Bash and GitHub
Due Date: Thursday 9/19 @ 11:59 PM

Note on Absolute vs Relative File Paths

Absolute File Paths: The entire path of a file or folder starting with "/" or "/mnt/c/"

- Mac example: /Users/wadeb/Documents/QBIO490/course_description.pdf
- PC Example: /mnt/c/Users/wadeb/Documents/QBIO490/course_calendar.pdf

Relative File Paths: A shortened file path that takes your current location into consideration.

- . represents your current directory, .. represents the previous directory (one above)
- In /Documents folder…
  ./QBIO490/ = ../Documents/QBIO490/ = /mnt/c/Users/wadeb/Documents/QBIO490/

Answer the following questions about Bash:

- 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 print working directory
  b. mkdir make directory
  c. cd <dir> go into directory
  d. cd .. go back
  e. ls list of directories/files
  f. rm and the -r flag remove -r, recursive
  g. cat displays files content
  h. head displays first 10 lines of a file
  i. tail displays last 10 lines of a file
  j. scp secure copy
  k. nano (including Ctrl+o and Ctrl+x) ^ means "ctrl + "
  l. --help gives a list of commands
  m. TAB finishes directory name
  n. Ctrl+a beginning of command line
  o. Ctrl+e end of command line
  p. Ctrl+r search terminal history 'up'
  q. Ctrl+k clear all after curser
  r. Ctrl+u clear all before cursar
  s. Ctrl+l clear the screen

- What command would you use to navigate to your Desktop from /Users/ using an absolute path? Relative path? cd

- How would you copy /Desktop/Example Folder/ with multiple documents inside to /Documents/? mv /Desktop/Example Folder/ /Documents/

- If you didn't know which folder you were in, how would you navigate back to /Documents/? ls ; cd .. a bunch

Fill in the blank:

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

Do it yourself!

- ☐ Use commands in Bash to add the completed homework file to your week3_bash_github folder in your local qbio_490_name repository
- ☐ Use GitHub to stage, commit, and upload your completed Bash and Github HW into your personal GitHub repo.

Turn in your answers for this assignment by attaching a link to your personal GitHub repo on Brightspace for full credit