

# Basic Bash

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- [Bash Reference Manual](#)
- **Note:** make sure to download the file `git_hist.txt` into your working directory. We will use it later.

## BASH

### Basic Bash (Bourne Again SHel)

- GNU read “Gnuo” is an open source [operating system](#).
- Bash is the [GNU](#) Project’s shell `##` The Command Line
- The **command line** is like the R command prompt: you insert code, hit enter, and then the computer executes your command.
- However, instead of inserting R code, you insert [Shell Script](#).
- In this class, we will use the command line primarily for two things:
  - Moving around your file system.
  - Running git commands.

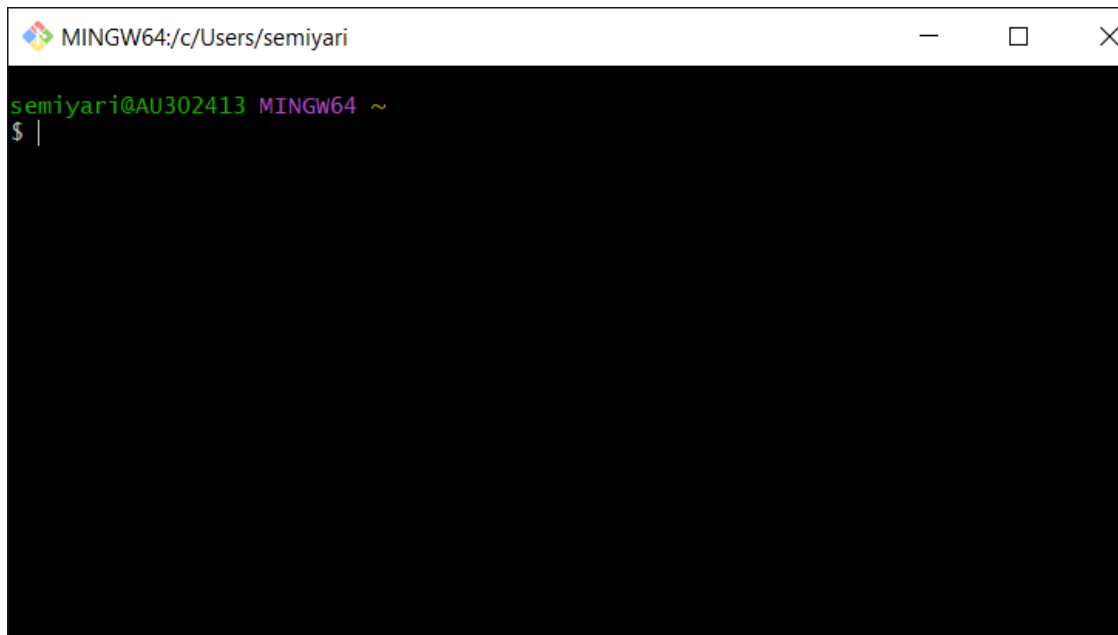
### Other words for command line:

- Shell,
- terminal,
- command line interface (cli), and
- console.
  - These terms are technically slightly [different](#).

- There are many types of shells, each with their own scripting language. We will use the [bash scripting language](#) for this class.
- A huge difference between R and bash is how commands/functions are called.
  - R: `f(x, y = 1)`
  - Bash: `f x --y=1`
  - Arguments that are “flags” use only one dash, like `f x -g` would incorporate the `g` flag.
- If you are using Linux or Mac, then you can keep going. If you are using Windows, you need to first download and install git (and thus git bash) from here: <http://git-scm.com/download/win>. You might need to restart R Studio if you are already running it.

## Open up the terminal

- Windows: Open up the Git Bash app. It should look like this:



- Mac: On your Mac, do one of the following:

- Click the Launchpad icon in the Dock, type Terminal in the search field, then click



Terminal. - In the Finder , open the /Applications/Utilities folder, then double-click Terminal.

- Ubuntu: Do one of the following

Open the dash and search for “terminal”. Open up the terminal.

Use keyboard shortcut: Ctrl+Alt+T

- **The easiest way to open a terminal is within R Studio with “Tools > Terminal > New Terminal”**
- All commands get placed after the dollar sign.
  - Bash is type of shell. There are different type of shells available, such as Korn shell (ksh), C shell (csh), and Z shell (zsh).
  - You can determine your shell type using the **ps** command:

```

MINGW64~/c/Users/semiyari
semiyari@AU302413 MINGW64 ~
$ ps
  PID  PPID  PGID  WINPID  TTY      UID    STIME  COMMAND
    50     1    49    13416  cons0    1754655  Jan 10  /usr/bin/less
   483   482   483     8580  pty0     1754655  11:52:54 /usr/bin/bash
   482     1   482     9356  ?        1754655  11:52:53 /usr/bin/mintty
   504   483   504    13736  pty0     1754655  11:53:28 /usr/bin/ps
semiyari@AU302413 MINGW64 ~
$ |

```

- The path before the dollar sign is the working directory of the terminal, **not** R’s working directory. It’s where the shell will reference all files from.
- The tilde “~” is shorthand for the “home directory”. Each computer has a home directory that is the “default directory”.

## Useful Commands:

- `date`: Displays the current date

```
date
```

Tue Feb 13 06:16:42 PM EST 2024

- `pwd`: Print working directory. Show the current working directory. This is like `getwd()` in R.

```
pwd
```

/mnt/c/Users/semiyari/Desktop/Personal/AU/DATA613/Spring24/Git

- `ls`: List the current files and folders in a directory.

```
ls
```

```
1_intro.qmd
2_update_r-rstudio_files
2_update_r_rstudio.pdf
2_update_r_rstudio.qmd
3_basic_bash.aux
3_basic_bash_files
3_basic_bash.log
3_basic_bash.pdf
3_basic_bash.qmd
3_basic_bash.rmarkdown
3_basic_bash.tex
4_vcs_git.pdf
4_vcs_git.qmd
5_git_setup.pdf
5_git_setup.qmd
6a_authentication_github_ssh.pdf
6a_authentication_github_ssh.qmd
6b_2fa.pdf
6b_2fa.qmd
6c_pat.pdf
6c_pat.qmd
6_github_setu_files
```

