



CS251
Assignment
10

Anuj Nagpal,
Sachin Kumar

Bash

Octave

L^AT_EX

Gnuplot

xfig

HTML

Git and
Bitbucket

CS251 Assignment 10

How to learn bash, octave, latex, gnuplot, xfig, html, git
and bitbucket

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IIT Kanpur

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Table of Contents

- 1 Bash
- 2 Octave
- 3 L^AT_EX
- 4 Gnuplot
- 5 xfig
- 6 HTML
- 7 Git and Bitbucket



CS251
Assignment
10

Anuj Nagpal,
Sachin Kumar

Bash

Octave

L^AT_EX

Gnuplot

xfig

HTML

Git and
Bitbucket

Table of Contents

- 1 Bash
- 2 Octave
- 3 L^AT_EX
- 4 Gnuplot
- 5 xfig
- 6 HTML
- 7 Git and Bitbucket



Bash

What is Bash ?

Bash is the GNU Projects shell. Bash is the Bourne Again SHell. Bash is an sh-compatible shell that incorporates useful features from the Korn shell (ksh) and C shell (csh). A working knowledge of shell scripting is essential to anyone wishing to become reasonably proficient at system administration.



CS251
Assignment
10

Anuj Nagpal,
Sachin Kumar

Bash

Octave

L^AT_EX

Gnuplot

xfig

HTML

Git and
Bitbucket

Why shell scripting ?

- Shell script can take input from user, file and output them on screen.
- Useful to create our own commands.
- Save lots of time.
- To automate some tasks of day to day life.
- System Administration part can be also automated.



CS251

Assignment
10

Anuj Nagpal,
Sachin Kumar

Bash

Octave

L^AT_EX

Gnuplot

xfig

HTML

Git and
Bitbucket

How to write a shell script ?

- Use any editor like vi or Gedit to write shell script.
- After writing shell script set execute permission for your script.

examples:

```
$chmod +x your-script-name
```

```
$chmod 755 your-script-name
```

Your bash script must start with `#!/bin/bash`. It is called a shebang, it tells the shell what program to interpret the script with, when executed. Here the script is to be interpreted and run by the bash shell.



CS251
Assignment
10

Anuj Nagpal,
Sachin Kumar

Bash

Octave

L^AT_EX

Gnuplot

xfig

HTML

Git and
Bitbucket

Now execute your script as syntax:

`bash your-script-name OR`

`sh your-script-name OR`

`./your-script name`

Example

`$ bash scriptname`

`$ sh scriptname`

`$./scriptname.sh`



CS251

Assignment
10

Anuj Nagpal,
Sachin Kumar

Bash

Octave

L^AT_EX

Gnuplot

xfig

HTML

Git and
Bitbucket

Variables

You can use variables as in any programming languages. There are no data types. A variable in bash can contain a number, a character, a string of characters. You have no need to declare a variable, just assigning a value to its reference will create it.

Example

Hello World ! using variables:

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
STR="Hello World !"
```

```
echo $STR
```




CS251

Assignment
10

Anuj Nagpal,
Sachin Kumar

Bash

Octave

L^AT_EX

Gnuplot

xfig

HTML

Git and
Bitbucket

Some Useful Commands:

sed(stream editor)

Sed is a non-interactive editor. Instead of altering a file by moving the cursor on the screen, you use a script of editing instructions to sed, plus the name of the file to edit. You can also describe sed as a filter.

awk

AWK scans for a pattern, and for every matching pattern a action will be performed. Helpful in manipulation of datafiles, text retrieval and processing



CS251

Assignment
10

Anuj Nagpal,
Sachin Kumar

Bash

Octave

L^AT_EX

Gnuplot

xfig

HTML

Git and
Bitbucket

grep

Prints lines matching a search pattern

sort

Sorts lines of text files

pipes (|)

Pipes let you use the output of a program as the input of another one.

For complete reference:

<https://www.gnu.org/software/bash/manual/bashref.html>



CS251
Assignment
10

Anuj Nagpal,
Sachin Kumar

Bash

Octave

L^AT_EX

Gnuplot

xfig

HTML

Git and
Bitbucket

Table of Contents

- 1 Bash
- 2 Octave
- 3 L^AT_EX
- 4 Gnuplot
- 5 xfig
- 6 HTML
- 7 Git and Bitbucket



Octave

What is Octave ?

Octave is an open-source interactive software system for numerical computations and graphics. It is particularly designed for matrix computations: solving simultaneous equations, computing eigenvectors and eigenvalues and so on.



CS251
Assignment
10

Anuj Nagpal,
Sachin Kumar

Bash

Octave

L^AT_EX

Gnuplot

xfig

HTML

Git and

Bitbucket

Programming in Octave is slightly different from most languages - as it is a persistent programming environment. What this means is that you work at a command prompt and any variables you create persist for the session. Anything you type is evaluated as soon as you press the return key and the result is displayed - unless you finish the line with a semi-colon when the output is suppressed.



CS251

Assignment
10

Anuj Nagpal,
Sachin Kumar

Bash

Octave

L^AT_EX

Gnuplot

xfig

HTML

Git and
Bitbucket

Example

The simplest way to use Octave is just to type mathematical commands at the prompt, like a normal calculator. All of the usual arithmetic expressions are recognised. For example, type

