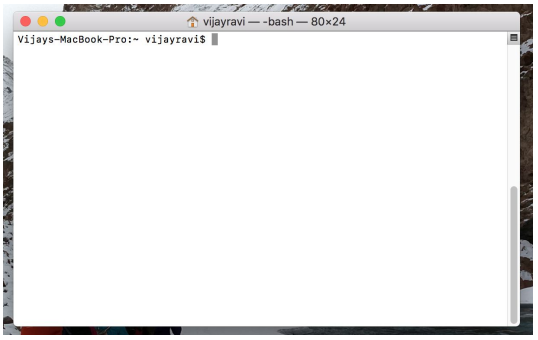
STATS 202A : STATISTICS PROGRAMMING

HOMEWORK 8: UNIX COMMANDS

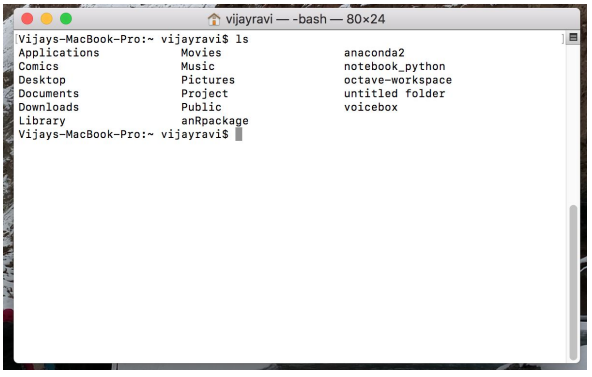
NAME: **VIJAY RAVI** UID: **805033666**

Command Terminal on MAC where UNIX commands are executed.

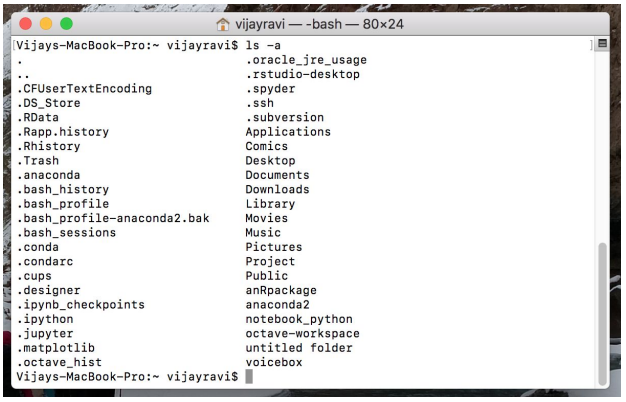


The following UNIX commands have been tried. Attached is the screenshot with each and brief explanation of each command functionality.

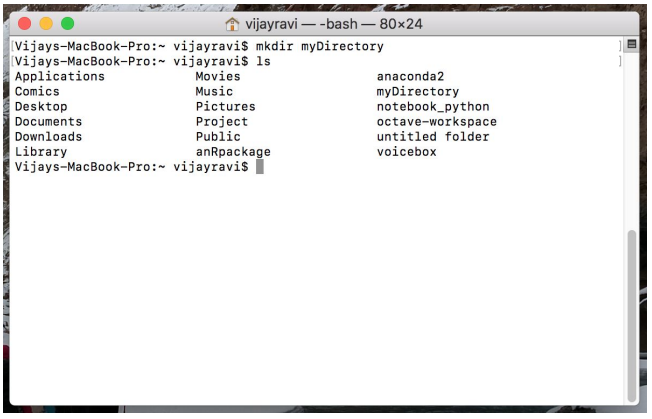
1. '**ls**': The **ls** command (lowercase L and lowercase S) lists the contents of your current working directory.



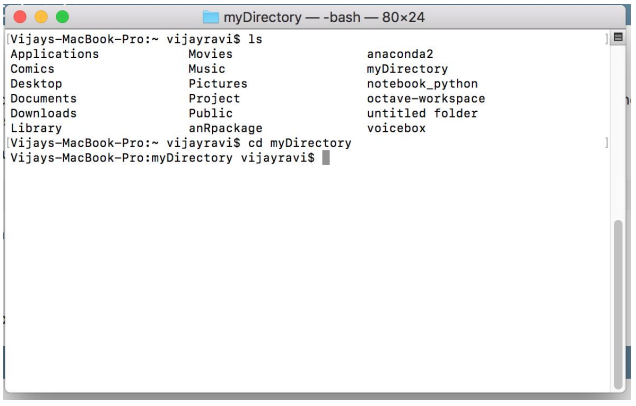
2. '**ls -a**' : List all files including the hidden files.



