# Getting to know the Terminal & Git

# Goals

- Be able to navigate through folders from the command line.
- Exposure to common bash commands.
- Git and the most popular commands.
- Clone first repository.
- Push to first repository.

### **Command Line**

Command-Line Interface(CLI) - processes commands to a computer program in the form of lines of text. The program which handles the interface is called a **command-line interpreter** 

- Runs Commands
- Outputs Results

**Shells** - A *shell* is a computer program that presents a command line interface which allows you to control your computer using commands entered with a keyboard instead of controlling graphical user interfaces (GUIs) with a mouse/keyboard combination.

- sh (Bourne shell)
- csh (C shell)
- zsh (Z shell popular with web developers)
- bash (Bourne-again shell) allows windows users to run Linux software

# **Frequently used Commands**

- mkdir = create new folder.
  - mkdir example\_folder.
- rm -r <foldername> = delete folder.
- **Is <foldername>** = list files in folder.
- **Is** = list files in folder.
- https://annawilliford.github.io/2016-04-02-UTA/wo
  rkshop/Linux/bash\_cheat\_sheet.pdf

- cd <foldername> = change directory
- **cd** / = go to root
- cd .. = go up one folder
- cd ~=home directory
- pwd = print working directory



# What is Git/GITHUB?

# Why Github

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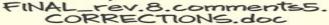


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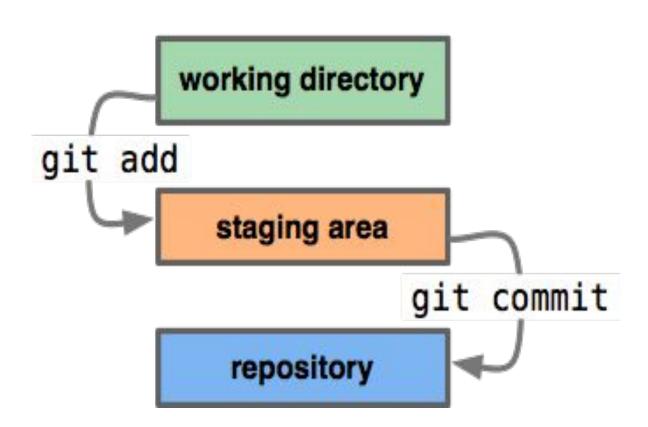


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# Git Terminology

- Repository (repo): A directory that contains your project work, as well as a few files used to communicate with Git. Either local or remote
- Working Directory: The files that you see in your computer's file system.
  When you open your project files up on a code editor, you're working with files in the Working Directory.
- Staging Area: A file in the Git directory that stores information about what will go into your next commit. You can think of the staging area as a prep table where Git will take the next commit.
- Fork: a repository from GitHub to create your own local copy.

# Workflow



## **Git Commands**

- Use git clone to clone a repository to your local computer.
- Use git status to see the status of your locally cloned git repository.
- Use git add. to add your local changes to be committed.
- Use git commit -m "Commit Message" to commit changes that have been added with a message.
- Use git push to upload your local changes to GitHub.

# **Everyday Work Flow**

- Open terminal
- 2. Type "source activate learn-env"
- Cd into your module folder
- Click on Git icon at the top right of the lesson you wish to clone



- Click the fork button, on redirected github repo
- Copy the URL and type "git clone \*Paste URL\*" in your terminal
- 7. Now cd into newly repo and type jupyter notebook

### **Setting Upstream Remote:**

- 1. In your terminal go to the folder that contains the local repository
- 2. Type **git remote add upstream** and paste the main repository link (<a href="https://github.com/Amberlynnyandow/study-group-content">https://github.com/Amberlynnyandow/study-group-content</a>) **NOTE**: You only need to do this step the first time
- 3. Type **git pull** to sync your local repo with the main GitHub repo.
- 4. Type git pull upstream master
- 5. This might take you into a VIM text editor requesting you to type a commit message. If this is the case, type :q. This should take you back to the normal terminal.
- 6. Type git status
- 7. Type git commit -m "your commit message here"
- 8. Type git push origin master
- 9. Your local and remote repositories should now be aligned with the main github repository

### **Cheat Sheets**

- https://annawilliford.github.io/2016-04-02-UTA/workshop/Linux/bash\_cheat\_s
  heet.pdf
- http://try.github.io/
- https://github.github.com/training-kit/downloads/github-git-cheat-sheet.pdf