6\_github\_setup.pdf  
6\_github\_setup.qmd  
7\_git\_basic\_files  
7\_git\_basic.html  
7\_git\_basic.qmd  
8a1\_ssh\_pat.html  
8a1\_ssh\_pat.pdf  
8a1\_ssh\_pat.qmd  
8a2\_init\_repo.qmd  
8a\_ssh\_pat\_files  
8b\_push.qmd  
8c\_pull\_fork.qmd  
8d\_move\_remove.qmd  
8\_git\_github.qmd  
9\_practice.qmd  
Authentication\_github\_PAT.qmd  
authentication-pat\_files  
authentication-pat.html  
BasicBash.qmd  
basic-usage.png  
Exercise-Bash\_files  
Exercise-Bash.html  
Exercise-Bash.qmd  
file1.txt  
Git\_1.jpg  
Git\_2.jpg  
Git\_3.jpg  
gitbasic\_commit\_push\_pull\_files  
gitbasic\_commit\_push\_pull.html  
gitbasic\_commit\_push\_pull.qmd  
git\_github\_basicGit\_files  
git\_github\_basicGit.html  
git\_github\_basicGit.qmd  
git\_hist.txt  
git\_setup.qmd  
git.txt  
git.txt.1  
git.txt.2  
git.txt.3  
git.txt.4  
git.txt.5  
git.txt.6  
git.txt.7

```
git.txt.8
init_repo_files
  is used to append to a file.
MYGIT.txt
NotePractice.R
nul
pat_clone.qmd
practice_open_data.R
raw.githubusercontent.com
ssh_pat_2fa.qmd
```

- `echo`: Prints a string of text, or value of a variable to the terminal.

```
echo "Hello World"
```

Hello World

- `man` command in Linux is used to display the user manual of any command that we can run on the terminal.

```
man ls
```

/bin/bash: line 1: man: command not found

- If you are using Windows with a Bash emulator like Git Bash, the `man` command may not be available. You can use online resources or alternative commands like `--help`. You can scroll through this page using the up and down arrows.

```
ls --help
```

Usage: `ls [OPTION]... [FILE]...`

List information about the FILES (the current directory by default).

Sort entries alphabetically if none of `-cftuvSUX` nor `--sort` is specified.

Mandatory arguments to long options are mandatory for short options too.

<code>-a, --all</code>	do not ignore entries starting with <code>.</code>
<code>-A, --almost-all</code>	do not list implied <code>.</code> and <code>..</code>
<code>--author</code>	with <code>-l</code> , print the author of each file
<code>-b, --escape</code>	print C-style escapes for nongraphic characters
<code>--block-size=SIZE</code>	with <code>-l</code> , scale sizes by SIZE when printing them; e.g., <code>'--block-size=M'</code> ; see SIZE format below

-B, --ignore-backups	do not list implied entries ending with ~
-c	with -lt: sort by, and show, ctime (time of last modification of file status information); with -l: show ctime and sort by name; otherwise: sort by ctime, newest first
-C	list entries by columns
--color[=WHEN]	color the output WHEN; more info below
-d, --directory	list directories themselves, not their contents
-D, --dired	generate output designed for Emacs' dired mode
-f	list all entries in directory order
-F, --classify[=WHEN]	append indicator (one of */=>@ ) to entries WHEN
--file-type	likewise, except do not append '*'
--format=WORD	across -x, commas -m, horizontal -x, long -l, single-column -l, verbose -l, vertical -C
--full-time	like -l --time-style=full-iso
-g	like -l, but do not list owner
--group-directories-first	group directories before files; can be augmented with a --sort option, but any use of --sort=none (-U) disables grouping
-G, --no-group	in a long listing, don't print group names
-h, --human-readable	with -l and -s, print sizes like 1K 234M 2G etc.
--si	likewise, but use powers of 1000 not 1024
-H, --dereference-command-line	follow symbolic links listed on the command line
--dereference-command-line-symlink-to-dir	follow each command line symbolic link that points to a directory
--hide=PATTERN	do not list implied entries matching shell PATTERN (overridden by -a or -A)
--hyperlink[=WHEN]	hyperlink file names WHEN
--indicator-style=WORD	append indicator with style WORD to entry names: none (default), slash (-p), file-type (--file-type), classify (-F)
-i, --inode	print the index number of each file

<code>-I, --ignore=PATTERN</code>	do not list implied entries matching shell PATTERN
<code>-k, --kibibytes</code>	default to 1024-byte blocks for file system usage; used only with <code>-s</code> and per directory totals
<code>-l</code>	use a long listing format
<code>-L, --dereference</code>	when showing file information for a symbolic link, show information for the file the link references rather than for the link itself
<code>-m</code>	fill width with a comma separated list of entries
<code>-n, --numeric-uid-gid</code>	like <code>-l</code> , but list numeric user and group IDs
<code>-N, --literal</code>	print entry names without quoting
<code>-o</code>	like <code>-l</code> , but do not list group information
<code>-p, --indicator-style=slash</code>	append / indicator to directories
<code>-q, --hide-control-chars</code>	print ? instead of nongraphic characters
<code>--show-control-chars</code>	show nongraphic characters as-is (the default, unless program is 'ls

- Comments in bash starts with a # in bash scripting. This means that any line that begins with a # is a comment and will be ignored by the interpreter.

```
echo "Comments in bash starts with a # in bash scripting." # This line that begins with a
```

Comments in bash starts with a # in bash scripting.

- `cd`: Change directories. This is like `setwd()` in R. As when we specified paths in R, using two periods mean “move back a folder”.

```
pwd
```

```
/mnt/c/Users/semiyari/Desktop/Personal/AU/DATA613/Spring24/Git
```

- The `cd ../` tells move back a folder

```
cd ../
pwd
```

```
/mnt/c/Users/semiyari/Desktop/Personal/AU/DATA613/Spring24
```

- If you use `cd` without specifying a folder to move to, it will move the working directory to the home directory.



```
cd
pwd
```

/home/semiyari

- OK, I'm going to move us back to the "Week1" directory.

```
cd c:Users/semiyari/Desktop/Personal/AU/DATA613/Spring24/Week1
pwd
```

```
/bin/bash: line 1: cd: c:Users/semiyari/Desktop/Personal/AU/DATA613/Spring24/Week1: No such file or directory
/mnt/c/Users/semiyari/Desktop/Personal/AU/DATA613/Spring24/Git
```

