

Nation

Code

Command lines

The basics


{codenation}[®]

Learning Objectives

- To understand Mac command line interface
- To use simple Mac command syntax

Finding the Terminal

Finding the Terminal

- Hold down the **command** key and hit the **spacebar**.
- The "search bar" will pop up.
- Type: **terminal**
- Click on the Terminal application that looks kind of like a
- black box. 
- This will open Terminal.
- (You can now go to your dock and CTRL-click to pull up the menu, then select **Options->Keep in dock**.)

A little tip!

In your terminal

```
CodeNations-MacBook-Pro:~ codenation$
```

Three light gray decorative shapes are positioned on the right side of the slide: a large curved line, a vertical rounded rectangle, and a smaller curved line.

Laptop name,
usually your name

Laptop name,
usually your name

CodeNations-MacBook-Pro:~ codenation\$

Laptop name,
usually your name

Laptop name,
usually your name

CodeNations-MacBook-Pro:~ codenation\$

Each command will be prepended by a \$,
you type your command after the \$.

This is called the command line prompt.

Common practice...

This example below includes the prompt \$ and command whoami. This means I want you to type the command whoami only (and ignore the \$).

\$ whoami

Common practice...

This example below includes the prompt \$ and command whoami. This means I want you to type the command **whoami** only (and ignore the \$).

```
$ whoami  
codenation
```

The result of the command "whoami" returns the **name** of this laptop, called "codenation". Notice that there is no \$ sign in front of codenation.

Working through directories

Directory?

Folder and directory are the same thing, and they are used interchangeably.

When you open your file browser on your computer to graphically find files, you are walking through folders/directories.

Print Working Directory

pwd

```
$ pwd  
/Users/codenation/
```

**This shows
where you are
now**

List files and directories

ls

\$ ls
Applications
Desktop
Documents
...
Downloads
Library

**ls gives you a
list of what's in
this directory,
so you can
choose where
to go next!**

Change current directory

`cd`

\$ ls
Applications
Desktop
Documents
...

Downloads
Library

**If I want to go
into Desktop...**

```
$ cd Desktop
```

**If I want to go
into Desktop...**

```
$ cd Desktop/demo
```

You can go direct to a directory inside another directory, for example, in this case, you are going to the demo folder on Desktop, so the path would be Desktop/demo

*Or... you can type cd and then drag and drop the folder into the terminal, it will show the path for you.

If you want to go back?

```
$ cd ..
```

**This will take
you to go back
one directory**


```
$ cd ../../
```

**Or two previous
directories, and
so on...**

If you got lost?

\$ cd ~

Takes you home

I want to go!

\$ exit

**Exit and close
the terminal**

Too much on the screen?

Exit and close the terminal

\$ clear

A few more tips!

Best practice

Best to name all your files/folder using:

- small letters and
- no space

One more tip!

Did you know...

If you are using VS Code terminal. You can just drag and drop the directory to the VSCode logo (on your desktop), the terminal will preset to the location right away.

Learning Objectives

- To understand Mac command line interface
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Activity(1):

Navigate to the directory where you have stored your javascript files



Activity(2):

There are many more syntax you can learn so you can do more using the terminal, explore these and find out what they do:

- mkdir
- rmdir
- touch
- rm