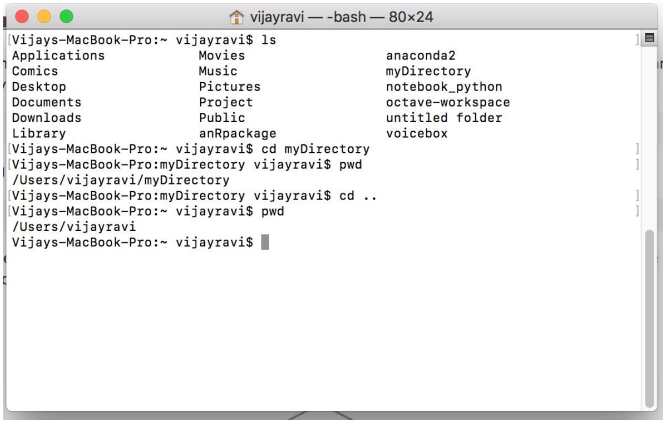
3. **‘mkdir**: make a directory. Creating a directory called ‘myDirectory’. Using ‘ls’ to check if directory has been created.



4. **‘cd *directory*’** : change working directory to the named ***directory***. Changed the working directory to the newly created directory.

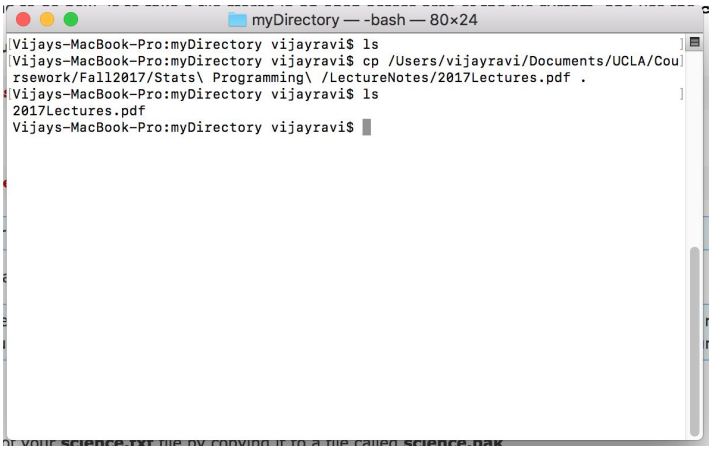


5. **‘cd’** : Change working directory to home directory.
6. **‘cd ..’** : Change working directory to parent directory.
7. **‘pwd’** : Display the path of the current working directory.

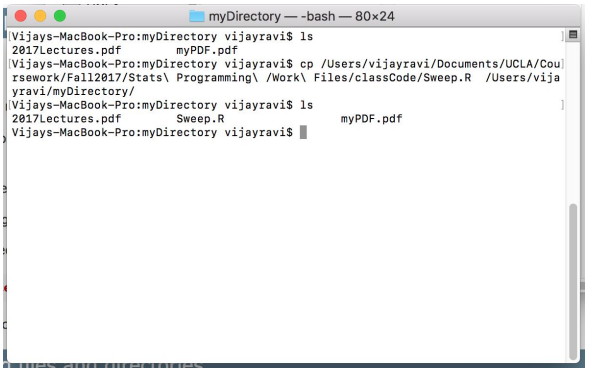


Changed the working directory back to parent directory. Confirmed the change by printing the path.

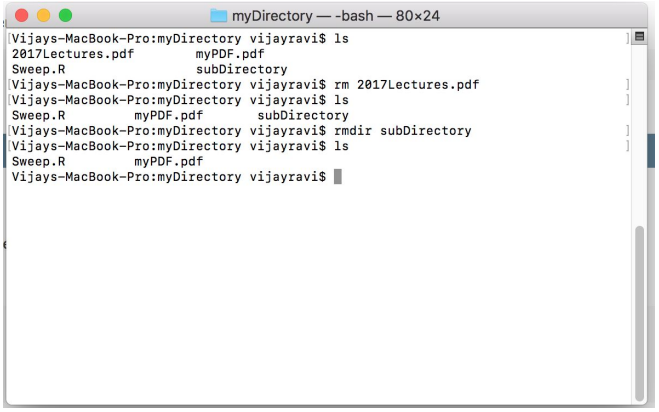
8. ‘Cp file1 file2’: Copy file1 and rename it as file2. Here I am copying the lecture notes from its file location to the current working directory. Using ‘ls’ to verify if file exists in copied location. Using the (.) notation for current working directory. ***myDirectory*** is empty before copying but has the ***2017Lectures.pdf*** after file has been copied.