## Other commands.

```
ls
```

```
1_intro.qmd
2_update_r-rstudio_files
2_update_r_rstudio.pdf
2_update_r_rstudio.qmd
3_basic_bash.aux
3_basic_bash_files
3_basic_bash.log
3_basic_bash.pdf
3_basic_bash.qmd
3_basic_bash.rmarkdown
3_basic_bash.tex
4_vcs_git.pdf
4_vcs_git.qmd
5_git_setup.pdf
5_git_setup.qmd
6a_authentication_github_ssh.pdf
6a_authentication_github_ssh.qmd
6b_2fa.pdf
6b_2fa.qmd
6c_pat.pdf
6c_pat.qmd
```

6\_github\_setu\_files  
6\_github\_setup.pdf  
6\_github\_setup.qmd  
7\_git\_basic\_files  
7\_git\_basic.html  
7\_git\_basic.qmd  
8a1\_ssh\_pat.html  
8a1\_ssh\_pat.pdf  
8a1\_ssh\_pat.qmd  
8a2\_init\_repo.qmd  
8a\_ssh\_pat\_files  
8b\_push.qmd  
8c\_pull\_fork.qmd  
8d\_move\_remove.qmd  
8\_git\_github.qmd  
9\_practice.qmd  
Authentication\_github\_PAT.qmd  
authentication-pat\_files  
authentication-pat.html  
BasicBash.qmd  
basic-usage.png  
Exercise-Bash\_files  
Exercise-Bash.html  
Exercise-Bash.qmd  
file1.txt  
Git\_1.jpg  
Git\_2.jpg  
Git\_3.jpg  
gitbasic\_commit\_push\_pull\_files  
gitbasic\_commit\_push\_pull.html  
gitbasic\_commit\_push\_pull.qmd  
git\_github\_basicGit\_files  
git\_github\_basicGit.html  
git\_github\_basicGit.qmd  
git\_hist.txt  
git\_setup.qmd  
git.txt  
git.txt.1  
git.txt.2  
git.txt.3  
git.txt.4  
git.txt.5  
git.txt.6

```
git.txt.7
git.txt.8
init_repo_files
  is used to append to a file.
MYGIT.txt
NotePractice.R
nul
pat_clone.qmd
practice_open_data.R
raw.githubusercontent.com
ssh_pat_2fa.qmd
```

- cp: Copy a file.

```
cp Exercise-Bash.qmd copy_exercise_bash.qmd
ls
```

```
1_intro.qmd
2_update_r-rstudio_files
2_update_r_rstudio.pdf
2_update_r_rstudio.qmd
3_basic_bash.aux
3_basic_bash_files
3_basic_bash.log
3_basic_bash.pdf
3_basic_bash.qmd
3_basic_bash.rmarkdown
3_basic_bash.tex
4_vcs_git.pdf
4_vcs_git.qmd
5_git_setup.pdf
5_git_setup.qmd
6a_authentication_github_ssh.pdf
6a_authentication_github_ssh.qmd
6b_2fa.pdf
6b_2fa.qmd
6c_pat.pdf
6c_pat.qmd
6_github_setu_files
6_github_setup.pdf
6_github_setup.qmd
7_git_basic_files
```

7\_git\_basic.html  
7\_git\_basic.qmd  
8a1\_ssh\_pat.html  
8a1\_ssh\_pat.pdf  
8a1\_ssh\_pat.qmd  
8a2\_init\_repo.qmd  
8a\_ssh\_pat\_files  
8b\_push.qmd  
8c\_pull\_fork.qmd  
8d\_move\_remove.qmd  
8\_git\_github.qmd  
9\_practice.qmd  
Authentication\_github\_PAT.qmd  
authentication-pat\_files  
authentication-pat.html  
BasicBash.qmd  
basic-usage.png  
copy\_exercise\_bash.qmd  
Exercise-Bash\_files  
Exercise-Bash.html  
Exercise-Bash.qmd  
file1.txt  
Git\_1.jpg  
Git\_2.jpg  
Git\_3.jpg  
gitbasic\_commit\_push\_pull\_files  
gitbasic\_commit\_push\_pull.html  
gitbasic\_commit\_push\_pull.qmd  
git\_github\_basicGit\_files  
git\_github\_basicGit.html  
git\_github\_basicGit.qmd  
git\_hist.txt  
git\_setup.qmd  
git.txt  
git.txt.1  
git.txt.2  
git.txt.3  
git.txt.4  
git.txt.5  
git.txt.6  
git.txt.7  
git.txt.8  
init\_repo\_files

is used to append to a file.  
MYGIT.txt  
NotePractice.R  
nul  
pat\_clone.qmd  
practice\_open\_data.R  
raw.githubusercontent.com  
ssh\_pat\_2fa.qmd

- mv: Move/rename a file.

```
mv copy_exercise_bash.qmd rename_exercise_bash.qmd  
ls
```

1\_intro.qmd  
2\_update\_r-rstudio\_files  
2\_update\_r\_rstudio.pdf  
2\_update\_r\_rstudio.qmd  
3\_basic\_bash.aux  
3\_basic\_bash\_files  
3\_basic\_bash.log  
3\_basic\_bash.pdf  
3\_basic\_bash.qmd  
3\_basic\_bash.rmarkdown  
3\_basic\_bash.tex  
4\_vcs\_git.pdf  
4\_vcs\_git.qmd  
5\_git\_setup.pdf  
5\_git\_setup.qmd  
6a\_authentication\_github\_ssh.pdf  
6a\_authentication\_github\_ssh.qmd  
6b\_2fa.pdf  
6b\_2fa.qmd  
6c\_pat.pdf  
6c\_pat.qmd  
6\_github\_setu\_files  
6\_github\_setup.pdf  
6\_github\_setup.qmd  
7\_git\_basic\_files  
7\_git\_basic.html  
7\_git\_basic.qmd  
8a1\_ssh\_pat.html

