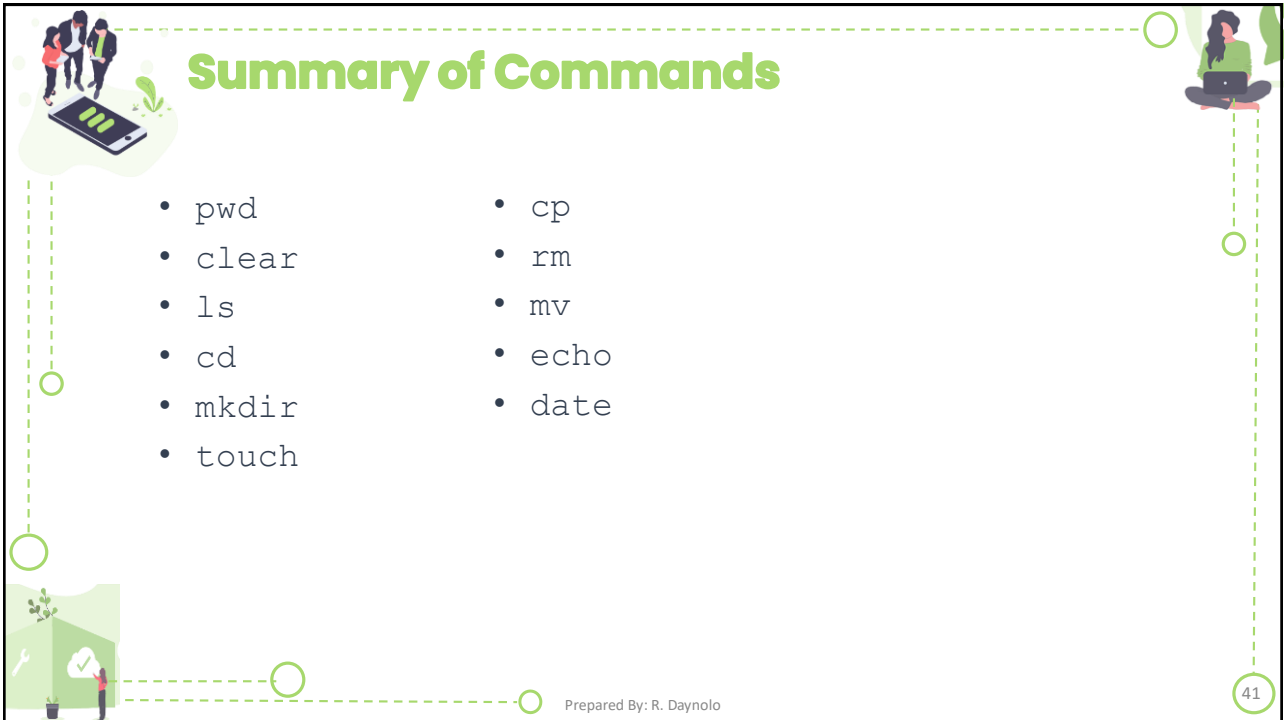
```
MINGW64:/c/Users/User/Desktop/More_docs
Raquel A. Daynol@RAQUEL MINGW64 ~/Desktop/More_docs
$ date
Thu, Jan 24, 2019 3:48:36 PM

Raquel A. Daynol@RAQUEL MINGW64 ~/Desktop/More_docs
$ |
```

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Summary of Commands

- pwd
- clear
- ls
- cd
- mkdir
- touch
- cp
- rm
- mv
- echo
- date

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The slide features a green border with decorative elements: a group of people at a laptop in the top-left, a person on a laptop in the top-right, a house with a checkmark in the bottom-left, and a person with a laptop in the bottom-right. A dashed green line connects these elements, with small green circles at the corners.



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3. Introduction to Git

The slide has a solid green background. On the right side, there is an illustration of two people interacting with a large, light gray folder. One person is standing and holding a document, while the other is sitting and looking at a document. The folder is overflowing with various colored papers and documents. There are also some small white circles and a small plant illustration at the bottom left of the illustration area.