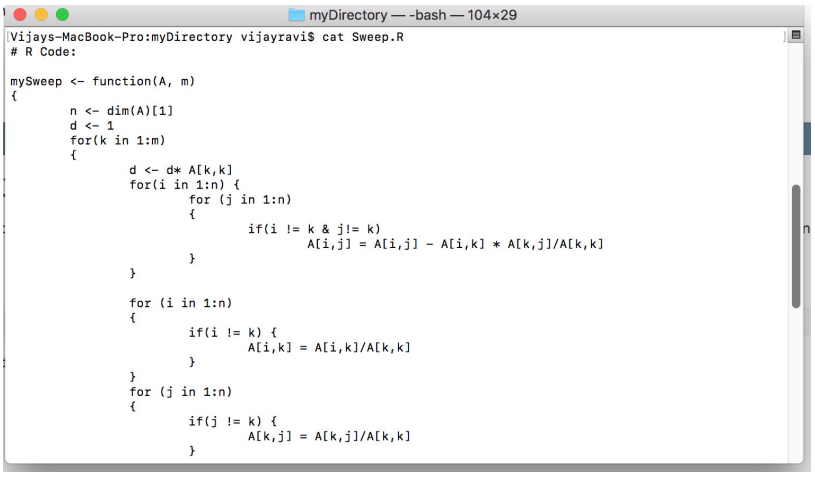
9. ‘mv file1 file2’: moves (or renames) **file1** to **file2.** Here, I am moving Sweep.R from it’s location to ‘myDirectory’. If the file is in the same directory, mv command can be used to rename the file.



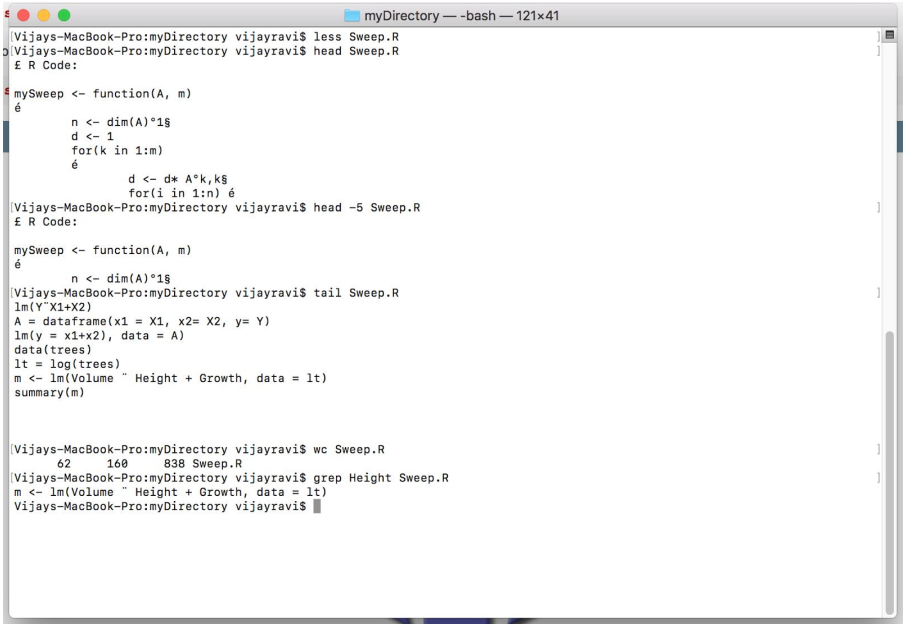
10. ‘rm ‘ and ‘rmdir’: These commands are used to remove/delete a file or a directory. Here I am removing the file ***2017Lectures.pdf*** and the directory ***‘subDirectory’.***



11. ‘clear’: clears the command prompt/terminal. History is still accessible by up/down cursor key.
12. ‘cat’: The command cat can be used to display the contents of a file on the screen. Here, I am displaying the contents of the sweep.R file.