8a1\_ssh\_pat.pdf  
8a1\_ssh\_pat.qmd  
8a2\_init\_repo.qmd  
8a\_ssh\_pat\_files  
8b\_push.qmd  
8c\_pull\_fork.qmd  
8d\_move\_remove.qmd  
8\_git\_github.qmd  
9\_practice.qmd  
Authentication\_github\_PAT.qmd  
authentication-pat\_files  
authentication-pat.html  
BasicBash.qmd  
basic-usage.png  
Exercise-Bash\_files  
Exercise-Bash.html  
Exercise-Bash.qmd  
file1.txt  
Git\_1.jpg  
Git\_2.jpg  
Git\_3.jpg  
gitbasic\_commit\_push\_pull\_files  
gitbasic\_commit\_push\_pull.html  
gitbasic\_commit\_push\_pull.qmd  
git\_github\_basicGit\_files  
git\_github\_basicGit.html  
git\_github\_basicGit.qmd  
git\_hist.txt  
git\_setup.qmd  
git.txt  
git.txt.1  
git.txt.2  
git.txt.3  
git.txt.4  
git.txt.5  
git.txt.6  
git.txt.7  
git.txt.8  
init\_repo\_files  
    is used to append to a file.  
MYGIT.txt  
NotePractice.R  
nul

```
pat_clone.qmd
practice_open_data.R
raw.githubusercontent.com
rename_exercise_bash.qmd
ssh_pat_2fa.qmd
```

- rm: Remove a file.

```
rm rename_exercise_bash.qmd copy_exercise_bash.qmd
ls
```

```
rm: cannot remove 'copy_exercise_bash.qmd': No such file or directory
```

```
1_intro.qmd
2_update_r-rstudio_files
2_update_r_rstudio.pdf
2_update_r_rstudio.qmd
3_basic_bash.aux
3_basic_bash_files
3_basic_bash.log
3_basic_bash.pdf
3_basic_bash.qmd
3_basic_bash.rmarkdown
3_basic_bash.tex
4_vcs_git.pdf
4_vcs_git.qmd
5_git_setup.pdf
5_git_setup.qmd
6a_authentication_github_ssh.pdf
6a_authentication_github_ssh.qmd
6b_2fa.pdf
6b_2fa.qmd
6c_pat.pdf
6c_pat.qmd
6_github_setu_files
6_github_setup.pdf
6_github_setup.qmd
7_git_basic_files
7_git_basic.html
7_git_basic.qmd
8a1_ssh_pat.html
8a1_ssh_pat.pdf
8a1_ssh_pat.qmd
```

8a2\_init\_repo.qmd  
8a\_ssh\_pat\_files  
8b\_push.qmd  
8c\_pull\_fork.qmd  
8d\_move\_remove.qmd  
8\_git\_github.qmd  
9\_practice.qmd  
Authentication\_github\_PAT.qmd  
authentication-pat\_files  
authentication-pat.html  
BasicBash.qmd  
basic-usage.png  
Exercise-Bash\_files  
Exercise-Bash.html  
Exercise-Bash.qmd  
file1.txt  
Git\_1.jpg  
Git\_2.jpg  
Git\_3.jpg  
gitbasic\_commit\_push\_pull\_files  
gitbasic\_commit\_push\_pull.html  
gitbasic\_commit\_push\_pull.qmd  
git\_github\_basicGit\_files  
git\_github\_basicGit.html  
git\_github\_basicGit.qmd  
git\_hist.txt  
git\_setup.qmd  
git.txt  
git.txt.1  
git.txt.2  
git.txt.3  
git.txt.4  
git.txt.5  
git.txt.6  
git.txt.7  
git.txt.8  
init\_repo\_files  
    is used to append to a file.  
MYGIT.txt  
NotePractice.R  
nul  
pat\_clone.qmd  
practice\_open\_data.R



raw.githubusercontent.com  
ssh\_pat\_2fa.qmd

- mkdir: Make a directory/folder.

```
mkdir tempdir  
ls
```

```
1_intro.qmd  
2_update_r-rstudio_files  
2_update_r_rstudio.pdf  
2_update_r_rstudio.qmd  
3_basic_bash.aux  
3_basic_bash_files  
3_basic_bash.log  
3_basic_bash.pdf  
3_basic_bash.qmd  
3_basic_bash.rmarkdown  
3_basic_bash.tex  
4_vcs_git.pdf  
4_vcs_git.qmd  
5_git_setup.pdf  
5_git_setup.qmd  
6a_authentication_github_ssh.pdf  
6a_authentication_github_ssh.qmd  
6b_2fa.pdf  
6b_2fa.qmd  
6c_pat.pdf  
6c_pat.qmd  
6_github_setu_files  
6_github_setup.pdf  
6_github_setup.qmd  
7_git_basic_files  
7_git_basic.html  
7_git_basic.qmd  
8a1_ssh_pat.html  
8a1_ssh_pat.pdf  
8a1_ssh_pat.qmd  
8a2_init_repo.qmd  
8a_ssh_pat_files  
8b_push.qmd  
8c_pull_fork.qmd
```

8d\_move\_remove.qmd  
8\_git\_github.qmd  
9\_practice.qmd  
Authentication\_github\_PAT.qmd  
authentication-pat\_files  
authentication-pat.html  
BasicBash.qmd  
basic-usage.png  
Exercise-Bash\_files  
Exercise-Bash.html  
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file1.txt  
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Git\_2.jpg  
Git\_3.jpg  
gitbasic\_commit\_push\_pull\_files  
gitbasic\_commit\_push\_pull.html  
gitbasic\_commit\_push\_pull.qmd  
git\_github\_basicGit\_files  
git\_github\_basicGit.html  
git\_github\_basicGit.qmd  
git\_hist.txt  
git\_setup.qmd  
git.txt  
git.txt.1  
git.txt.2  
git.txt.3  
git.txt.4  
git.txt.5  
git.txt.6  
git.txt.7  
git.txt.8  
init\_repo\_files  
    is used to append to a file.  
MYGIT.txt  
NotePractice.R  
nul  
pat\_clone.qmd  
practice\_open\_data.R  
raw.githubusercontent.com  
ssh\_pat\_2fa.qmd  
tempdir

- `rmdir`: Remove a directory/folder.

```
rmdir tempdir  
ls
```

```
1_intro.qmd  
2_update_r-rstudio_files  
2_update_r_rstudio.pdf  
2_update_r_rstudio.qmd  
3_basic_bash.aux  
3_basic_bash_files  
3_basic_bash.log  
3_basic_bash.pdf  
3_basic_bash.qmd  
3_basic_bash.rmarkdown  
3_basic_bash.tex  
4_vcs_git.pdf  
4_vcs_git.qmd  
5_git_setup.pdf  
5_git_setup.qmd  
6a_authentication_github_ssh.pdf  
6a_authentication_github_ssh.qmd  
6b_2fa.pdf  
6b_2fa.qmd  
6c_pat.pdf  
6c_pat.qmd  
6_github_setu_files  
6_github_setup.pdf  
6_github_setup.qmd  
7_git_basic_files  
7_git_basic.html  
7_git_basic.qmd  
8a1_ssh_pat.html  
8a1_ssh_pat.pdf  
8a1_ssh_pat.qmd  
8a2_init_repo.qmd  
8a_ssh_pat_files  
8b_push.qmd  
8c_pull_fork.qmd  
8d_move_remove.qmd  
8_git_github.qmd  
9_practice.qmd
```