```
octave:## > 2+2
```

at the prompt and press return, and you should see
`ans = 4`



CS251
Assignment
10

Anuj Nagpal,
Sachin Kumar

Bash

Octave

L^AT_EX

Gnuplot

xfig

HTML

Git and
Bitbucket

Producing Graphical Output

The plot function allows you to create simple x-y plots with linear axes. For example,

Example

```
x = -10:0.1:10;  
plot (x, sin (x));
```

For Complete Reference of Octave:

<https://www.gnu.org/software/octave/octave.pdf>



CS251
Assignment
10

Anuj Nagpal,
Sachin Kumar

Bash

Octave

L^AT_EX

Gnuplot

xfig

HTML

Git and
Bitbucket

Table of Contents

- 1 Bash
- 2 Octave
- 3 L^AT_EX
- 4 Gnuplot
- 5 xfig
- 6 HTML
- 7 Git and Bitbucket



L^AT_EX

What is L^AT_EX ?

T_EX is a computer program created by Donald E. Knuth. It is aimed at typesetting text and mathematical formulae. L^AT_EX enables authors to typeset and print their work at the highest typographical quality, using a predefined, professional layout. It uses the T_EX formatter as its typesetting engine.



CS251

Assignment
10

Anuj Nagpal,
Sachin Kumar

Bash

Octave

L^AT_EX

Gnuplot

xfig

HTML

Git and
Bitbucket

How to create a L^AT_EX file

The input for L^AT_EX is a plain text file. It contains the text of the document, as well as the commands that tell L^AT_EX how to typeset the text. Save the file with a .tex extension.

Compiling

```
> latex mydocument.tex
```

This will create "mydocument.dvi", a DVI document

```
> pdflatex mydocument.tex
```

This will generate "mydocument.pdf", a PDF document



CS251

Assignment
10

Anuj Nagpal,
Sachin Kumar

Bash

Octave

L^AT_EX

Gnuplot

xfig

HTML

Git and
Bitbucket

A simple L^AT_EX document:

Example

```
\documentclass{article}
\begin{document}
\title{Introduction}
\author{Author's Name}
\maketitle
\begin{section}
My name is Anuj Nagpal.
\end{section}
\end{document}
```



CS251

Assignment
10

Anuj Nagpal,
Sachin Kumar

Bash

Octave

L^AT_EX

Gnuplot

xfig

HTML

Git and
Bitbucket

Packages

While writing your document, you will probably find that there are some areas where basic L A TEX cannot solve your problem. If you want to include graphics, coloured text or source code from a file into your document, you need to enhance the capabilities of L A TEX. Such enhancements are called packages.

For complete reference regarding L^AT_EX:
<https://latex-project.org/guides/>



CS251
Assignment
10

Anuj Nagpal,
Sachin Kumar

Bash

Octave

L^AT_EX

Gnuplot

xfig

HTML

Git and
Bitbucket

Table of Contents

- 1 Bash
- 2 Octave
- 3 L^AT_EX
- 4 Gnuplot**
- 5 xfig
- 6 HTML
- 7 Git and Bitbucket



Gnuplot

What is it ?

Gnuplot is a free, command-driven, interactive, function and data plotting program. In general, any mathematical expression accepted by C, FORTRAN, Pascal, or BASIC may be plotted.



CS251

Assignment
10

Anuj Nagpal,
Sachin Kumar

Bash

Octave

L^AT_EX

Gnuplot

xfig

HTML

Git and
Bitbucket

The plot AND splot COMMANDS

plot and splot are the primary commands in Gnuplot. They plot functions and data in many many ways. plot is used to plot 2-d functions and data, while splot plots 3-d surfaces and data. For example,

Example

