# The Terminal FEAR NOT THE COMMAND LINE



#### **LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

- Utilize bash commands through a terminal interface
- // Use the terminal to list, make, move and remove files and directories
- // Use the terminal to navigate between files/directories and open Jupyter notebooks or other files
- // Edit text files using vim

### **Terminal? Shell? Command Line?**

- Many terms all different but similar
  - Ultimately: we use the Command Line to enter text prompts and interact with the Shell interface, which is run by the Terminal
  - Realistically: these terms are often used interchangeably
- In the Flatiron Data Science program, we use:
  - Terminal Programs:
    - Mac **Terminal** application
    - Windows Git Bash
  - Shell options: bash / zsh

## **Basic Commands**

```
$ pwd (print working directory)
     display the current working directory of
     the shell
$ ls (list)
     list the files and directories of the current
     directory
  cd (change directory)
     change the directory to update the
     current working directory
```

# **Special Directories**

- / root, the top-level directory
  - DO NOT mess around here
- vour home directory
  - typically the 'user' level
- . the current directory
- . . the parent directory (one level up)

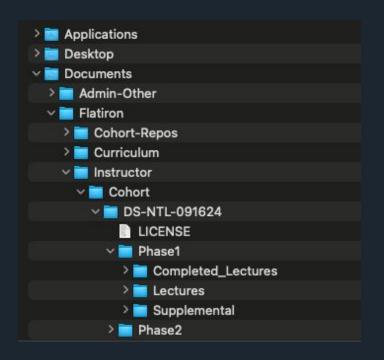
## **Paths - Absolute or Relative?**

Absolute:

starts from root (/) or home (~)

Relative:

starts from your current working directory (where you are)



#### **Prompt:**

Given the file directory structure pictured above, what are the two versions of the path to the **Phase2** folder, if you're currently in **Phase1/Lectures/**?

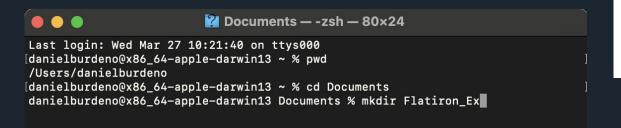
## **Basic Commands**

```
touch
     create a new file based on extension
$ mkdir
     create a new directory/folder
$ mv
     move a file from source to destination
     (also used to rename files/directories)
  rm
     remove a file from the file system
     (BE CAREFUL!)
```

# **Prompt: Make Your Flatiron Folder!**

- Using the Terminal, make a Flatiron folder where you can keep all program-related files and materials (if you haven't already)
  - Suggestion: Put it somewhere logical! In Documents or Desktop, perhaps





## **Prompt: Make Your Flatiron Folder!**

- Let's practice creating and moving files as well
  - Create a file named "text\_example.txt"

```
[danielburdeno@x86_64-apple-darwin13 ~ % cd Documents
[danielburdeno@x86_64-apple-darwin13 Documents % mkdir Flatiron_Ex
[danielburdeno@x86_64-apple-darwin13 Documents % cd Flatiron_Ex
[danielburdeno@x86_64-apple-darwin13 Flatiron_Ex % ls
[danielburdeno@x86_64-apple-darwin13 Flatiron_Ex % touch text_example.txt
[danielburdeno@x86_64-apple-darwin13 Flatiron_Ex % ls
text_example.txt
danielburdeno@x86_64-apple-darwin13 Flatiron_Ex %
```

Move that file up one folder

```
[danielburdeno@x86_64-apple-darwin13 Flatiron_Ex % mv text_example.txt .. [danielburdeno@x86_64-apple-darwin13 Flatiron_Ex % ls [danielburdeno@x86_64-apple-darwin13 Flatiron_Ex % cd .. [danielburdeno@x86_64-apple-darwin13 Documents % ls Admin-Other Flatiron_Ex Zoom Flatiron My Tableau Repository text_example.txt danielburdeno@x86_64-apple-darwin13 Documents %
```



Go ahead and move it back!

## **Text Editors**

- Nice to use a GUI (graphical user interface) code-focused text editor
  - No matter which you use, configure that text editor so it can open easily from the command line!
  - We will download VS Code Windows users should already have
  - If you use VS Code:
    - code .: open the current working directory
    - code <FILENAME>: open that file
    - (Macs: need to set up)
- Sometimes, you have to use a CLI text editor... enter VIM

#### **VS Code - Code Shortcut**

- Microsoft Product IDE
  - Able to create files/notebooks
  - Able to interact with GitHub
- Up Arrow + Command + P (Mac)
- CTRL + Shift + P (Windows)
  - Type ">Shell Command"
  - Click Install 'code' command in PATH
- Troubleshoot: Click uninstall first, quit VS Code, then install

>Shell Command: Install 'code' command in PATH recently used ∰
Shell Command: Uninstall 'code' command from PATH

# **Surviving VIM**

#### Two Modes:

- Insert mode
  - Type normally to add/edit text
  - Access by pressing i
- **Command** mode
  - Each key is a command
  - Allows to save and exit
  - Enter by pressing ESC key

# **Basic VIM Commands (used in Command mode)**

i enter Insert mode

A enter Insert mode at the end of the line

ESC return to Command mode

dd delete the current line

u undo last change

:wq save and quit

:q! force quit without saving

### **Additional Resources**

#### **Initial Learning Resources:**

- OpenClassrooms' <u>course on the command line</u>
- MIT's <u>Terminus</u> command line game
- Linux Commands Cheat Sheet

#### Going Further:

- Unix Primer tutorial: <u>Basic Commands in the Unix Shell</u>
- Data Camp tutorial: <u>8 Useful Shell Commands for Data Science</u>
- Tips and Trick from a Flatiron Alum: https://www.realdifferencedata.com/2022-03-16-terminal-tips-and-tricks/