Authentication\_github\_PAT.qmd  
authentication-pat\_files  
authentication-pat.html  
BasicBash.qmd  
basic-usage.png  
Exercise-Bash\_files  
Exercise-Bash.html  
Exercise-Bash.qmd  
file1.txt  
Git\_1.jpg  
Git\_2.jpg  
Git\_3.jpg  
gitbasic\_commit\_push\_pull\_files  
gitbasic\_commit\_push\_pull.html  
gitbasic\_commit\_push\_pull.qmd  
git\_github\_basicGit\_files  
git\_github\_basicGit.html  
git\_github\_basicGit.qmd  
git\_hist.txt  
git\_setup.qmd  
git.txt  
git.txt.1  
git.txt.2  
git.txt.3  
git.txt.4  
git.txt.5  
git.txt.6  
git.txt.7  
git.txt.8  
init\_repo\_files  
    is used to append to a file.  
MYGIT.txt  
NotePractice.R  
nul  
pat\_clone.qmd  
practice\_open\_data.R  
raw.githubusercontent.com  
ssh\_pat\_2fa.qmd

- Play [Terminus](#) for more practice.

## some other useful terminal/bash tools.

- `grep`
- `wget`
- `reverse-i-search`

## GREP

### String search with `grep`

- `grep` is a powerful command-line tool in Unix/Linux environments for searching through text using regular expressions.
  - `-r` recursive
  - `-n` line number
  - `-w` whole word only
  - `-e` pattern
  - `pdftopdf` (need to install separately) for searching text in PDFs.

**Here's a quick guide to help you get started with `grep`. I have a file name called "git\_hist.txt"**

**Search for a specific word in a file:**

```
pwd
```

```
/mnt/c/Users/semyari/Desktop/Personal/AU/DATA613/Spring24/Git
```

```
cat git_hist.txt
```

#### A Short History of Git

As with many great things in life, Git began with a bit of creative destruction and fiery conflict. The Linux kernel is an open source software project of fairly large scope. During the early years (1991-2002), changes to the software were passed around as patches and archived files. In 2002, the relationship between the community that developed the Linux kernel and the community that developed Git began to change.

- Speed
- Simple design
- Strong support for non-linear development (thousands of parallel branches)

- Fully distributed
  - Able to handle large projects like the Linux kernel efficiently (speed and data size)
- Since its birth in 2005, Git has evolved and matured to be easy to use and yet retain these :  
\_file

```
grep "Git" git_hist.txt
```

#### A Short History of Git

As with many great things in life, Git began with a bit of creative destruction and fiery co  
Since its birth in 2005, Git has evolved and matured to be easy to use and yet retain these :

#### If Terminal doesn't return any result

- Double check the command. Make sure file exists in your directory and also the file contains the word that you are searching.

```
grep "tig" git_hist.txt    # There will be no match
```

Also, by default, `grep` is case sensitive. If your search contains lowercase or uppercase letters you want to use `-i` option

```
grep "git" git_hist.txt    # There will be no match
```

```
grep -i "git" git_hist.txt  #not-case sensitive
```

#### A Short History of Git

As with many great things in life, Git began with a bit of creative destruction and fiery co  
Since its birth in 2005, Git has evolved and matured to be easy to use and yet retain these :

- Sometimes, there might be non-printable characters in the file that are not visible. You can try using tools like `cat -v` to display non-printable characters:

```
cat -v git_hist.txt
```

#### A Short History of Git

As with many great things in life, Git began with a bit of creative destruction and fiery co  
The Linux kernel is an open source software project of fairly large scope. During the early y  
In 2005, the relationship between the community that developed the Linux kernel and the comm  
M-bM-^@M-" Speed^M

```

M-bM-^@M-" Simple design^M
M-bM-^@M-" Strong support for non-linear development (thousands of parallel branches)^M
M-bM-^@M-" Fully distributed^M
M-bM-^@M-" Able to handle large projects like the Linux kernel efficiently (speed and data s
Since its birth in 2005, Git has evolved and matured to be easy to use and yet retain these
_file^M

```

## Search recursively in directories:

- This command restricts the search to files with the .txt extension within the documents directory and its subdirectories.

```
grep -r "Git" --include="*.txt"
```

```

git.txt:Git is a fast, scalable, distributed revision control system with an
git.txt:commands. The link:user-manual.html[Git User's Manual] has a more
git.txt:page to learn what commands Git offers. You can learn more about
git.txt:individual Git commands with "git help command". linkgit:gitcli[7]
git.txt:A formatted and hyperlinked copy of the latest Git documentation
git.txt: Prints the Git suite version that the 'git' program came from.
git.txt: available commands are printed. If a Git command is named this
git.txt: Path to wherever your core Git programs are installed.
git.txt: Print the path, without trailing slash, where Git's HTML
git.txt: this version of Git and exit.
git.txt: version of Git are installed and exit.
git.txt: Do not pipe Git output into a pager.
git.txt:top-level of the working tree are discovered), and tells Git
git.txt:should tell Git where the top-level of the working tree is,
git.txt: Set the Git namespace. See linkgit:gitnamespaces[7] for more
git.txt: Do not use replacement refs to replace Git objects. See
git.txt:We divide Git into high level ("porcelain") commands and low level
git.txt:Although Git includes its
git.txt:The following documentation pages are guides about Git concepts.
git.txt:Git uses a simple text format to store customizations that are per
git.txt:Any Git command accepting any <object> can also use the following
git.txt:Various Git commands pay attention to environment variables and change
git.txt:The Git Repository
git.txt:These environment variables apply to 'all' core Git commands. Nb: it
git.txt:Git so take care if using a foreign front-end.
git.txt: Due to the immutable nature of Git objects, old objects can be
git.txt: of Git object directories which can be used to search for Git

