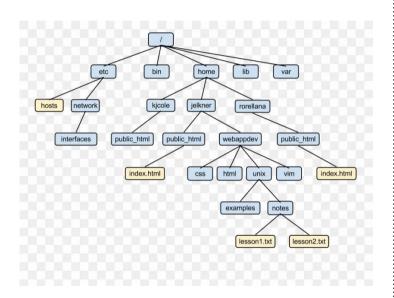
Module 1-1

Command Line Shell & Version Control

- Navigate files using the UI of their laptops
- Find and open a command line application
- Have your repository set up on their laptops
- Open Visual Studio Code as a text editor
- Understand that there is a basic command line on their computers and how to use it
- Understand pathing and hierarchical, parent-child structures
- Know the cd, ls, and pwd commands and how to use them
- Understand what source control is
- Have an understanding of what git is and what the workflow of it will be in the class

File System

- Method for organizing and storing files
 - Organized into tree structures
 - Drives contain folders and folders contain files
- Like a filing cabinet
- Files contain the data we want
 - o Documents, spreadsheets, etc.
- Folders hold files and other folders
 - All files exist in some folder in the file system



What is a Command Line Shell?

- A shell is the means by which the user interacts with the computer.
 - Shells can be in the form of a graphical user interface (i.e. Windows, MacOS) – GUI or UI
 - Shells can be in the form of a command line, where users type in commands.
- Information Technology professionals should be familiar with <u>command line</u> <u>shells</u>.
- In this class we will be using GitBash, which allows for UNIX commands from a windows workstation.

Command Line Commands: Moving Around

- Data in your workstation are organized into files and folders.
- The main command to move around folder is cd. There are several variations of these:
 - cd ~: Returns you to your home directory.
 - cd <directory name> : Takes you to a specified directory i.e. cd workspace takes you to a folder called workspace
 - o cd .. : Takes you one level up.
 - cd /: Takes you to the root
- You can always see what directory you're in by typing pwd.
- The Is command lists all the files in the current directory.
- The Is -al command will list all the files, including any hidden ones.

Let's Try this!

Moving Around: Absolute Path

 When you used the pwd command, the output would have looked something like this:

```
Student@DELL-JAVA MINGW64 ~/workspace $ pwd /c/Users/Student/workspace
```

Recall that pwd displays the current directory. Note that the response from this command is an absolute path since it starts with a slash (/).

Moving Around: Relative Path

- A relative path is differentiated from the absolute path by the absence of the initial slash:
 - cd /c/Users/Student/workspace uses an absolute path to get me to the workspace folder.
 - Alternatively, if I were already in my respective user folder (Student), typing cd workspace uses a relative path to get me to the workspace folder.

Moving Around: The Tilde (~)

 The tilde (~) is a special symbol used to denote the home directory. For all of your workstations this has been set to: /c/users/Student

```
Student@DELL-JAVA MINGW64 ~/workspace $ cd ~/workspace
```

Therefore, the above command will take you to: /c/Users/Student/workspace/

Moving Around: Making Directories

To create a directory we use the mkdir <filename> command.

Command Line Commands: Copying

To copy a file from 1 directory to another: cp <source> <destination>

```
Student@DELL-JAVA MINGW64 ~ $ cp ~/testdir/file.txt ~/othertestdir
```

To move a file from 1 directory to another: mv <source> <destination>

```
Student@DELL-JAVA MINGW64 ~ $ mv ~/othertestdir/file.txt ~/testdir/
```

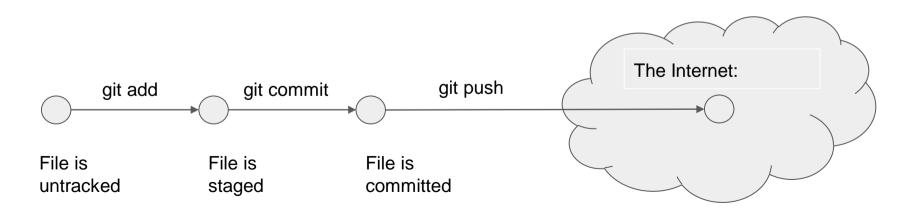
Copy and Move differ in that the latter will remove the file from the source.
 With copy, the source retains a copy (pun intended) of the file.

Source Control: What it is

- Source control software allows developers to save and version their code.
- In this class, we will be using git / bitbucket.
- Git is an example of a distributed source control system, where a repository exists locally on your own workstation and on a central network location.
- To set up a git repo (repository) on a machine, you clone the repo from bitbucket. Cloning pulls all the commits from the remote repo to your local machine.

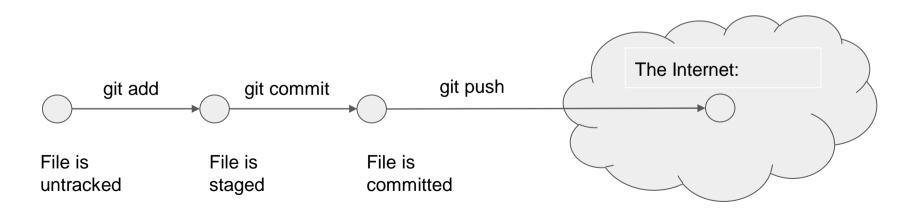
Source Control: Git Flow (Checking In Changes)

- git status: See the current status of your files.
- git add -A: Stage any files you have changed.
- git commit -m "Commit message": Commit files to your local repository
- git push origin main: Push committed changes to network repository.



Source Control:

- git add about-me.txt: Stage the about-me.txt file you have changed.
- git commit -m "Add changes to about-me": Commit file to local repo
- git push origin main: Push committed changes to network repository.



