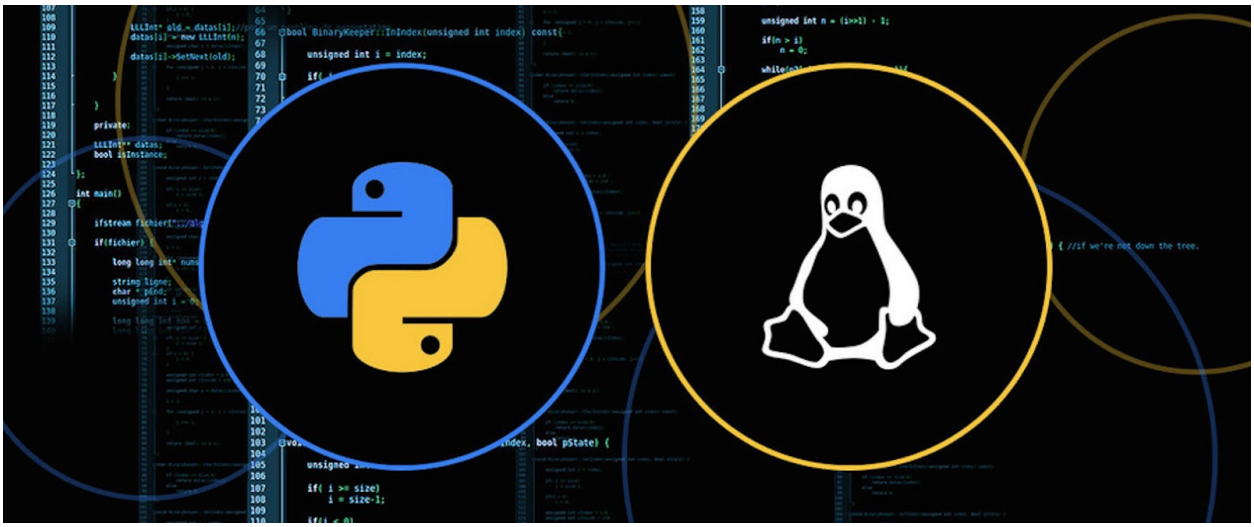

Command Line: Bash, Git & Homebrew Project

Goal: Begin to push portfolio projects to GitHub via the command line to demonstrate knowledge of Git (version control) and understanding of the command line.

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Key Terms:

Shell - a shell is like a bridge or interface between the user and the computer's operating system. It's a program that takes commands and translates them into instructions that the operating system can understand and execute.

Command Line - also known as a command-line interface (CLI), a command line a text-based interface that allows users to interact with a computer's operating system and execute commands by typing them as text strings.

Git - Git is an open source distributed version control system (VCS) used for tracking changes in files and coordinating work on projects among multiple people.

MacOS Terminal - a command-line interface (CLI) application that allows users to interact with the MacOS operating system using text-based commands.

Steps

1. I changed the shell on my MacOS from Zsh to Bash. Zsh is a more customizable shell and has more customization, however, in doing research I learned that Bash is still the default shell on many Unix-based systems, including Linux distributions. I'm also more familiar with Bash so I decided to stick with it.

Changed the shell on my MacOS machine from Zsh to Bash using the command line.

```
echo $SHELL
```

```
chsh -s /bin/bash
```

- `chsh`: This stands for "change shell" and is a command-line utility that allows me to change my default login shell.
- `s /bin/bash`: This part of the command specifies the new shell that you want to set as the default. In this case, `/bin/bash` refers to the Bash shell, which is a popular Unix shell and command language.

2. Homebrew - Homebrew is a package manager for macOS and Linux that simplifies the installation and management of software packages and libraries. It provides a command-line interface (CLI) for managing software installations, updates, and dependencies. Homebrew also allows for the installation of software not packaged for Linux the home directory without requiring 'sudo'. I installed Homebrew via the command line.

Install Homebrew:

```
/bin/bash -c "$(curl -fsSL https://raw.githubusercontent.com/Hor
```

a. `/bin/bash`: This specifies the shell to be used to execute the rest of the command. In this case, it's using the Bash shell (`/bin/bash`).

b. `c`: This option tells Bash to execute the following string as a command.

c. `"$(curl -fsSL https://raw.githubusercontent.com/Homebrew/install/HEAD/install.sh)"`: This part of the command uses `curl` to download the Homebrew installation script (`install.sh`) from the specified URL.

d. Here's what each component does:

- `curl`: This is a command-line tool for transferring data from or to a server using various protocols (in this case, HTTP).
- `fsSL`: These options for `curl`:
  - `f`: Fail silently on server errors (i.e., don't show error messages).
  - `s`: Silent mode (i.e., don't show progress or download information).
  - `S`: Show error messages if there are any.
  - `L`: Follow redirects (if the URL redirects to another location).

3. I double-checked to make sure I now had the latest version of Homebrew installed. I then used Homebrew to update Git, and then checked to make sure I had the latest version.

```
brew update
brew upgrade git
git --version
```

Bash, Homebrew and Git are now installed and updated on my MacOS machine via the command line Next step: Create a repository, initialize Git, commit and push to GitHub.