```

```

git.txt:    Set the Git namespace; see linkgit:gitnamespaces[7] for details.
git.txt:    set, it is a list of directories that Git should not chdir up
git.txt:    command line or in the environment. Normally, Git has to read
git.txt:    can add an empty entry to the list to tell Git that the
git.txt:    directory, Git tries to find such a directory in the parent
git.txt:    can be set to true to tell Git not to stop at filesystem
git.txt:Git Commits
git.txt:Git Diffs
git.txt:    value passed on the Git diff command line.
git.txt:    program named by it is called to generate diffs, and Git
git.txt:    to an empty string or to the value "cat", Git will not launch
git.txt:    It is used by several Git commands when, on interactive mode,
git.txt:    This environment variable overrides the configured Git editor
git.txt:    If this environment variable is set, it overrides Git's autodetection
git.txt:    tells Git not to verify the SSL certificate when fetching or
git.txt:    If this environment variable is set, then Git commands which need to
git.txt:    not set, Git will choose buffered or record-oriented flushing
git.txt:and lower than 10 (strictly) then Git will interpret this
git.txt:(starting with a '/' character), Git will interpret this
git.txt:    time of each Git command.
git.txt:    working directory after Git has completed its setup phase.
git.txt:and lower than 10 (strictly) then Git will interpret this
git.txt:(starting with a '/' character), Git will interpret this
git.txt:`af_unix:[<socket_type>:]<absolute-pathname>`, Git will try
git.txt:    By default, when tracing is activated, Git redacts the values of
git.txt:    Setting this Boolean environment variable to true will cause Git to treat all
git.txt:    literal paths to Git (e.g., paths previously given to you by
git.txt:    Setting this Boolean environment variable to true will cause Git to treat all
git.txt:    Setting this Boolean environment variable to true will cause Git to treat all
git.txt:    Setting this Boolean environment variable to true will cause Git to treat all
git.txt:    over lists of refs. Normally Git will try to include any such
git.txt:    When loading a commit object from the commit-graph, Git performs an
git.txt:    If this Boolean environment variable is set to false, Git will complete any requ
git.txt:    inherit them, possibly blocking regular Git operat

```

- There is no restriction

```
grep -r "Semiyari"
```

```

1_intro.qmd:subtitle: "Hamid Semiyari"
2_update_r_rstudio.qmd:subtitle: "Hamid Semiyari"
3_basic_bash.qmd:subtitle: "Hamid Semiyari"

```











```

3_basic_bash.log:) (c:/Users/semiyari/AppData/Roaming/TinyTeX/texmf-dist/tex/latex/graphics-
3_basic_bash.log:) (c:/Users/semiyari/AppData/Roaming/TinyTeX/texmf-dist/tex/latex/caption/c
3_basic_bash.log:(c:/Users/semiyari/AppData/Roaming/TinyTeX/texmf-dist/tex/latex/caption/cap
3_basic_bash.log:(c:/Users/semiyari/AppData/Roaming/TinyTeX/texmf-dist/tex/latex/caption/cap
3_basic_bash.log:(c:/Users/semiyari/AppData/Roaming/TinyTeX/texmf-dist/tex/latex/caption/ltr
3_basic_bash.log:) (c:/Users/semiyari/AppData/Roaming/TinyTeX/texmf-dist/tex/latex/float/floa
3_basic_bash.log:(c:/Users/semiyari/AppData/Roaming/TinyTeX/texmf-dist/tex/latex/caption/sub
3_basic_bash.log:) (c:/Users/semiyari/AppData/Roaming/TinyTeX/texmf-dist/tex/latex/tcolorbox
3_basic_bash.log:(c:/Users/semiyari/AppData/Roaming/TinyTeX/texmf-dist/tex/latex/pgf/basiclay
3_basic_bash.log:) (c:/Users/semiyari/AppData/Roaming/TinyTeX/texmf-dist/tex/generic/pgf/uti
3_basic_bash.log:) (c:/Users/semiyari/AppData/Roaming/TinyTeX/texmf-dist/tex/generic/pgf/uti
3_basic_bash.log:(c:/Users/semiyari/AppData/Roaming/TinyTeX/texmf-dist/tex/latex/pgf/basiclay
3_basic_bash.log:(c:/Users/semiyari/AppData/Roaming/TinyTeX/texmf-dist/tex/generic/pgf/uti
3_basic_bash.log:(c:/Users/semiyari/AppData/Roaming/TinyTeX/texmf-dist/tex/generic/pgf/uti
3_basic_bash.log:(c:/Users/semiyari/AppData/Roaming/TinyTeX/texmf-dist/tex/generic/pgf/system
3_basic_bash.log:(c:/Users/semiyari/AppData/Roaming/TinyTeX/texmf-dist/tex/generic/pgf/system
3_basic_bash.log:(c:/Users/semiyari/AppData/Roaming/TinyTeX/texmf-dist/tex/generic/pgf/system

```

### Show line numbers with matching lines:

```
grep -n "Git" git_hist.txt
```

```

1:A Short History of Git
2:As with many great things in life, Git began with a bit of creative destruction and fiery c
10:Since its birth in 2005, Git has evolved and matured to be easy to use and yet retain the

```

### Search for lines matching multiple patterns (logical OR):

```
grep -e "Speed" -e "Fully distributed" git_hist.txt
```

- Speed
- Fully distributed

```
grep -e "speed" -e "Fully distributed" -e "since" git_hist.txt # both "s" are lowercase
```

- Fully distributed
- Able to handle large projects like the Linux kernel efficiently (speed and data size)
- Does not matter where you put -i for the case sensitivity

```
grep -ie "speed" -e "Fully distributed" -ie "since" git_hist.txt # both "s" are lowercase
```

- Speed
- Fully distributed
- Able to handle large projects like the Linux kernel efficiently (speed and data size)

Since its birth in 2005, Git has evolved and matured to be easy to use and yet retain these :

```
grep -e "speed" -e "Fully distributed" -ie "since" git_hist.txt # both "s" are lowercase
```

- Speed
- Fully distributed
- Able to handle large projects like the Linux kernel efficiently (speed and data size)

Since its birth in 2005, Git has evolved and matured to be easy to use and yet retain these :

### Search for lines matching all patterns (logical AND):

```
grep "develope" git_hist.txt | grep "linus"
```

```
grep "develope" git_hist.txt | grep -i "linus"
```

In 2005, the relationship between the community that developed the Linux kernel and the comm

## WGET

- Download data with `wget`
- It is a free command-line tool that is used to download files from internet.
  - it provides “Recursive Downloads”, meaning, `wget` loads requested document, then document linked from that document, and then the next, etc.
  - It follows links and directory structure.
  - It lets you “Overwrite” the links with correct domain, helping you create mirrors of website. (Replicas of website with different URL but host, or almost, identical content.)