Source Control: Git Flow (Pulling Changes)

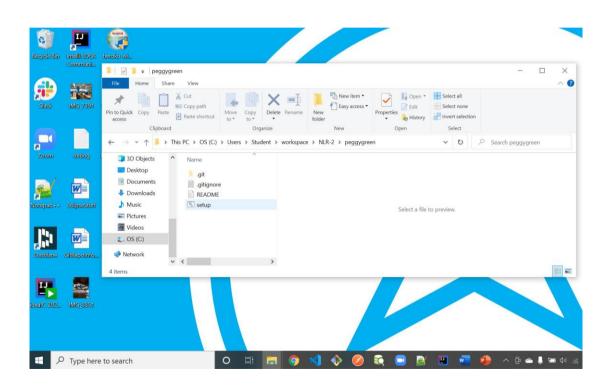
- git pull upstream main: Pulls latest from the remote repository.
- In this class we make a distinction between "upstream master" and "origin master". Always pull from upstream master and push to origin master! There are some circumstances where this will change - the instructor will let you know.

Final Notes

- You want to pull often:
 - Pull when your instructors ask you to.
 - Pull first thing in the morning when you get to class.
 - Pull when you get back from lunch
 - Pull before you plan to push an assignment.
- Instructors will only grade what has been pushed to the BitBucket git repository. You can always check the web version of the repository to do a spot check to make sure what you pushed is actually there:

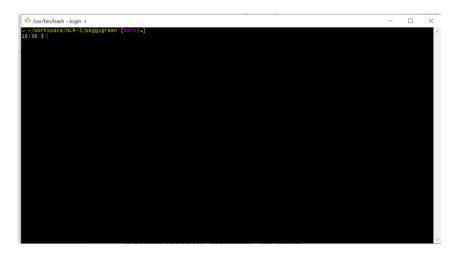
https://bitbucket.org/te-nlr-2106/yourname/src/main/

Should be able to navigate files using the UI of their laptops

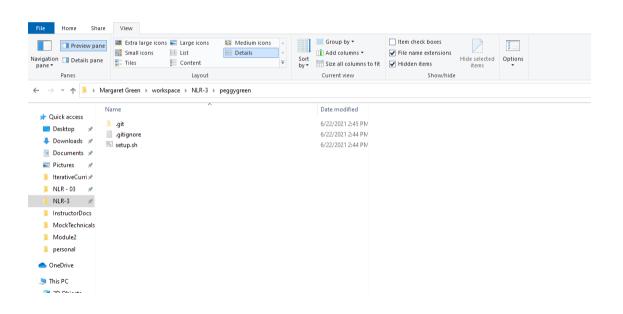


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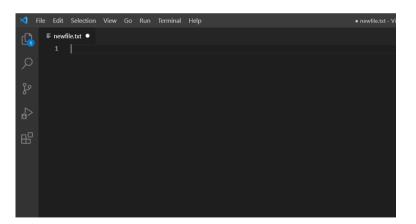




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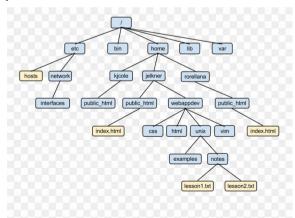
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Should understand that there is a basic command line on their computers and

how to use it

```
MINGW64:/c/Users/Student/workspace
                                                                                                                       2:13 $ code newfile.txt
   workspace/NLR-2/peggygreen [main]
2:13 $ cd ~/workspace
  reen@DESKTOP-MAMIL91 MINGW64 ~/workspace
amelot/ iava-main/ ionProject/ jonProject.zip NLR-1/ NLR-2/ puppyProject/ PuppyProject2/ reposbefore2021/ Servers/
 Green@DESKTOP-MAMIL91 MINGW64 ~/workspace
otal 116
irwxr-xr-x 1 M Green 197121
rwxr-xr-x 1 M Green 197121
rwxr-xr-x 1 M Green 197121
                              0 Jan 12 12:44 .metadata/
rwxr-xr-x 1 M Green 197121
                              0 Feb 26 17:02 Camelot/
rwxr-xr-x 1 M Green 197121
                              0 Jan 28 13:12 jonProject/
w-r--r-- 1 M Green 197121 57037 Jan 28 13:08 jonProject.zip
rwxr-xr-x 1 M Green 197121
rwxr-xr-x 1 M Green 197121
                              0 Feb 24 11:50 NLR-2/
rwxr-xr-x 1 M Green 197121
rwxr-xr-x 1 M Green 197121
                              0 Feb 16 17:19 PuppyProject2/
                              0 Feb 17 09:44 reposbefore2021/
rwxr-xr-x 1 M Green 197121
   een@DESKTOP-MAMIL91 MINGW64 ~/workspace
```

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```
    cd ~ : Returns you to your home directory.
    cd <directory name> : Takes you to a specified directory cd .. : Takes you one level up.
    pwd – print working directory
    ls – list files and folders (directory content)
    ls –al – list files and folders including hidden ones (a) and long format (l)
```

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Git usages : Understanding Git Workflow

Should have an understanding of what git is and what the workflow of it will

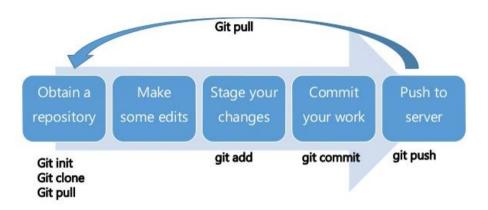


Image - Git Workflow