**Data Scientist’s Toolbox – Coursera- Feb 20- Mar 16, 2017**

**Command Line Interface** follows this recipe- *command flags arguments*

*Command*: is the CLI command which does a specific task

*Flags*: are options we give to the command to trigger certain behaviors, preceded by a –

*Arguments*: can be what the command is going to modify or other options for the command

Depending on the command, there can be zero flags or arguments

cd: stands for change directory. It takes as argument the directory you want to visit

cd with no argument takes you to your home directory

cd.. allows you to change directory to one level above your current directory

mkdir: stands for make directory. Takes as argument the name of the directory you are creating

touch : creates an empty file

cp: stand for copy. Takes as its argument a file, and as its second argument the path to where you want the file to be copied

PB$ cp test\_file Documents # takes the file test\_file and copies into the directory Documents#

cp can also be used for copying the contents of directories, but you must use the –r flag

cp –r Documents More\_Docs # copies the contents of the directory Documents into the directory More\_Docs

rm: stands for remove. Takes the name of a file you wish to remove as its argument.

rm used with –r will remove entire directories. Be very careful with this usage. Cannot be undone.

mv : stand for move. You can move files between directories.

PB$ mv new\_file Documents. # moves the file new\_file to the Documents directory

mv can also be used to rename files.

PB$ mv new\_file renamed\_file # changes name of new\_file to renamed\_file#

echo: will print whatever arguments you provide. It is useful to print out the contents of particular stored variables

date: will print today’s date

clear: will clear the screen

ls: lists the files in the current working directory

**Git and GitHub**

my git username:PB

my git email:pbala001@ucr.edu

Git= local on my computer

Github= Remote (on the web)

Don’t need GitHub to work with Git

GitHub allows you to

1. Share my repositories with others

2. Access others’ repositories

3. Store remote copies of my repos on GitHub’s server in case my local copy sustains any damage.

To fork is to copy someone else’s repo on GitHub into your own repo. Then you can “clone” this repo to create a local copy of the repo on your computer.