

Initial Software Setup

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Free and Open Source Software (FOSS)

- All the required software for this course is free and open-source
- “Open source” is software that is released under a license in which the copyright holder grants users the rights to use, study, change, and distribute the software and its source code to anyone and for any purpose

Command Line Interface (CLI)

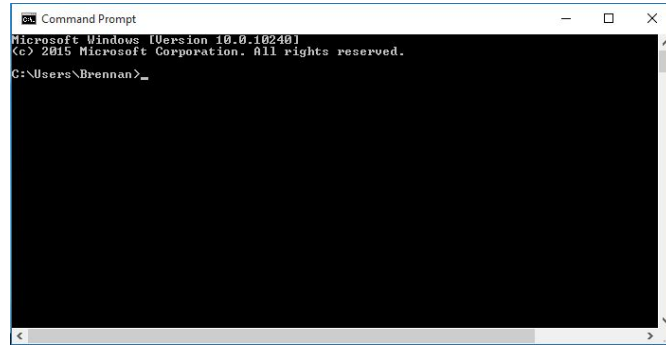
- The command line is a text interface for your computer
- Enables you to give your computer instructions via text commands, rather than point-and-click graphical user interfaces (GUIs)
- In order to install and run Python code, it will be helpful to first familiarize ourselves with the command line

Familiarize yourself with the command line

- Open the command line application on your computer
- On a Mac computer, this is called **Terminal**
- On a Windows computer, this is called **Command Prompt**



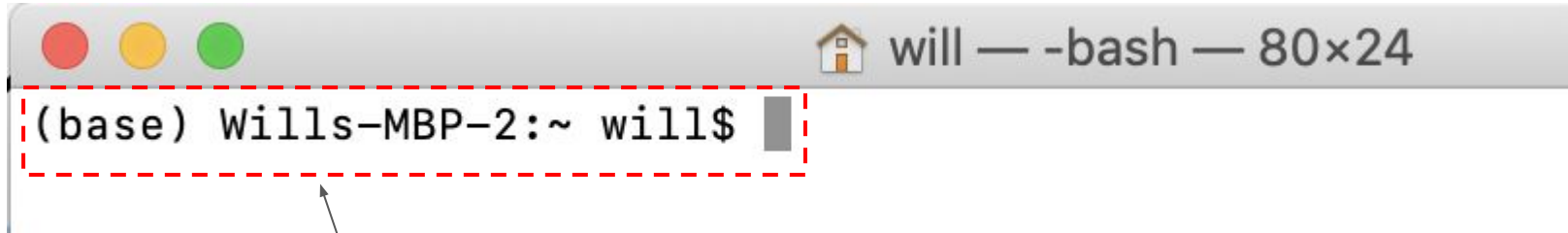
Mac Terminal



Windows Command Prompt

Familiarize yourself with the command line

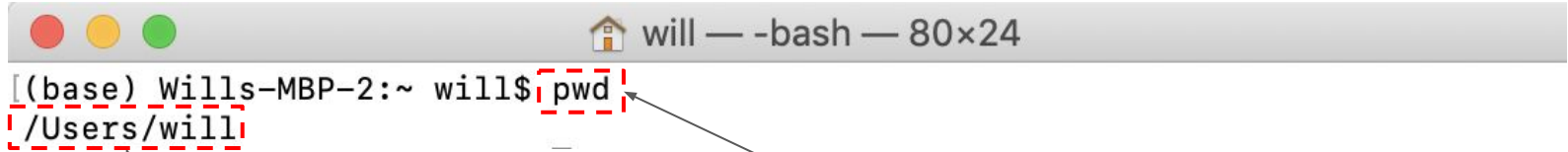
- The first bit of text that shows up is called the *prompt*
- The prompt is supplied automatically, you do not need to type it
- The exact details of the prompt will differ, not important right now



The prompt. Waiting for me to do something.

Familiarize yourself with the command line

- Type **pwd** and hit enter
- This prints the full path of the current location (i.e. “working directory”)



```
(base) Wills-MBP-2:~ will$ pwd
/Users/will
```

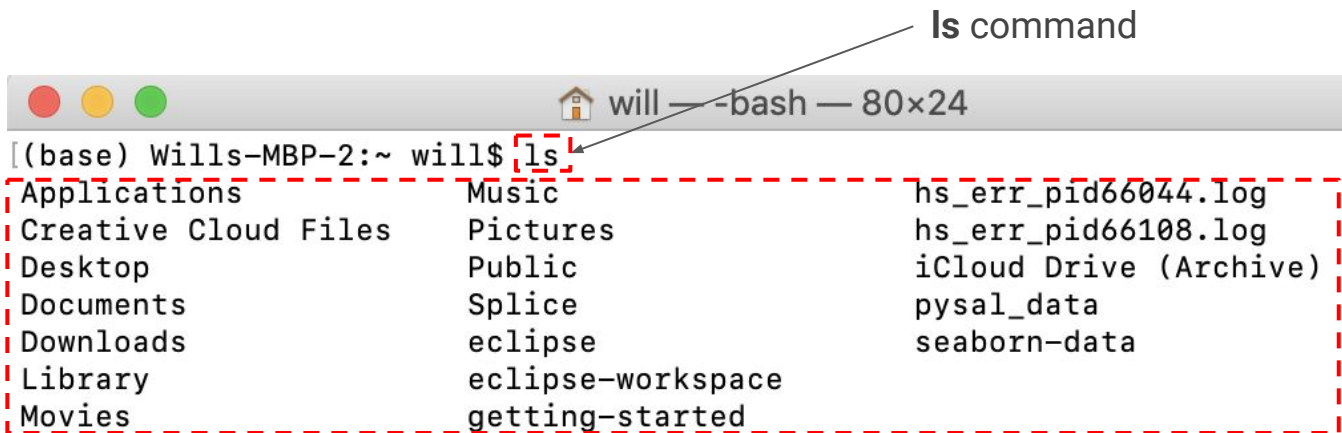
The image shows a macOS terminal window with a title bar that reads "will — -bash — 80x24". The terminal content shows the command `pwd` being entered at the prompt `(base) Wills-MBP-2:~ will$`. The output of the command is `/Users/will`. Red dashed boxes highlight the command `pwd` and the output `/Users/will`. Arrows point from these boxes to explanatory text below the terminal.

