You are in: DevOps Technical Workshop Wiki > V2 Lab Cheat Sheet

V2 Lab Cheat Sheet

Like | Updated 21 December 2016 by Spring, Donal | Tags: *None*

Lab Cheat Sheet

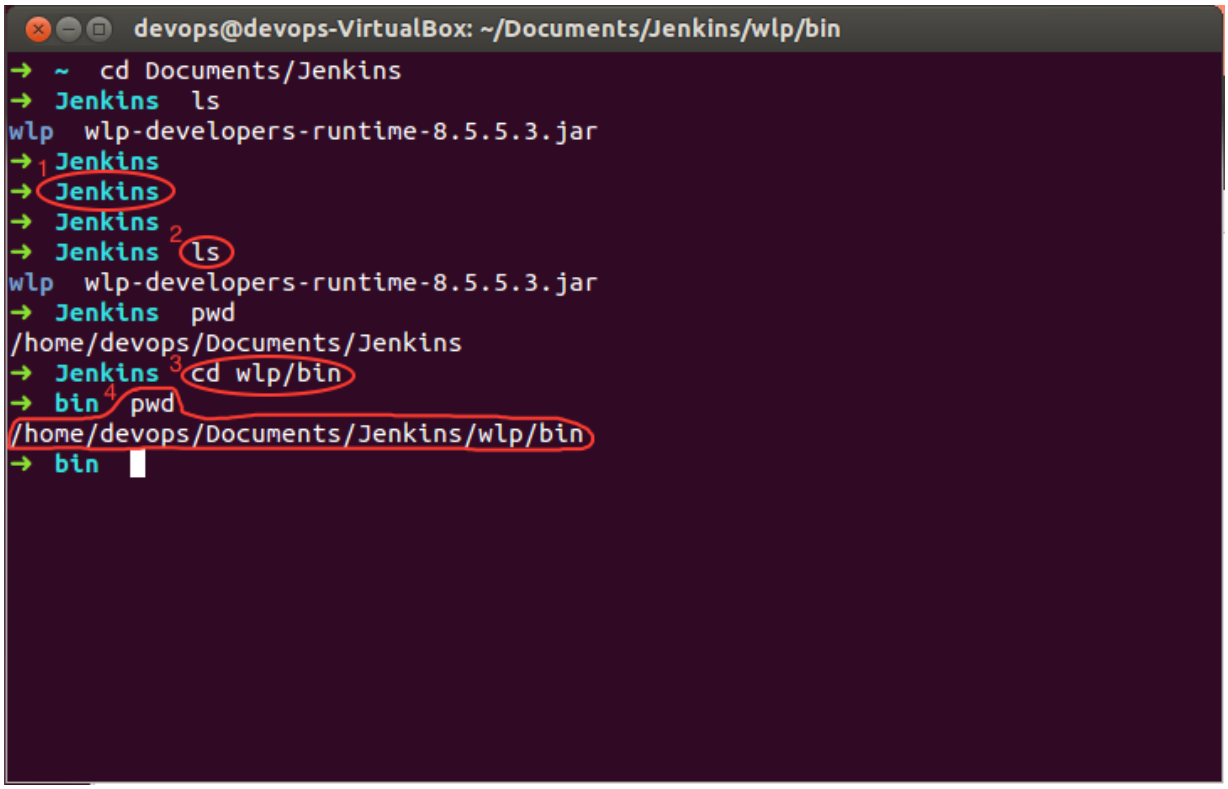
The purpose of this cheat sheet is to use it as a quick reference or discover shortcuts as you are working through the lab exercises.

Terminal

Oh My ZSh is based on Bourne shell. It is designed for interactive use. It will behave in a similar way.

It is case insensitive when typing out paths.

Below is a screenshot of the Zsh you will use.



1. Zsh always shows the current directory, here it is 'Jenkins.'
2. The `ls` command will list files and directories in the current directory.
3. The `cd` command will change directory into the specified path. You can go into parent directories with `../` for example, after cd'ing into wlp/bin, to get back to Jenkins you could execute cd ../..
4. `pwd` will print the current working directory. This is useful if you are feeling a bit lost!
5. The green arrow head means the last command executed successfully. A red arrow means the command failed.