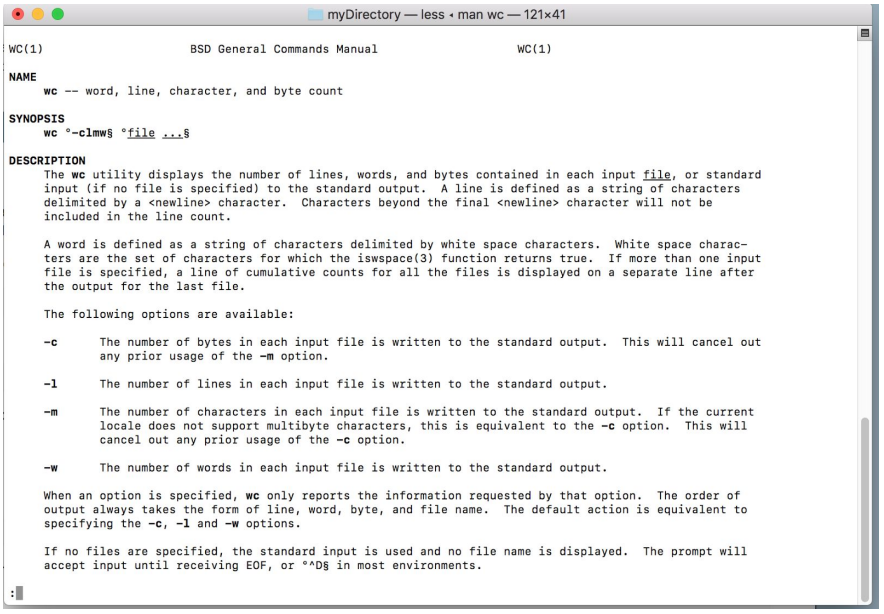


13. ‘less file1’ : Displays the contents of file1 one page at a time. Press spacebar to navigate to the next page. Press q to exit reading the file.
14. ‘head file1’: Displays first 10 lines of the file.
15. ‘tail file1’: Displays last 10 lines of the file.
16. ‘grep ***keyword*** file1’ : Returns the occurrence of the keyword in the file.
17. ‘wc file1’: Returns the count number of lines/words/characters in file

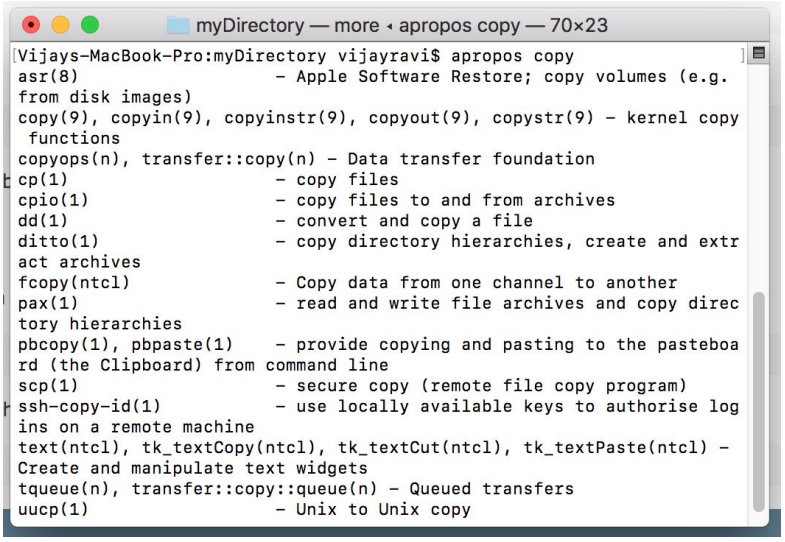


The file Sweep.R has the word ‘Height’ and has 62 lines, 160 words and 838 characters.