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What is Version Control?

"Version control is a system that records changes to a file or set of files over time so that you can recall specific versions later."



<https://git-scm.com/book/en/v2/Getting-Started-About-Version-Control>



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What is Version Control?

- Many of us constantly create something, save it, change it, then save it again
- Version (or revision) control is a means of managing this process in a reliable and efficient way
- Especially important when collaborating with others



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What is Git?

"Git is a free and open source distributed version control system (VCS) designed to handle everything from small to very large projects with speed and efficiency."



git

<https://git-scm.com/>




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What is Git?

- Created by the same people who developed Linux
- The most popular implementation of version control today
- Everything is store in local repositories on your computer
- Operated from the command line

<https://git-scm.com/book/en/v2/Getting-Started-A-Short-History-of-Git>




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What is Git?

Concepts of Git

- ✓ Keeps track of code history
- ✓ Takes "snapshots" of you files
- ✓ You decide when to take a snapshot by making a "commit"
- ✓ You can visit any snapshot at any time
- ✓ You can stage files before committing

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Download Git

<https://git-scm.com/downloads>

git --everything-is-local

Search entire site...

About
Documentation
Downloads
 GUI Clients
 Logos
Community

The entire **Pro Git** book written by Scott Chacon and Ben Straub is available to [read online for free](#). Dead tree versions are available on [Amazon.com](#).

Downloads

Mac OS X Windows
 Linux/Unix

Latest source Release
2.20.1
[Release Notes \(2018-12-13\)](#)
[Download 2.20.1 for Windows](#)

Older releases are available and the Git source repository is on GitHub.

GUI Clients

Git comes with built-in GUI tools (**git-gui**, **gitk**), but there are several third-party tools for users looking for a platform-specific experience.
[View GUI Clients →](#)

Logos

Various Git logos in PNG (bitmap) and EPS (vector) formats are available for use in online and print projects.
[View Logos →](#)

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Install Git

- Once the file is done downloading, open it to begin Git installation



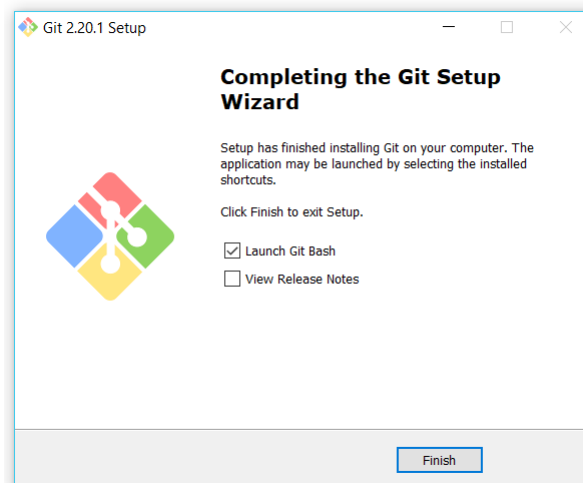
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Install Git

- Unless you really know what you're doing, just go with the default options at each step of the installation



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Open Git Bash

- Find the program called Git Bash, which is the command line environment for interacting with Git
- It should be located in the directory into which Git was installed (or, for Windows users, in the Start Menu)



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Open Git Bash

- Once Git Bash opens, you'll see a short welcome message followed by the name of your computer and a dollar sign on the next line
- The dollar sign means that it's your turn to type a command

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Configure Username and Email

- Each commit to a Git repository will be "tagged" with the username of the person who made the commit
- Enter the following commands in Git Bash, one at a time, to set your username and email:

```
$ git config --global user.name "Your Name Here"
$ git config --global user.email "your_email@example.com"
```

