CSE 583

Using Bash & Unix command line

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Agenda

- 1. Hands-on practice in using Unix command line
- 2. Hands-on practice creating Bash scripts
- 3. On separate video captures: Version Control 1, Turning in homework





Confirm access to Unix command line

Linux/Mac: "Terminal"

Windows 10: Linux subsystem, e.g. "Ubuntu"

Windows Pre-10: "Git Bash" or "Cygwin"





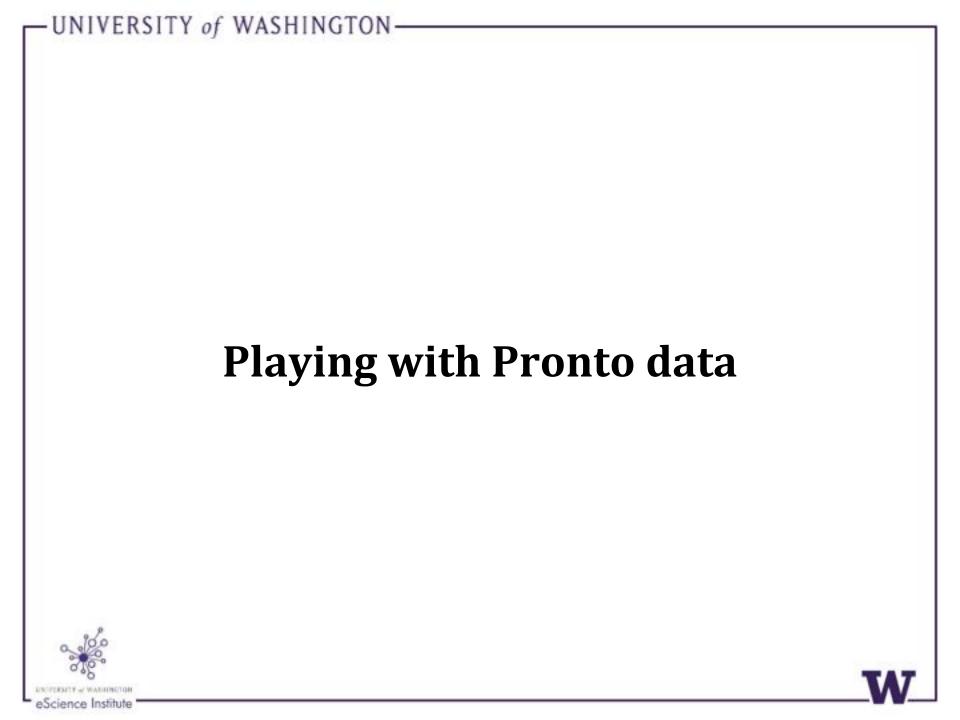
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Answer quick questions about installation (and giving some tips)





Introduction to Unix command line	3
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Open Data

Here you'll find Pronto's trip data for public use. Whether you're a designer, developer, or just plain curious, feel free to bring it to life!

The Data

Each trip is anonymized and includes:

- Bike number
- · Trip start day & time
- · Trip end day & time
- · Trip start station
- Trip end station
- · Rider Type: Annual Member or Short-Term (24-Hour or 3-Day) Pass Holder
- · Annual Member trips will also include the member's gender and year of birth

The data set also includes:

- Weather information per day (using 98101 zip code)
- · Bike and dock availability per minute per station

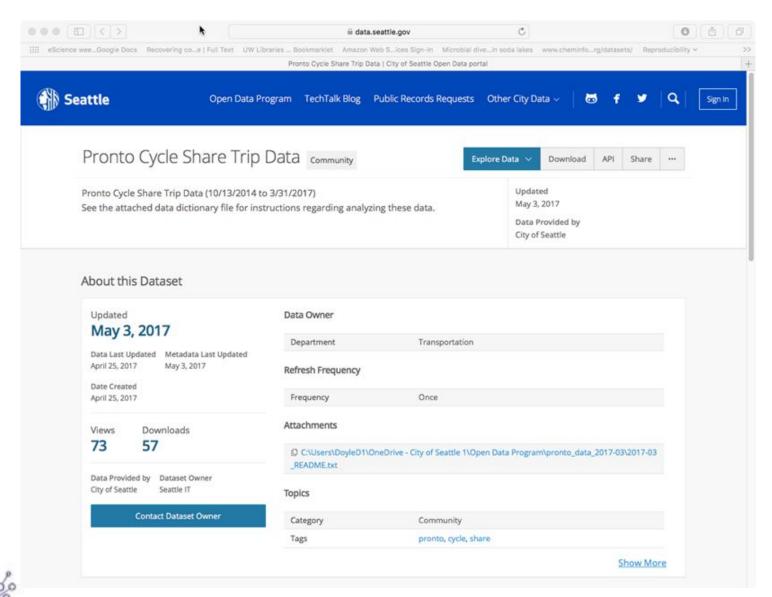
Click the buttons on the right side of the page to download the available data sets.