18. ‘man *command*’ : read the online manual/Documentation page for a command. Use cursor to navigate. Press ‘q’ to exit. ‘**man wc’** gives the following output:

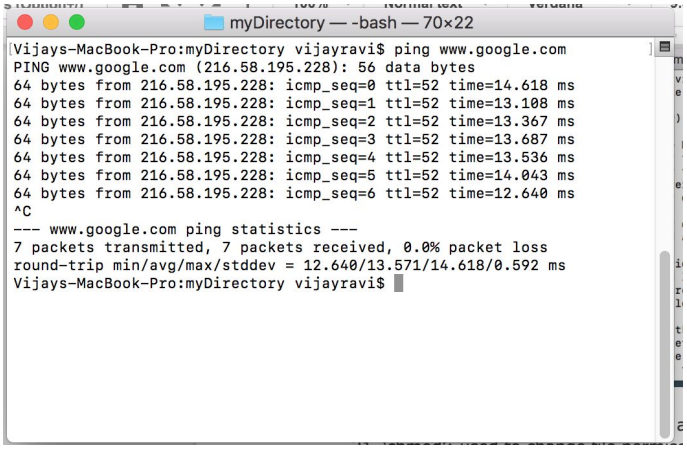


19. ‘apropos *keyword*’ : match commands with keyword in their man(manual) pages. ‘apropos copy’ gives the following output:

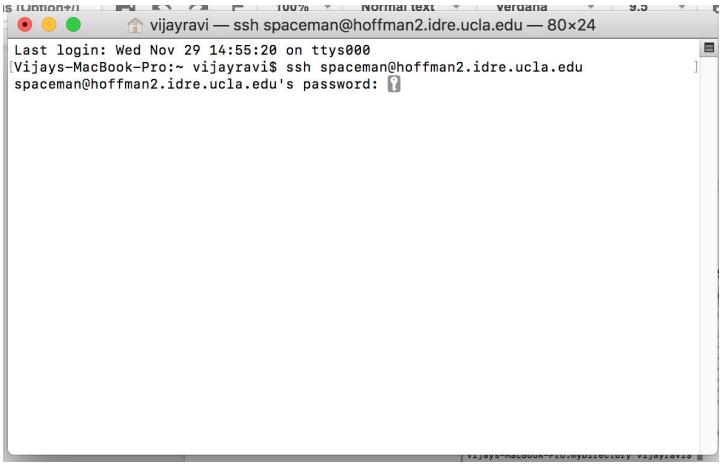


20. ‘vim file1’: Vim can be used to edit a file. Vim is a text editor.
21. ‘chmod’: used to change file permissions (read/write/executable).
    Eg: chmod 777 – read, write, execute for all

22. ‘ping host’ – ping host and output results. Press ‘CTRL+c’ to exit ping.



23. ‘ssh user@host’ – connect to host as user.



24. Ctrl+C – halts the current command
25. Ctrl+Z – stops the current command, resume with fg in the foreground or bg in the background
26. Ctrl+D – logout of current session, similar to exit
27. Ctrl+W – erases one word in the current line
28. Ctrl+U – erases the whole line
29. Ctrl+R – type to bring up a recent command !! - repeats the last command
30. exit – log out of current session