- Now type the following to confirm your changes

```
$ git config --list
```

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```
MINGW64/c/Users/User
Raquel A. Daynolo@RAQUEL MINGW64 ~
$ git config --global user.name "radaynolo"
Raquel A. Daynolo@RAQUEL MINGW64 ~
$ git config --global user.email "radaynolo@up.edu.ph"
Raquel A. Daynolo@RAQUEL MINGW64 ~
$ git config --list
core.symlinks=false
core.autocrlf=true
core.fscache=true
color.diff=auto
color.status=auto
color.branch=auto
color.interactive=true
help.format=html
rebase.autosquash=true
http.sslcainfo=C:/Program Files/Git/mingw64/ssl/certs/ca-bundle.crt
http.sslbackend=openssl
diff.astextplain.textconv=astextplain
filter.lfs.clean=git-lfs clean -- %f
filter.lfs.smudge=git-lfs smudge -- %f
filter.lfs.process=git-lfs filter-process
filter.lfs.required=true
credential.helper=manager
user.name=radaynolo
user.email=radaynolo@up.edu.ph
filter.lfs.clean=git-lfs clean -- %f
filter.lfs.smudge=git-lfs smudge -- %f
filter.lfs.process=git-lfs filter-process
filter.lfs.required=true
gui.recentrepo=C:/Users/User/Downloads
Raquel A. Daynolo@RAQUEL MINGW64 ~
```

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3. Introduction to GitHub



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What is GitHub?


"GitHub is a web-based hosting service for software development projects that use the Git revision control system."

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/GitHub>


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The “Git” in GitHub




- Git is a version control system. When developers create something (an app, for example), they make constant changes to the code, releasing new versions up to and after the first official release.




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The “Hub” in GitHub



- Git is a command-line tool, but the center around which all things involving Git revolve is the hub—GitHub.com—where developers store their projects and network with like minded people.


GitHub


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What is GitHub?




- Allows users to “push” and “pull” their local repositories to and from remote repositories on the web
- Provides users with a homepage that displays their public repositories
- Users’ repositories are backed up on the GitHub server in case something happens to the local copies
- Social aspect allows users to follow one another and share projects




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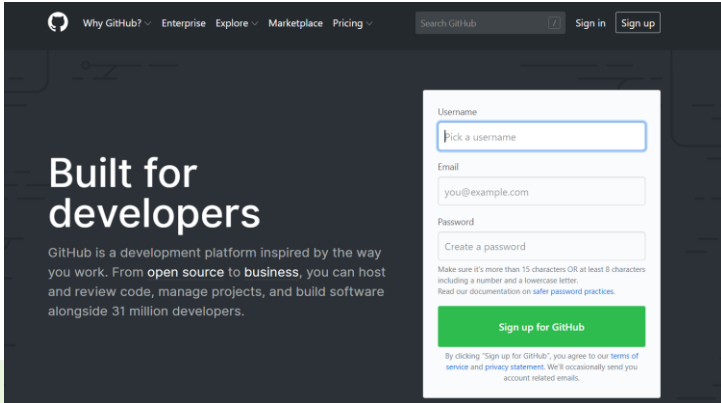
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Set Up a GitHub Account



- Go to the GitHub homepage at <https://github.com/>



- Enter a username, email, and password and click “Sign up for GitHub”
- NOTE: You should use the same email address that you used when setting up Git.

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Your GitHub Profile

- Your profile is where all of your activity on GitHub is displayed

The screenshot shows a GitHub profile for Roger D. Peng (username: rdpeng). The profile includes a profile picture, a bio stating he is a Professor of Biostatistics at Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, and his location (Baltimore, MD). It also lists his website and a link to his GitHub profile. The 'Overview' tab is selected, showing statistics: 59 repositories, 17 stars, 5,366 followers, and 3 following. Pinned repositories include 'threadpool' and 'queue'. A contribution graph shows 269 contributions in the last year. The 'Contribution activity' section shows a timeline of commits, including 'Created 3 commits in 2 repositories' and 'rbind/simplystats 2 commits'.

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