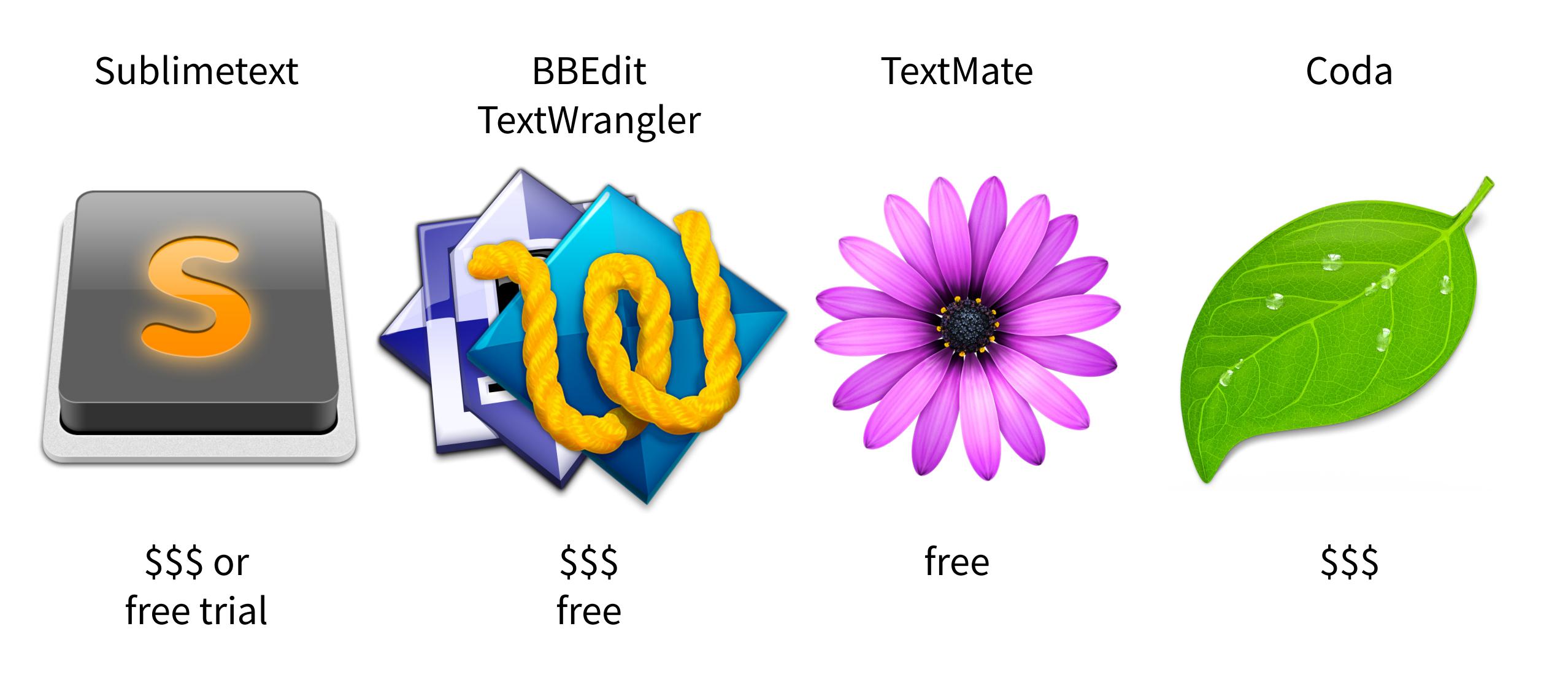
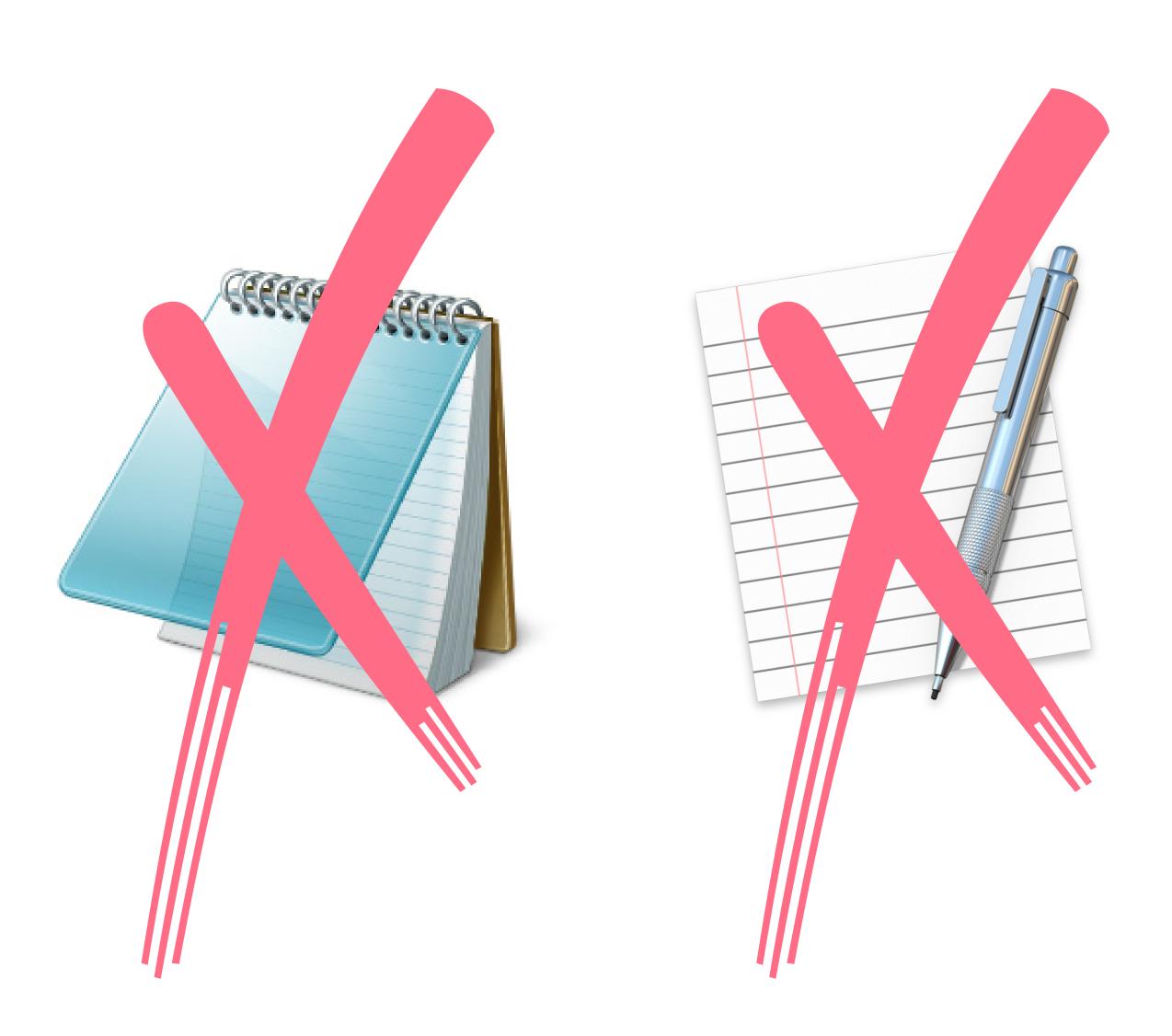