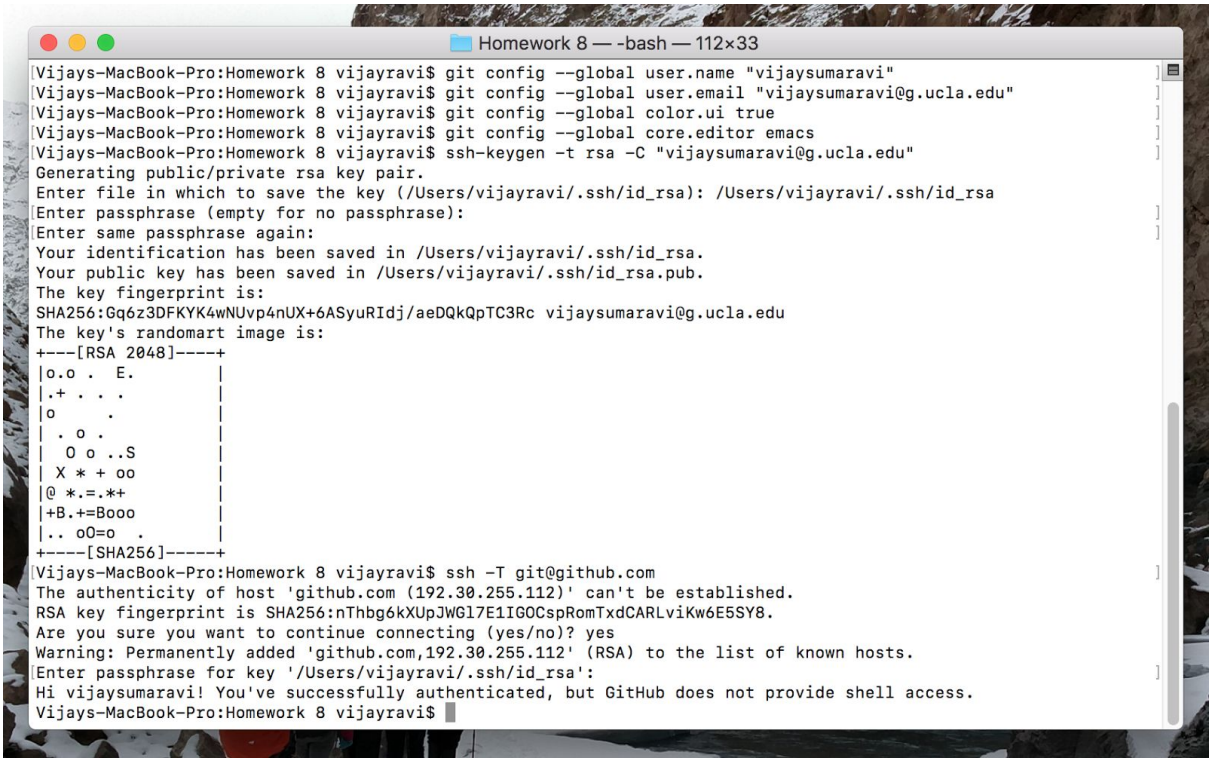
STATS 202A: STATISTICS PROGRAMMING

HW8: GITHUB COMMANDS

NAME: **VIJAY RAVI** UID: **805033666**

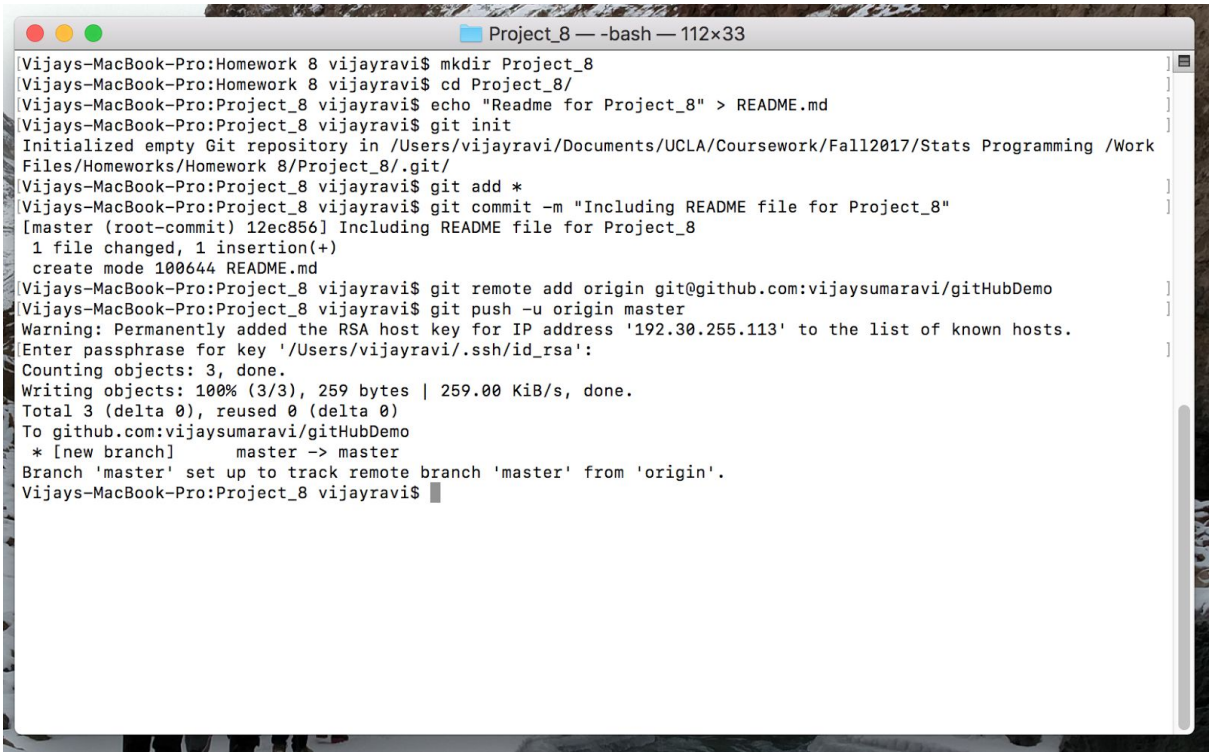
STEP 1: Create an account on https://github.com/. Account created: vijaysumaravi

STEP 2: Use the following commands as in the screenshot to set up GITHUB on your system.