```
gnuplot> plot sin(x)/x  
gnuplot> splot sin(x*y/20)
```

Official documentation available at:
http://www.gnuplot.info/docs_4.2/gnuplot.html



CS251
Assignment
10

Anuj Nagpal,
Sachin Kumar

Bash

Octave

L^AT_EX

Gnuplot

xfig

HTML

Git and
Bitbucket

Help required ?

Firstly, read gnuplot built-in documentation available by the help command, with optional topics like help plot, help datafile, help functions, help palette, help x11, etc. If this does not help you, you can have a look to gnuplot demos in the demo/ directory.



CS251
Assignment
10

Anuj Nagpal,
Sachin Kumar

Bash

Octave

L^AT_EX

Gnuplot

xfig

HTML

Git and
Bitbucket

Still cannot figure out your problem ?

Then check out :

- There is a mailing list `gnuplot-info@lists.sourceforge.net` for user-related questions and discussions. (Archived at gmane and nabble forums).
- There is also a newsgroup - `comp.graphics.apps.gnuplot`.
- And there is a wiki-style discussion forum about gnuplot too which you can google.



CS251
Assignment
10

Anuj Nagpal,
Sachin Kumar

Bash

Octave

L^AT_EX

Gnuplot

xfig

HTML

Git and
Bitbucket

Table of Contents

- 1 Bash
- 2 Octave
- 3 L^AT_EX
- 4 Gnuplot
- 5 xfig
- 6 HTML
- 7 Git and Bitbucket



Xfig

What is Xfig ?

Xfig is an interactive drawing tool which runs under X Window System Version 11 Release 4 (X11R4) or later, on most UNIX-compatible platforms, and e.g. under Darwin on the Macintosh and any X server under Microsoft Windows.



CS251

Assignment
10

Anuj Nagpal,
Sachin Kumar

Bash

Octave

L^AT_EX

Gnuplot

xfig

HTML

Git and
Bitbucket

Functionalities

In xfig, figures may be drawn using objects such as circles, boxes, lines, spline curves, text, etc. It is also possible to import images in formats such as GIF, JPEG, EPSF (PostScript), etc. Those objects can be created, deleted, moved or modified. Attributes such as colors or line styles can be selected in various ways.



CS251

Assignment
10

Anuj Nagpal,
Sachin Kumar

Bash

Octave

L^AT_EX

Gnuplot

xfig

HTML

Git and
Bitbucket

What's more !

There are some applications which can produce output in the Fig format. For example, xfig doesn't have a facility to create graphs, but tools such as gnuplot or xgraph can create graphs and export them in Fig format. Even if your favorite application can't generate output for xfig, tools such as pstoedit or hp2xx may allow you to read and edit those figures with xfig. If you want to import images into the figure but you don't need to edit the image itself, it is also possible to import images in formats such as GIF, JPEG, EPSF (PostScript), etc.



CS251
Assignment
10

Anuj Nagpal,
Sachin Kumar

Bash

Octave

L^AT_EX

Gnuplot

xfig

HTML

Git and
Bitbucket

How to learn ?

There is a complete user manual available at
[http : //xfig.org/userman/](http://xfig.org/userman/). Colourful images are also
included wherever required.



CS251
Assignment
10

Anuj Nagpal,
Sachin Kumar

Bash

Octave

L^AT_EX

Gnuplot

xfig

HTML

Git and
Bitbucket

Table of Contents

- 1 Bash
- 2 Octave
- 3 L^AT_EX
- 4 Gnuplot
- 5 xfig
- 6 HTML**
- 7 Git and Bitbucket



HTML

What is HTML ?

HTML is a markup language for describing web documents (web pages).

- HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language.
- A markup language is a set of markup tags.
- HTML documents are described by HTML tags.
- Each HTML tag describes different document content.



CS251
Assignment
10

Anuj Nagpal,
Sachin Kumar

Bash

Octave

L^AT_EX

Gnuplot

xfig

HTML

Git and
Bitbucket

A basic HTML document

Examples

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Page Title</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>My First Heading</h1>
<p>My first paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>
```