Additionally, you can always use our live JSON feed.





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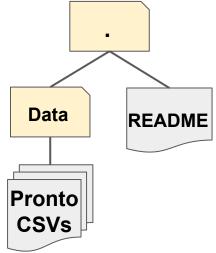






Activity: Storing data in directories

Create directory structure, download Pronto data from internet, place data into directory



Link:

https://data.seattle.gov/api/views/tw7j-dfaw/rows.csv?accessType=DOWNLOAD



Variable	Data Type	Units
trip_id	Int64	
starttime	datetime64	
stoptime	datetime64	
bikeid	string	Coded (e.g., "SEA00298")
tripduration	float	Seconds
from_station_name	string	Address
to_station_name	string	Address
from_station_id	string	Coded (e.g., "PS-04")
to_station_id	string	Coded (e.g., "PS-04")
usertype	string	Coded (e.g., "Annual Member")
gender	string	Coded (e.g., "Male")



Fields in Pronto data



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Introduction to pipes, filters, and Bash scripts





CSE 583

Version Control I

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Survey the room

Raise your hand if...

You've never used source / version control

You've used source control, but not Git

Beginner in Git as an individual (git add, git commit)

Moderate/Advanced in Git as an individual (git rebase)

Beginner in Git as collaborative team (git push, git pull)

Moderate/Advanced in Git as collaborative team

(pull requests, hooks)





Agenda

- 1. Confirm sign-in to GitHub, send with UW Net ID and student number to instructors
- 2. Version Control, Git, and GitHub
- 3. Hands on practice with Git & GitHub for individuals
- 4. On separate video capture: Turning in homework





Why use version control?

Compare writing software with writing a manuscript.

Use <u>undo</u> to revert to a previous state

Use track changes when sharing document with advisor

Still, word processors can still be frustrating.

Intelligently combine changes made concurrently

Record reasoning (why? for code, what?) for changes

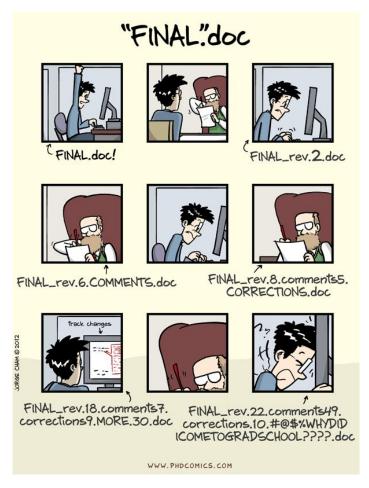
Efficient use of file storage

Modern version control systems can address all of these.





Tracking versions and efficient storage





http://phdcomics.com/comics/archive_print.php?comicid=1531

Stack Overflow Developer Survey 2018

Version Control

All Respondents Professional Developers

Git 88.4%

Subversion 16.6%

Team Foundation Version Control 11.3%

Copying and pasting files to network shares 7.7%

Zip file back-ups 7.7%

Mercurial 3.7%

I don't use version control 3.7%

69,808 responses; select all that apply





Git is a de facto standard for VCS

Benefits (+++++)

Performance: operations in Git are optimized and fast

Flexibility: doesn't require use of a particular workflow

Security: protection against untraceable changes

Popularity: employment, available on many platforms

Distributed: can be used offline, no need for server

Downsides (-)

Distributed: not ideal for large files, merging changes





Version control in the cloud, GitHub

A working copy of your repository stored on GitHub's servers connected and accessible via the internet

Others can download and use your code

Online repository is suitable as central repository

Social features, i.e. issue tracker, comments, notifications

Alternatives: Atlassian's BitBucket, GitLab, SourceForge





-UNIVERSITY of WASHINGTON-Hands on Git / GitHub I

INTRODUCTION TO GIT #(and some git Hub)

- O. Set up
 - >git config [options] >git ignit >git ignore
- Make Changes



(use your preferred editor and tools.)

- 2. Stage changed files
 - >git add
 - >git add -A
 - > git rm [path]



- 3. Create snapshot
 - >git commit
 - >git commit -m "[msg]"



- - >git status
 - 2 git log [options]
 - >git show [sha1]

(Repeat 1-4 as desired.)

- 5. Add remote
 - >git remote add [name][url]
 - > git remote V

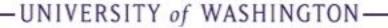
gitpush

git pull



- 6. Pull from remote
 - >gitfetch [remote][branch] >git pull [remote][branch]
- 7. Push to remote

> git push [remote][branch]



Questions on version control?

(Note that some topics will be covered in later VCS sessions)





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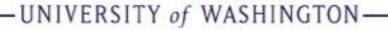
Submitting Homework via GitHub Classroom

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We'll need your GitHub login.

(Our TA, Edward, will send around a survey to collect these later.)



