# First steps

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At this section we have a list of software that you need to install.

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## 1.1 iTerm

**iTerm2** is a replacement for **Terminal** and the successor to **iTerm**.

It works on Macs with OS 10.5 (Leopard) or newer. iTerm2 brings the terminal into the modern age with features you never knew you always wanted.

You can download it from `http://iterm2.com/`

## 1.2 brew

Homebrew installs the stuff you need that Apple didn't.

See more at `http://brew.sh/`

**Never use sudo to install brew formulas.**

## 1.3 zsh

The **Z shell** (**zsh**) is a Unix shell that can be used as an interactive login shell and as a powerful command interpreter for shell scripting.

Zsh can be thought of as an extended Bourne shell with a large number of improvements, including some features of bash, ksh, and tcsh.

To install **zsh** just type `brew install zsh`

You can also install oh-my-zh to managing your ZSH configuration. It comes bundled with a ton of helpful functions, helpers, plugins, themes, and a few things that make you shout...

You can see more at `http://ohmyz.sh/`

## 1.4 rvm

**Ruby Version Manager**, often abbreviated as **RVM**, is a unix-like software platform designed to manage multiple installations of Ruby on the same device.

To install **rvm** just type `brew install rvm`

After that install the last version of ruby by typing `rvm install 2.3.0`

## 1.5 nvm

Simple bash script to manage multiple active node.js versions.

To install **nvm** just type `brew install nvm`.

After that install the last version of node by typing `nvm install 5.4.1`

## 1.6 bower

Bower can manage components that contain HTML, CSS, JavaScript, fonts or even image files.

Bower doesn't concatenate or minify code or do anything else - it just installs the right versions of the packages you need and their dependencies.

To install **bower** just type `npm install -g bower`.

**Never use sudo to install npm packages.**

## 1.7 git

**Git** is a free and open source distributed version control system designed to handle everything from small to very large projects with speed and efficiency.

To install **git** just type `brew install git`

## 1.8 scss_lint

To install **scss_lint** just type `gem install scss_lint`

## 1.9 eslint

To install **eslint** just type `npm i -g eslint`

## 1.10 code editor

Install yout favorite code editor and install plugins like linter, lint scss and eslint.

We advise **Atom** or **Sublime text**. See more at section 5

## 1.11 Slack

Slack brings all your communication together in one place. It's real-time messaging, archiving and search for modern teams.

## 1.12 Xcode

Xcode is an integrated development environment (IDE) containing a suite of software development tools developed by Apple for developing software for OS X and iOS.

First released in 2003, the latest stable release is version 7.2.1 and is available via the Mac App Store free of charge for OS X Yosemite and OS X El Capitan users. Registered developers can download preview releases and previous versions of the suite through the Apple Developer website. However, Apple recently made a beta version of version 7.x of the software available to those of the public with Apple Developer accounts.

We need xcode to have ios simulator.

## 1.13 Genymotion

Genymotion is the best Android Emulator for app testing and presentation. As a reference tool for Android developers, we count more than 4.5M active users.

## 1.14 Dropbox

First thing to do after login at dropbox, go to `Preferences -> Account -> Change Settings` and select only the folder that you need.

**Never but never delete the files from dropbox folder on finder.**

# 2 Git

`Git` is a widely used source code management system for software development.
It is a distributed revision control system with an emphasis on speed, data integrity, and support for distributed, non-linear workflows.
Git was initially designed and developed in 2005 by Linux kernel developers (including Linus Torvalds) for Linux kernel development.

Next we have the most used options at git, you can learn more by type `man git`.

1. status

2. stash

3. fetch

4. pull

5. push

6. commit

7. checkout

## 2.1 status

Displays paths that have differences between the index file and the current HEAD commit, paths that have differences between the working tree and the index file, and paths in the working tree that are not tracked by Git

## 2.2 stash

Use **git stash** when you want to record the current state of the working directory and the index, but want to go back to a clean working directory.

The command saves your local modifications away and reverts the working directory to match the **HEAD** commit.

## 2.3 fetch

Fetch branches and/or tags (collectively, "refs") from one or more other repositories, along with the objects necessary to complete their histories.

Remote-tracking branches are updated (see the description of ¡refspec¿ below for ways to control this behavior).

## 2.4 pull

Updates remote refs using local refs, while sending objects necessary to complete the given refs.

## 2.5 push

Incorporates changes from a remote repository into the current branch. In its default mode, **git pull** is shorthand for **git fetch** followed by git merge FETCH_HEAD.

## 2.6 commit

Stores the current contents of the index in a new commit along with a log message from the user describing the changes

## 2.7 checkout

Updates files in the working tree to match the version in the index or the specified tree. If no paths are given, git checkout will also update HEAD to set the specified branch as the current branch.

# 3 Command line

A list of most used commands:

1. cd

2. ls

3. mkdir

4. open

## 3.1  cd

**cd** – change directory
   For more information type `man cd`

## 3.2  ls

**ls** – list directory contents
   For more information type `man ls`

## 3.3  mkdir

**mkdir** – make directories
   For more information type `man mkdir`

## 3.4  open

**open** – open file in its default application
   For more information type `man open`

# 4  Shortcuts

Goto anything

cmd + p

   or

cmd + t

   Command palette

cmd + shift + p

   Goto symbol

cmd + r

   Goto line

ctrl + g

   Expand selection to word

cmd + d

   Quick find all

cmd + ctrl + g

   Expand selection to line

cmd + l

   Lower case

cmd + k + l

    Upper case

cmd + k + u

    Delete line

ctrl + shift + k

    Delete to end

ctrl + k

    Select to direction of arrow

cmd + shift + arrow

    Move line

cmd + ctrl + arrow

## 5   Editor

At this section we have a list of plugins that you can install.

1. Package Control

2. Emmet

3. Sublime Linter

4. SublimeEnhancements

5. Atom-beautify

### 5.1   Package Control

Package Control is the Sublime Text package manager.

It includes a list of over 2,000 packages available for install, and users can add any GitHub or BitBucket repository themselves.

Once installed, packages are kept up-to-date automatically.

### 5.2   Emmet

Emmet (formerly Zen Coding) is a web-developer's toolkit that can greatly improve your HTML & CSS workflow. With Emmet, you can type CSS-like expressions that can be dynamically parsed, and produce output depending on what you type in the abbreviation.

Emmet is developed and optimised for web-developers whose workflow depends on HTML/XML and CSS, but can be used with programming languages too.

### 5.3   Sublime Linter

This plugin prevents syntax errors The key here is it can be run in background mode, so that as soon as you do something boneheaded, you will know about it.

No save required.

## 5.4 SublimeEnhancements

SidebarEnhancements has a few new things in the Sidebar menu including New File Creation in the current project folder, Moving File and Folder, Duplicating File and Folder, Open in Finder and Browser, Refresh, and a bunch more.

## 5.5 Atom-beautify

Beautify HTML, CSS, JavaScript, PHP, Python, Ruby, Java, C, C++, C♯, Objective-C, CoffeeScript, TypeScript, Coldfusion, and SQL in Atom.

# 6 Browser

You can use any browser compatible with Mac os X.

We advise Chrome because of Chrome DevTools.

## 6.1 Chrome DevTools

The Chrome DevTools are a set of web authoring and debugging tools built into Google Chrome. Use the DevTools to iterate, debug and profile your site.

Chrome Canary always has the latest DevTools.

1. Select **More Tools - Developer Tools** from the Chrome Menu.

2. Right-click on a page element and select Inspect

3. Use shortcut `cmd + alt + i`

See more at `https://developers.google.com/web/tools/chrome-devtools/`