

Bash and Github Homework

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1. Type out definitions for the following commands and shortcuts in your own words. Refer to the slides for definitions of commands, and use google to look up the definitions of any unknown shortcuts.
 - a. Pwd: prints the working directory and tells you which directory you are in
 - b. Mkdir: makes a directory
 - c. Cd <dir>: changes the directory to the specified location
 - d. Cd ...: this goes to the home directory
 - e. Ls: lists the contents of the current directory
 - f. Rm and the -r flag: removes or deletes the file or directory, -r flag is recursive for all directories
 - g. Cat: allows you to create files, view content, concatenate files
 - h. Head: displays the first 10 lines of a file
 - i. Tail: displays the last 10 lines of a file
 - j. Scp: secure copy - it copies one directory or file to another location
 - k. Nano: used to make small edits to files
 - l. -help: provides information about in-built commands
 - m. TAB: Auto complete
 - n. Ctrl+a: goes to the beginning of the command line
 - o. Ctrl+e: goes to the end of the command line
 - p. Ctrl+r: Search backward starting at the current line and moving 'up' through the history as necessary
 - q. Ctrl+k: Clear all / cut AFTER cursor
 - r. Ctrl+u: paste function
 - s. Ctrl+l: clears the screen
2. What command would you use to navigate to your Desktop from /Users/ using an absolute path? Relative path?

Using an absolute path is the full path to a directory. To navigate from /Users/ to the Desktop using an absolute path you would have to:

```
cd /Users/aditishankar/Desktop
```

Using a relative path is relative to the current working directory in the Terminal. To navigate from /Users/ using a relative path you would have to:

```
cd aditishankar/Desktop
```

3. How would you copy /Desktop/Example Folder/ with multiple documents inside to /Documents/?

We can use scp (secure copy) to copy /Desktop/Example Folder/ inside /Documents/.

```
scp -r ~/Desktop/example_folder aditishankar@Aditis-Air /Users/aditishankar/Documents
```

4. If you didn't know which folder you were in, how would you navigate back to /Documents/?

First, you can print the working directory by using pwd to see which folder you are in. Then to navigate back to /Documents/ you could input cd .. which moves you up one directory. You can repeat this until you are at the /Documents/ directory.

Fill in the blank:

- To push your local changes to GitHub, use the following sequence of commands:
 - 1. **Status** to view any unsaved changes.
 - 2. **Add** to save all files, or to save a specific file/folder.
 - 3. **Commit** to commit files for saving. Use '-m' to include a message.
 - 4. **Push** to push your changes to GitHub.