Code editors (Mac)

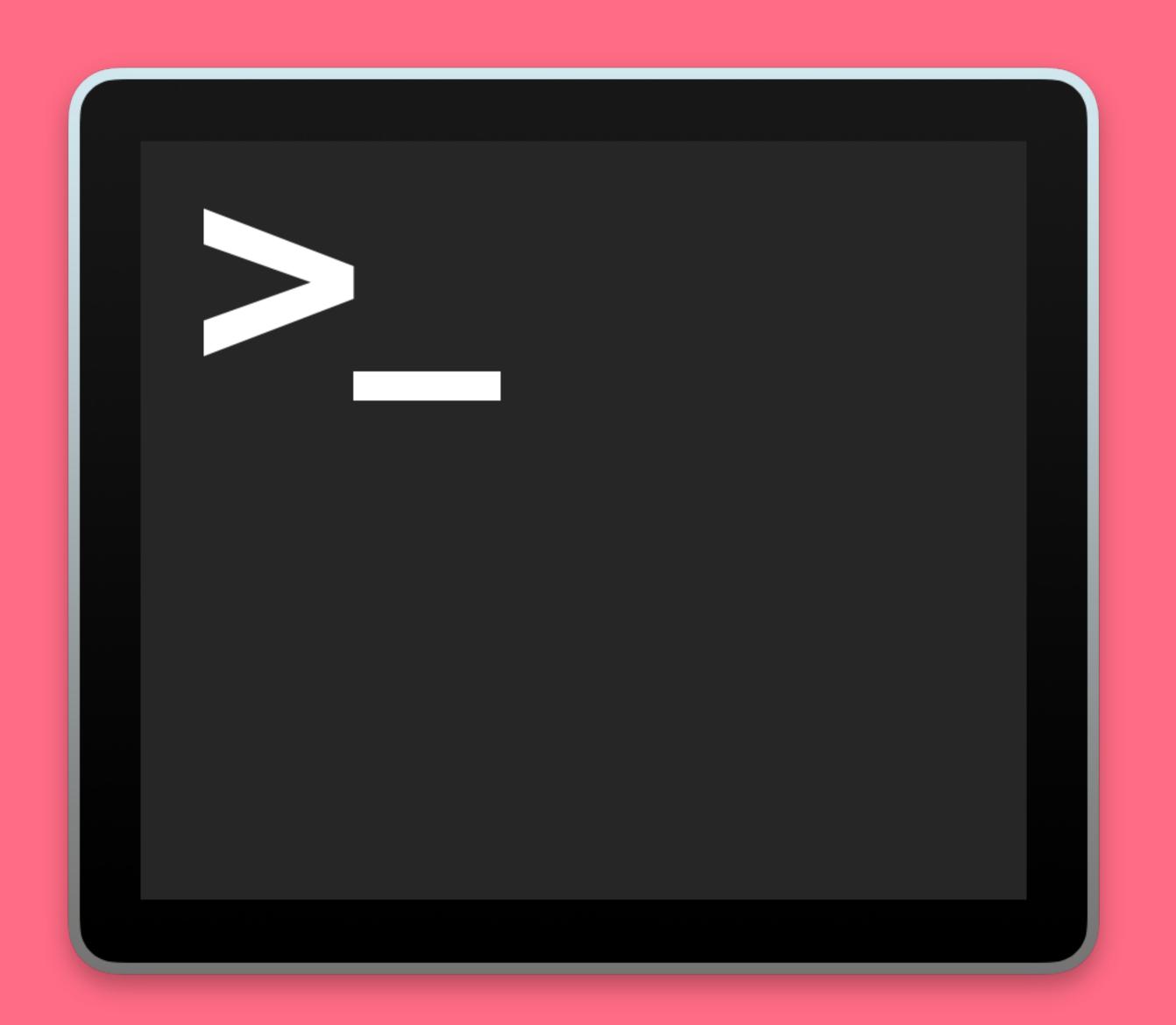


Don't use those!



Please: Don't use TextEdit, Notepad, MS Word or similar!

You will run into all sorts of problems when not using a dedicated code editor.



The command line

The most basic way to access and control any computer.

Knowing a little about the command line will help in many situations.

Let's open the Terminal!

The Terminal is found at ~/Applications/Utilities (cmd-shift-U)

Text marked like this is a command you can enter.

```
say I am a computer
/Users/frank
```

Basic commands for working with files:

print working directory, show the current folder change directory up one folder change directory into foldername change directory to "home" folder

pwd

cd ..

cd foldername

cd ~ or cd

list folder contents

list folder contents showing invisible files, and file info

ls

ls -al

open Finder window in current directory open file with the associated application

open.

open filename

output to a file (overwrites existing or creates new file) add output to end of existing file

ls -l >file.txt
ls -l >>file.txt

Other basic commands:

print a useful *banner* filter command to only show lines containing "D" ("pipe")

banner "Hello" ls -l grep "D"

auto-complete file- and folder names move through command history

Tab key Arrow keys ↑↓

insert path to a file or folder insert path to a file or folder

drag&drop from Finder copy&paste

jump to beginning of command jump to end of command clear screen clear current command

ctrl-A
ctrl-E
ctrl-L cmd-K
ctrl-U

Change your Terminal settings.

The Terminal settings can be streamlined to be less confusing. Open the Terminal and navigate to your home directory.

Open the settings file with TextWrangler (it will be created if it does not yet exist): edit .bash_profile

The file might be empty or already have data in it. Add the following line at the bottom to modify the Terminal's standard prompt:

End the line with a return. Save the file, close it and open a new Terminal window. Changes should be visible immediately.

Install the FDK

Macintosh

- Download installer file
- Unzip installer
- Move the FDK folder to a desired location on your hard drive, e.g.
 - ~/development/FDK
- Open Terminal
- Run ./FinishInstallOSX

