



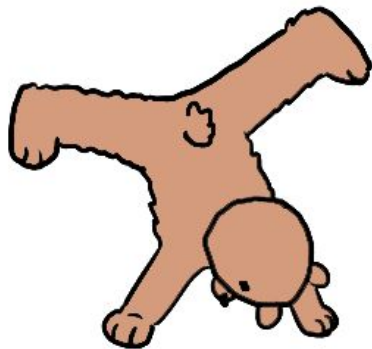
Chapter 19

Terminal



Chapter Breakdown

- 19.1 What is a terminal
- 19.2 FileSystem and Paths
- 19.3 How to Do Stuff in the Terminal
- 19.4 Running Programs in the Terminal



19.1 What is a terminal

19.1

What is a terminal?

GUIs and CLIs

Why use the terminal?

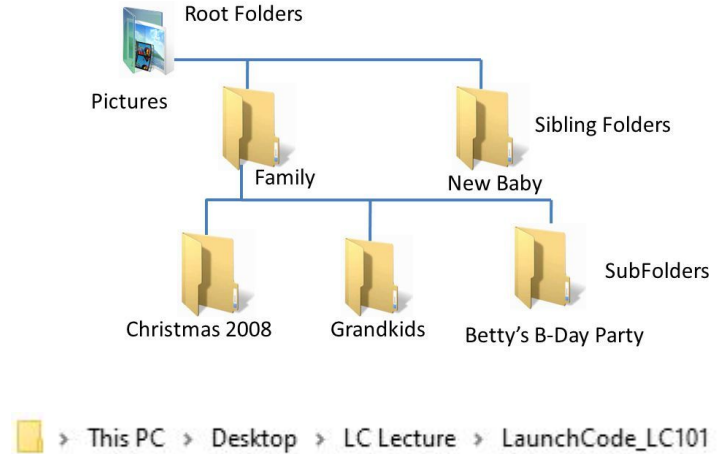
Setup the Terminal

- GUIs (Graphic User Interface)
- CLIs (Command Line Interface)
 - Terminal is the application running a CLI
 - Shell interprets the commands
- Things you can do in the terminal
 - Move through file structure fast
 - Make new files and directories
 - Remove items from folders
 - Install software
 - Open programs
 - Run programs directly
- Terminal Set up
 - Mac - You are good to go
 - Windows = Git Bash

19.2 Filesystem and Paths

Filesystem and Paths

- Filesystem
 - Structure for the computer to store the files and folders that make up the data of the OS
- Directories
 - Used inside filesystems to refer to folders
- Subdirectories
 - Folders that exist inside other folders
- Root Directory
 - Top most directory of a given system
- Parent Directory
 - The Root Directory for all folders stored in it
- Path
 - List of parent directories that the computer must navigate to find that item
 - Absolute Path
 - Path to the file from root directory
 - Relative Path
 - Path to file from current directory



19.3 How to Do Stuff in the Terminal

```
Joey@REBEL-BASE MINGW64 ~/Desktop/LC Lecture
$ ls
LaunchCode_LC101/

Joey@REBEL-BASE MINGW64 ~/Desktop/LC Lecture
$ cd LaunchCode_LC101/

Joey@REBEL-BASE MINGW64 ~/Desktop/LC Lecture/LaunchCode_LC101 (Trunk)
$ pwd
/c/Users/Joey/Desktop/LC Lecture/LaunchCode_LC101

Joey@REBEL-BASE MINGW64 ~/Desktop/LC Lecture/LaunchCode_LC101 (Trunk)
$ mkdir test-directory

Joey@REBEL-BASE MINGW64 ~/Desktop/LC Lecture/LaunchCode_LC101 (Trunk)
$ cd test-directory/

Joey@REBEL-BASE MINGW64 ~/Desktop/LC Lecture/LaunchCode_LC101/test-directory (Trunk)
$ touch index.html

Joey@REBEL-BASE MINGW64 ~/Desktop/LC Lecture/LaunchCode_LC101/test-directory (Trunk)
$ ls
index.html

Joey@REBEL-BASE MINGW64 ~/Desktop/LC Lecture/LaunchCode_LC101/test-directory (Trunk)
$ rm index.html

Joey@REBEL-BASE MINGW64 ~/Desktop/LC Lecture/LaunchCode_LC101/test-directory (Trunk)
$ ls

Joey@REBEL-BASE MINGW64 ~/Desktop/LC Lecture/LaunchCode_LC101/test-directory (Trunk)
$ |
```

Command

`ls`

`cd <new-directory>`

`pwd`

`mkdir <new-folder>`

`touch <new-file>`

`rm <old-file>`

`man <command>`

`clear`

`cp <source-path> <target-path>`

`mv <source-path> <target-path>`



19.4 Running Programs in the Terminal



Running Programs in the Terminal

Let's try it!



Sure Thing Master Yoda. LET'S DO IT!





Chapter 20

We Built the Internet on HTML



Chapter Breakdown!

- 20.1 Background
- 20.2 HTML Structure
- 20.3 HTML Tags



20.2 Background

HTML Background

What is HTML?
HTML Elements
HTML Tags
HTML Writing Style

- HTML - Hypertext Markup Language
 - Hypertext is text that includes references to other text known as hyperlinks
 - Defines the structure of hypertext
 - Contains two main components
 - Elements
 - Tags
- HTML Element
 - Segment of an HTML page
 - Often broken down by content type
 - Headings, paragraphs, images, ... etc
- HTML Tags
 - The syntax that the computer processes to determine the type and content of the HTML element
 - `<p>` → opening paragraph tag
 - This space is what is in the element!
 - `</p>` → closing paragraph tag
- HTML Writing Style
 - Semantic HTML helps programmers

 - communicate through code.

20.2 HTML Structure

HTML Structure

Structure Rules
Document Head
Document Body

Structure Rules

1. Every HTML file needs a DOCTYPE tag
2. `<html>`
 - a. Denotes the beginning and end of the HTML that was written
3. `<head>`
 - a. Contains data about the web page
4. `<body>`
 - a. Contains everything that appears on the page of the document
5. `<title>`
 - a. Goes in the head of the document. Gives a title to the web page.

```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3    <head>
4      <title>My Web Page</title>
5      content
6    </head>
7    <body>
8      content
9    </body>
10 </html>
```


20.3 HTML Tags

HTML Tags

Tags to Know Attributes

HTML Tags to know

<https://www.w3schools.com/TAGS/default.ASP>

Attributes

Programmers add attributes to HTML tags to further specify things about the elements appearance.

Ex: ``

The attributes are src and alt.

Src tells me where to find the image and alt gives us alternate text for screen reader users.
