Intro to Git and Github

Hyper Island - FED27

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Terminal

- Used to navigate and control your computer via text

- Mac: Terminal

- Windows: Command Prompt, Powershell (or third party programs)

- Always has a context of the folder it's running in

Terminal
Paths

How to know where you are, and where to go

Paths are defined in a similar way as a web page, an address separated by slashes

`/Users/perenstrom/desktop` , or `C:\Users\perenstrom`

Terminal
Paths

- Starts at your hard drive
- Begins with `/` 🍎 or `C:\` ⊞
- `/Users/perenstrom/desktop` will always mean the `desktop` folder inside your user folder, no matter where you are

- Starts at your current position
- If you're in your user folder, `desktop/images` means the folder named `images` inside the folder named `desktop` inside your user folder
- If you're in a folder called `myfolder`, `desktop/images` means the folder named `images` inside the folder named `desktop` inside the folder `myfolder`

Terminal
Paths

- `.` (period) means the current folder, so `./desktop/images` is the same as `desktop/images`

  - sometimes needed to explicitly specify

- `..` means the parent folder, so if you're in your user folder `..` means the `Users` folder

  - If you're in your desktop folder `../downloads` means the `downloads` folder inside your user folder (one step up, and then into Downloads)

Terminal

Navigating, creating folders, and listing content

- To move around in your terminal, you use the `cd` command

  - If you're in your user folder, `cd desktop` means to enter the desktop folder

  - Likewise, using absolute paths, `cd /Users/perenstrom/desktop`

> If you wonder where you are, just type `pwd` and the terminal will print the current folder

- To list the contents of the folder you're in, use `ls` 🍎 or `dir` ⊞

  - Some commands have options, or flags, a dash and a letter, to change the behavior

  - For example, the `ls` command has a flag `-l` to give a more detailed list of the folder contents

  - To use this, type the command `ls -l` instead

Terminal
Navigating, creating folders, and listing content

- To create a folder inside the current folder, use the command `mkdir`

  - This command (and many others) take an input, written after the command. In this case the name of the folder to create

  - To create a folder called `my-folder` , type `mkdir my-folder`

Terminal
Good to know

- Use `tab` to autocomplete commands and folders

  - If you start to type `cd /Users/per` and press `tab` the terminal will autocomplete to `cd /Users/perenstrom/`

- Use `up arrow` to step back through your history of commands, which can be handy if you don't want to type a command again and recently used it