Copy and Paste

After selecting text, you can **Copy** with `ctrl + shift + c` and paste with `ctrl + shift + v`**.** Outside of the terminal, copying and pasting works as normal (that is, ctrl + c/v).

Other useful Zsh features

- Hitting **tab** twice will attempt to auto complete. Where there is more than one match, you will be able to tab through all matched sub directories.
- Typing the first part of a command and then cycling up and down will iterate over previously used versions of this command. For example, if you type **cd** and then hit **up or dow**n, it will go through the previous directories you have cycled through.

- If you're on the terminal and you want to open up the current directory in a a file explorer view, type **nautilus .** to open the current working directory.
- Using **ctrl + shift + t** opens a new tab on the Terminal.
- The command, **cd -,** will bring you back to the previous directory you were in.
- The command, **cd**, will bring you to the root of your home dir.

Useful Aliases

We have setup aliases that you can use from the command line. An alias is an alias for a command or set of commands. To find out what an alias is actually executing, you can type alias <alias_name> into the command line.

Stop Jenkins Server Alias

```
jenkins_stop
```

Start Jenkins Server Alias

```
jenkins_start
```

Handy Shortcuts

To use these handy short cuts when moving directory use, use `cd $TESTING_DIR`.

Tab can also be used to autocomplete these variable names.

```
export TESTING_DIR="/home/devops/Documents/WorklightProject/IBMAppCenter/adapters/Testing"
export PUPPET="/home/devops/Documents/DevOps/lab1/puppet"
export WL_PROJ="/home/devops/Documents/WorklightProject/IBMAppCenter"
export SCRIPT_DIR="/home/devops/Documents/WL_Build_Deploy"
export PORT="1080"
export PROTOCOL="http"
export DOMAIN="localhost"
export CONTEXT="cidevopsworklight"
```

Git

As part of the course Prerequisites, you should be fairly familiar with the `git cli`. If you make a change to a file tracked by git and want it to be picked up by your Jenkins build in the labs, you will need to commit it to your local git repository.

To see what changes are in your workspace, run:

```
git status
```

To achieve this, first add the file(s) to the index:

```
git add <file(s)>
```

Then, commit to the local repo with a meaningful commit message that describes what you are trying to achieve with the change (for example, 'adding feature XYZ', 'fixing defect 123', 'fixing unit tests failing because of timeout').

```
git commit -m <message>
```

Push your changes to the remote using :

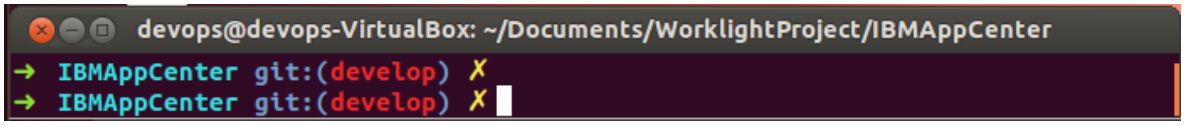
```
git push
```

Git workflow to use when making a change:

```
git status #look through your changeset to ensure it contains everything you expect
git add . #stage your changes by adding it to the index
git commit -m 'adding styling and ui changes for high-priority' #commit the staged changes
git pull #get the latest changes from the remote and resolve any merge conflicts
git push #push your changes to the remote
```

Git in Zsh

Zsh will recognize when you are in a git project. This is signified with "git:(<GIT_BRANCH>)" as shown below. The yellow X means you have changes in your workspace. A green tick signifies you're up to date with the master



Docker 101 cmds

To start a docker container use the following. Not all fields are necessary ....

```
docker run [-d  -i --name <container-name> -p 80:8080 --link <other-started-container>] <image-name>
```

To delete images that are stored locally, use

```
docker rmi <image-name>
```

Clean up mongo

To stop mongo (and persist the data in the container); the following Alias can be used

```
mongo_stop
```

To start the container again

```
mongo_start
```

To stop, remove and clear the data run

```
mongo_drop
```

To recreate the container from scratch

```
mongo_create
```

Comments

There are no comments.