## Download wget

- Check if the `wget` is installed. Type

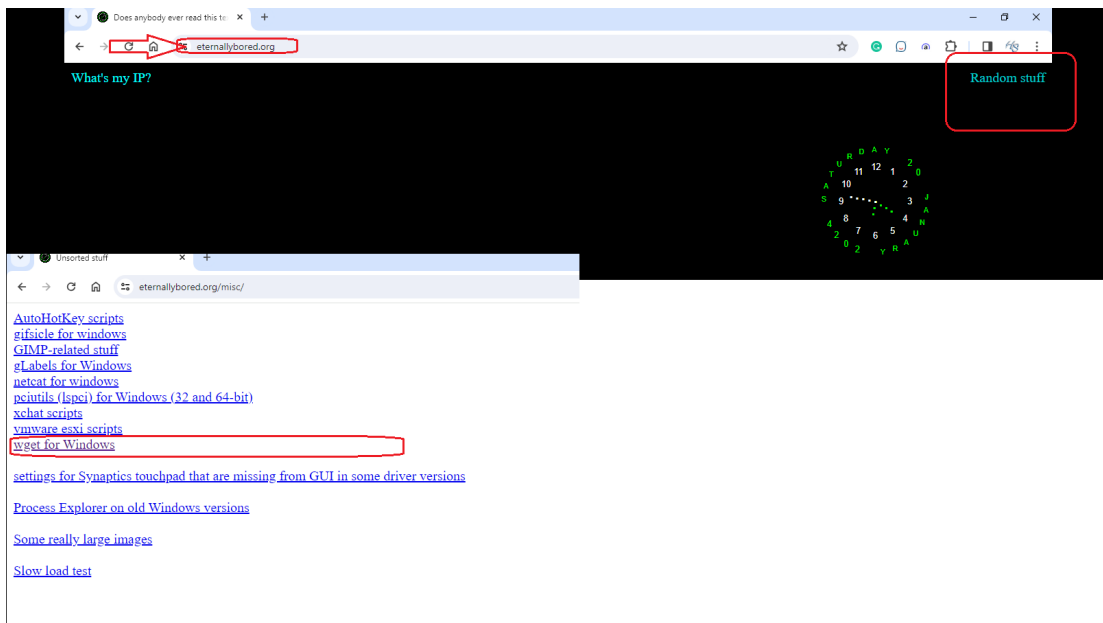
```
wget --version
```

If it is installed, it will return the version. Otherwise you need to install it.

- Mac
  - Install with “Homebrew”: On terminal type

```
brew install wget
```
  - Install with “Macports”: On terminal type

```
sudo port install wget
```
- Windows:
  - Go to <https://eternallybored.org/>
  - Click “Random stuff” on top right, then select “wget for Windows”



+ Use the EXE (executable file) to download the file and save it. Simply copy the file to folder `C:\Windows\System32`

- Question: What is the difference between “Arm64”, “x86”, and “x64”?

- Arm64 is used in SmartPhone, Apple Computers and some Servers.
- X86 released in 1978 and its creator was “Intel”. 32-Bit Architecture and a 32 bit system can handle a maximum of  $2^{32}$  of RAM, which comes out to be 4GB of RAM.
- X64 released in 2000 and its creator was “AMED”. 64-Bit Architecture and 64 bit system can handle a maximum of  $2^{64}$  of RAM, which comes out to be 16 Exabytes (EB) of RAM which is two levels up from Terabyte (TB).

Therefore x64 allows the CPU to store more data and access it faster.

- Check if `wget` is installed

```
wget -V    #Uppercase V
```

or

```
wget --version
```

- The command `wget -h` or `wget --help` gives you all possible flags you need with `wget`

Non-interactive downloading of data.

- `-nc` Don't download new copies if already there.
- `-nd` Put all files in current working directory.
- `-P` Tell where to download the files. Default is current working directory (`.`)
- `-r` Recursive downloading. Download all files in the directory up to a certain level.
- `-l` Determine the level for recursive downloading.
- Let us download “git.txt” from “<https://github.com/git/git/blob/master/Documentation/git.txt>”. But, that GitHub serves raw content through a different URL. On GITHUB click on the Raw bottom on the top right corner to get “<https://github.com/git/git/blob/master/Documentation/git.txt>”

```
wget https://raw.githubusercontent.com/git/git/master/Documentation/git.txt
```

```
--2024-02-13 18:16:51-- https://raw.githubusercontent.com/git/git/master/Documentation/git.txt
Resolving raw.githubusercontent.com (raw.githubusercontent.com)... 185.199.110.133, 185.199.110.134, 185.199.110.135, 185.199.110.136
Connecting to raw.githubusercontent.com (raw.githubusercontent.com)|185.199.110.133|:443...
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 41884 (41K) [text/plain]
Saving to: 'git.txt.9'
```

```
OK ..... 100% 2.80M=0.01s
```



2024-02-13 18:16:51 (2.80 MB/s) - 'git.txt.9' saved [41884/41884]

- You can use the `cat` command to display the contents of the downloaded “git.txt” file.

```
cat git.txt
```

- The above command will download the “git.txt” file from the specified URL. It will be saved in your working directory
- If you want to save it with a different name, you can use the `-O` option:

```
wget -O MYGIT.txt https://raw.githubusercontent.com/git/git/master/Documentation/git.txt
```

```
--2024-02-13 18:16:51-- https://raw.githubusercontent.com/git/git/master/Documentation/git.txt
Resolving raw.githubusercontent.com (raw.githubusercontent.com)... 185.199.109.133, 185.199.109.133
Connecting to raw.githubusercontent.com (raw.githubusercontent.com)|185.199.109.133|:443...
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 41884 (41K) [text/plain]
Saving to: 'MYGIT.txt'
```

```
OK ..... 100% 2.58M=0.02s
```

2024-02-13 18:16:52 (2.58 MB/s) - 'MYGIT.txt' saved [41884/41884]

```
cat MYGIT.txt
```

- `-P`: Save files to the specified directory.

```
wget -P "$(dirname "$(pwd)")/f1" https://raw.githubusercontent.com/git/git/master/Documentation
```

This command uses `$(dirname "$(pwd)")` to get the parent directory of the current working directory and appends “/wg\_files” to it as the target directory. This way, it avoids issues with relative paths. Note: if there is not such a folder “wg\_files” then it will create and save the file “git.txt” in it.