For testing successful installation,
 run the command autohint -u
 (will show usage info for autohint)

Windows

- Download installer file
- Unzip installer
- Move the FDK folder to a desired location on your hard drive
- Open the Command Prompt
- Run FinishInstallWindows.cmd
- Restart the system
- For testing successful installation,
 run the command autohint -u
 (will show usage info for autohint)

Get additional FDK tools.

Go to

https://github.com/adobe-type-tools/

Look for the folder python-scripts.

Download the ZIP archive.



Unzip and move all the Python files to your FDK folder, e.g.

~/development/FDK/Tools/osx

Do the same for the folder python-modules at

https://github.com/adobe-type-tools/python-modules

Get TTX/FontTools and Robofab

Download Just van Rossum's **FontTools** from Github (as outlined in the page before):

https://github.com/behdad/fonttools.git

Download Robofab from Github:

https://github.com/robofab-developers/robofab

Move the packages to a new folder, e.g.

~/development/
and unzip them there.

Create .pth file

A .pth file tells Python where to look for modules. With this file, will make Python understand that Robofab and fontTools are installed.

Create a file with the extension **.pth**, following the model below (**you** is your user name, and **development** is the folder created just before).

Save it in Macintosh HD/Library/Python/2.7/site-packages (you will need to enter your password for this.)

```
/Users/you/development/fonttools-2.4/Lib/Users/you/development/robofab-master/Lib/
```

Test the installation

Run Python, and import the two freshly-installed modules.

If nothing happens, everything is installed correctly! Exit Python with ctrl-D.

```
~$ python
Python 2.7.5 (default, Nov 20 2018, 20:41:59)
>>> import robofab
>>> import fontTools
>>>
```

Preparation done!

If everything worked out the way it should, we are ready to start working on some fun exercises!

Resources

Learning more about the command line:

The Command Line Crash Course is good, and free: http://cli.learncodethehardway.org/book/

The *Advanced Bash Scripting Guide* is a historical document. It has everything, and more. Available in man y forms, one of them here: http://www.tldp.org/LDP/abs/html/