CS251
Assignment
10

Anuj Nagpal,
Sachin Kumar

Bash

Octave

L^AT_EX

Gnuplot

xfig

HTML

Git and
Bitbucket

DOCTYPE

The DOCTYPE declaration defines the document type to be HTML



CS251
Assignment
10

Anuj Nagpal,
Sachin Kumar

Bash

Octave

L^AT_EX

Gnuplot

xfig

HTML

Git and
Bitbucket

`<html>`

The text between `<html>` and `</html>` describes an HTML document

`<head>`

The text between `<head>` and `</head>` provides information about the document



CS251
Assignment
10

Anuj Nagpal,
Sachin Kumar

Bash

Octave

L^AT_EX

Gnuplot

xfig

HTML

Git and
Bitbucket

`<title>`

The text between `<title>` and `</title>` provides a title for the document

`<body>`

The text between `<body>` and `</body>` provides a title for the document



CS251

Assignment
10

Anuj Nagpal,
Sachin Kumar

Bash

Octave

L^AT_EX

Gnuplot

xfig

HTML

Git and
Bitbucket

`<h1>`

The text between `<h1>` and `</h1>` describes a heading

`<p>`

The text between `<p>` and `</p>` describes a paragraph

<http://www.w3schools.com/html/> is an excellent site to learn such HTML tags. With their online HTML editor, you can edit the HTML, and click on a button to view the result.



CS251
Assignment
10

Anuj Nagpal,
Sachin Kumar

Bash

Octave

L^AT_EX

Gnuplot

xfig

HTML

Git and
Bitbucket

Table of Contents

- 1 Bash
- 2 Octave
- 3 L^AT_EX
- 4 Gnuplot
- 5 xfig
- 6 HTML
- 7 Git and Bitbucket



Git

What is Git ?

Git is a mature, actively maintained open source project originally developed in 2005 by Linus Torvalds, the famous creator of the Linux operating system kernel. A staggering number of software projects rely on Git for version control, including commercial projects as well as open source.



CS251

Assignment
10

Anuj Nagpal,
Sachin Kumar

Bash

Octave

L^AT_EX

Gnuplot

xfig

HTML

Git and
Bitbucket

Installation - Git

- Open a terminal on your local system and type the following: `$ sudo apt-get install git`
- Verify the installation was successful by typing which git at the command line: `$ which git /opt/local/bin/git`
- Configure your username using the following command: `$ git config global user.name Emma Paris`
- Configure your email address using the following command: `$ git config global user.email eparis@iitk.ac.in`



CS251

Assignment
10

Anuj Nagpal,
Sachin Kumar

Bash

Octave

L^AT_EX

Gnuplot

xfig

HTML

Git and
Bitbucket

Advantages of Git

- **Free and open source:** Git is released under GPLs open source license. It is available freely over the internet.
- **Fast and small:** As most of the operations are performed locally, it gives a huge benefit in terms of speed.
- **Implicit backup:** The chances of losing data are very rare when there are multiple copies of it.
- **Security:** Git uses a common cryptographic hash function called secure hash function (SHA1), to name and identify objects within its database. Every file and commit is check-summed and retrieved by its checksum at the time of checkout.



Bitbucket

What is Bitbucket ?

Bitbucket is a vast open space filled with star users, systems that provide a home for your code, and pull requests shooting towards you like asteroids.



CS251
Assignment
10

Anuj Nagpal,
Sachin Kumar

Bash

Octave

L^AT_EX

Gnuplot

xfig

HTML

Git and
Bitbucket

Where to go ?

- First you have to Sign up for Bitbucket Cloud: To start using Bitbucket Cloud, you'll need an Atlassian account. If you don't have one already, we'll help you create one when you sign up for Bitbucket.
- Create and clone a repository: If you're starting from scratch and have no files, you can simply create a repository on Bitbucket Cloud and then clone it to your local system. This cloning action connects your remote Bitbucket repo to your specified local directory.
- Add a file to your local repository and put it on Bitbucket.



CS251
Assignment
10

Anuj Nagpal,
Sachin Kumar

Bash

Octave

L^AT_EX

Gnuplot

xfig

HTML

Git and
Bitbucket

Git Official Documentation available at:

<https://git-scm.com/documentation>

&

Bitbucket's Documentation is available at:

<https://confluence.atlassian.com/bitbucket/bitbucket-cloud-documentation-home-221448814.html>

Otherwise google is always your friend.



CS251
Assignment
10

Anuj Nagpal,
Sachin Kumar

Bash

Octave

L^AT_EX

Gnuplot

xfig

HTML

Git and
Bitbucket

Thanks !
Have a great day !