Now, let’s say you want to download all files from a website recursively. For this example, I’ll use the GNU Wget test site:

```
# Recursive download
wget -r <Enter URL>
```

- In this command:
- `-r` is for recursive download.
- `--no-parent` ensures that `Wget` doesn't ascend to the parent directory when downloading.
- This command will download the entire content of the specified URL, including all files and subdirectories, into the current working directory. The structure of the website will be replicated locally.
- Please note that downloading an entire website may take a significant amount of time and bandwidth, and you should ensure that you have permission to do so. It's also good practice to check the website's `robots.txt` file to make sure you're not violating any access policies.
- The `robots.txt` file must be located at the root of the site host to which it applies. For instance, to control crawling on all URLs below `https://www.example.com/`, the `robots.txt` file must be located at `https://www.example.com/robots.txt`.
- E.g. to download the HTML file that contains the Wikipedia list of [theological demons](#), we can go

```
wget -nc -nd https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_theological_demons
```

```
--2024-02-13 18:16:52-- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_theological_demons
Resolving en.wikipedia.org (en.wikipedia.org)... 208.80.154.224, 2620:0:861:ed1a::1
Connecting to en.wikipedia.org (en.wikipedia.org)|208.80.154.224|:443... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 92641 (90K) [text/html]
Saving to: 'List_of_theological_demons'
```

```
OK ..... 55% 1.65M 0s
50K ..... 100% 3.61M=0.04s
```

```
2024-02-13 18:16:52 (2.18 MB/s) - 'List_of_theological_demons' saved [92641/92641]
```

```
ls
```

```
1_intro.qmd
2_update_r-rstudio_files
2_update_r-rstudio.pdf
2_update_r-rstudio.qmd
```

3\_basic\_bash.aux  
3\_basic\_bash\_files  
3\_basic\_bash.log  
3\_basic\_bash.pdf  
3\_basic\_bash.qmd  
3\_basic\_bash.rmarkdown  
3\_basic\_bash.tex  
4\_vcs\_git.pdf  
4\_vcs\_git.qmd  
5\_git\_setup.pdf  
5\_git\_setup.qmd  
6a\_authentication\_github\_ssh.pdf  
6a\_authentication\_github\_ssh.qmd  
6b\_2fa.pdf  
6b\_2fa.qmd  
6c\_pat.pdf  
6c\_pat.qmd  
6\_github\_setu\_files  
6\_github\_setup.pdf  
6\_github\_setup.qmd  
7\_git\_basic\_files  
7\_git\_basic.html  
7\_git\_basic.qmd  
8a1\_ssh\_pat.html  
8a1\_ssh\_pat.pdf  
8a1\_ssh\_pat.qmd  
8a2\_init\_repo.qmd  
8a\_ssh\_pat\_files  
8b\_push.qmd  
8c\_pull\_fork.qmd  
8d\_move\_remove.qmd  
8\_git\_github.qmd  
9\_practice.qmd  
Authentication\_github\_PAT.qmd  
authentication-pat\_files  
authentication-pat.html  
BasicBash.qmd  
basic-usage.png  
Exercise-Bash\_files  
Exercise-Bash.html  
Exercise-Bash.qmd  
file1.txt  
Git\_1.jpg

```
Git_2.jpg
Git_3.jpg
gitbasic_commit_push_pull_files
gitbasic_commit_push_pull.html
gitbasic_commit_push_pull.qmd
git_github_basicGit_files
git_github_basicGit.html
git_github_basicGit.qmd
git_hist.txt
git_setup.qmd
git.txt
git.txt.1
git.txt.2
git.txt.3
git.txt.4
git.txt.5
git.txt.6
git.txt.7
git.txt.8
git.txt.9
init_repo_files
  is used to append to a file.
List_of_theological_demons
MYGIT.txt
NotePractice.R
nul
pat_clone.qmd
practice_open_data.R
raw.githubusercontent.com
ssh_pat_2fa.qmd
```

I'll remove that file now

```
rm List_of_theological_demons
```

## RREVERSE-I-SEARCH

### Search your command history with `reverse-i-search`

- Search your command history

1. `ctrl+r` to get search prompt
2. Type a search term
3. `ctrl+r` to navigate through matches

### Here's an example:

#### On your Bash

Let's say you want to find a "git" command you used recently. You would:

Press `Ctrl + R` Type "git" (or any part of the command) Press `Ctrl + R` repeatedly to cycle through matches Once you find the correct command, press Enter to execute it.

#### A few shortcut:

1. Type `explorer` in Bash/Terminal to open "File Explorer". Or on keyboard hold window button and click E
2. Type a few letters on Terminal/Bash and then click on `tab` button to get the possible match. (Once for terminal-Twice for Bash)
3. To interrupt the current command press `CTRL+C` .
4. Type `clear` to clear the Terminal/Bash page
5. Type `exit` and press ENTER
6. Use `alt+shift+R` to open terminal-pane

- **What is difference between `>>` and `>` in Bash/Terminal?**

This symbol `>` overwrites the file if it exists or creates it if it doesn't exist.

```
echo "The `>` overwrites the file if it exists or creates it if it doesn't exist." > file1
```

```
/bin/bash: command substitution: line 1: syntax error near unexpected token `newline'
/bin/bash: command substitution: line 1: `>'
```

```
cat file1.txt
```

The `>>` overwrites the file if it exists or creates it if it doesn't exist.

```
echo "This will overwrite the file and what we had before has been replaced with this line"
```

```
cat file1.txt
```

This will overwrite the file and what we had before has been replaced with this line

This >> is used to append to a file.

```
echo "This symbol \">>\" is used to append to a file." >> file1.txt
```

if you run `cat file1.txt` you will see both lines are in file1.txt

```
cat file1.txt
```

This will overwrite the file and what we had before has been replaced with this line  
This symbol ">>" is used to append to a file.