STEP 3: Creating a new Repository from scratch

- Create a new repository in https://github.com/
- I have named the repo as “gitHubDemo”
- Follow the following steps in the screenshot to setup the new project, “Project_8” to the repository.

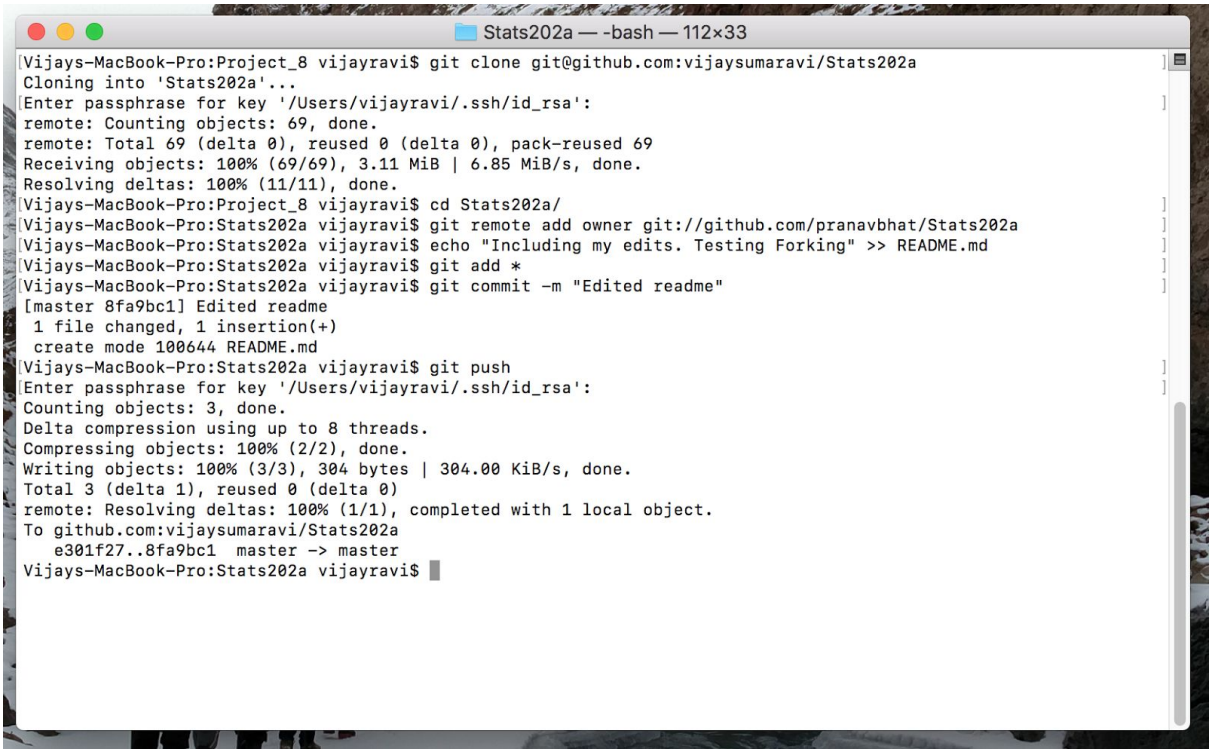


STEP 4: Continuing development and keeping the repository in sync with local development environment.

- Once a piece of developed code is tested and stable follow the below mentioned steps to push the changes to the repository.
- git add filename.extension
- git commit -m “Pushing new feature X”
- git push

STEP 5: Forking someone else's repository.

- Fork the repository on https://github.com
- Clone the repository to the local system and continue development, push changes.
- I have forked "Stats202a' from pranavbhat and changed the README.md file.



STEP 6: Branching

- Creating a new feature branch.
- Developing and Testing in the branch.
- Merging development in the new branch on to the master branch.
- Deleting the new feature