The result tells your current location (path) on your computer. I am currently located in a folder called **will**, which is inside a folder called **Users**

pwd command

Familiarize yourself with the command line

- Type **ls** (that's "L" followed by "S", short for *list*) and hit enter
- This lists all the files and folders within your current directory (folder)



A screenshot of a macOS terminal window. The title bar shows three colored window control buttons (red, yellow, green) on the left, a home icon, the name 'will', and the window title '-bash — 80x24'. The terminal content shows the prompt '[(base) Wills-MBP-2:~ will\$' followed by the command 'ls'. The output of the command is a three-column list of files and folders: Applications, Music, hs_err_pid66044.log; Creative Cloud Files, Pictures, hs_err_pid66108.log; Desktop, Public, iCloud Drive (Archive); Documents, Splice, pysal_data; Downloads, eclipse, seaborn-data; Library, eclipse-workspace; and Movies, getting-started. A red dashed rectangular box encloses the entire output of the 'ls' command. An arrow points from the text 'ls command' to the 'ls' command in the prompt. Another arrow points from the text 'A bunch of files and folders that happen to be in my current directory' to the output of the 'ls' command.

```
[(base) Wills-MBP-2:~ will$ ls
```

Applications	Music	hs_err_pid66044.log
Creative Cloud Files	Pictures	hs_err_pid66108.log
Desktop	Public	iCloud Drive (Archive)
Documents	Splice	pysal_data
Downloads	eclipse	seaborn-data
Library	eclipse-workspace	
Movies	getting-started	

A bunch of files and folders that happen to be in my current directory

Familiarize yourself with the command line

- The **cd** command allows us to move to different folders on our computer
- **cd** stands for “change directory”
- Enter **cd Desktop** to change to your Desktop folder
- Use **pwd** command to confirm that you successfully moved to your Desktop
- Use **ls** command to list all of the items on your Desktop

Common navigation commands

Windows CMD	Task	Mac OS Terminal
<code>dir</code>	List files and folders	<code>ls</code>
<code>cd</code>	Full path of current folder/directory	<code>pwd</code>
<code>cd <path to directory></code>	Change folder/directory	<code>cd <path to directory></code>
<code>cd..</code>	One directory up in directory tree	<code>cd ..</code>
<code>cd</code>	Move to root directory	<code>cd /</code>
<code>mkdir newFolder</code>	Create new directory in current directory	<code>mkdir myFolder</code>
<code>echo some-text > fileName(.txt)</code>	Create new file	<code>cat > fileName(.txt)</code>
<code>rmdir myFolder</code>	Remove a directory*	<code>rmdir myFolder</code>
<code>ren oldFolderName newFolderName</code>	Rename a directory	<code>mv oldFolderName newFolderName</code>
<code>robocopy myFolder <path to destination directory></code>	Copy a directory	<code>cp -r myFolder <path to destination directory></code>
<code>move myFolder <path to destination directory></code>	Move a directory	<code>mv myFolder <path to destination directory></code>
<code>del myFile</code>	Remove a file*	<code>rm myFile</code>
<code>ren oldFileName newFileName</code>	Rename a file	<code>mv oldFileName newFileName</code>
<code>copy myFile <path to destination directory></code>	Copy a file	<code>cp myFile <path to destination directory></code>
<code>move myFile <path to destination directory></code>	Move a file	<code>mv myFile <path to destination directory></code>
<code>cls</code>	Clear the terminal screen	<code>clear</code>

Download Git

- Download [Git](#) (64-bit, use default options)
- Git is a distributed version control system
- Used to track changes in a set of files, usually used for coordinating work among programmers collaboratively developing source code during software development

Use Git to clone the course directory

- Open your command line
- Navigate to your Desktop directory with `cd`
- Enter the following: `git clone https://github.com/willgeary/info615.git`
- Now you have a copy of the course repository on your desktop

Download Conda

- Download and install [miniconda](#) (64-bit, use default options)
- Conda is a package manager and environment management system
- It contains Python itself in addition to many other useful things

Create an account on Github

- Create an account on [Github](#) if you don't already have one
- Github is a popular site for hosting software projects
- Use your personal email address rather than university email
- Select the free account option