

[220 / 319] The Terminal

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```
settern — -bash — 80x24  
Last login: Wed Feb 24 10:56:19 on ttys003  
new-host-6:~ settern$
```

```
E:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe  
Microsoft Windows [Version 6.1.7100]  
Copyright (c) 2009 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.  
  
E:\Users\ACK>shutdown /?  
Usage: shutdown /l | /s | /r | /g | /a | /p | /h | /e  
/m \computer [/t xxx] [/d [p]:xx:yy [/c "comment"]]  
  
No args      Display help. This is the same as typing /?.  
/?          Display help. This is the same as not typing  
/i          Display the graphical user interface (GUI).  
            This must be the first option.  
/l          Log off. This cannot be used with /m or /d o  
/s          Shutdown the computer.  
/r          Shutdown and restart the computer.  
/g          Shutdown and restart the computer. After the  
            rebooted, restart any registered application  
/a          Abort a system shutdown.  
            This can only be used during the time-out pe  
/p          Turn off the local computer with no time-out  
            Can be used with /d and /f options.  
/h          Hibernate the local computer.  
            Can be used with the /f option.  
/e          Document the reason for an unexpected shutdo  
/m \computer Specify the target computer.  
/t xxx      Set the time-out period before shutdown to x  
            The valid range is 0-315360000 (10 years), w  
            If the timeout period is greater than 0, the  
            implied.  
/c "comment" Comment on the reason for the restart or s  
            Maximum of 512 characters allowed.  
/f          Force running applications to close without  
            The /f parameter is implied when a value greater than 0 is  
            specified for the /t parameter.  
/d [p]:xx:yy Provide the reason for the restart or shutdown.  
            p indicates that the restart or shutdown is planned.  
            u indicates that the reason is user defined.  
            If neither p nor u is specified the restart or shutdown is  
            unplanned.  
            xx is the major reason number (positive integer less than 256).  
            yy is the minor reason number (positive integer less than 65536).
```

```
Windows PowerShell  
Copyright (c) 2009 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.  
  
PS C:\Users\NullByte> get-help  
TOPIC  
    Get-Help  
  
SHORT DESCRIPTION  
    Displays help about Windows PowerShell cmdlets and concepts.  
  
LONG DESCRIPTION  
  
SYNTAX  
    get-help <<CmdletName> | <TopicName>  
    help <<CmdletName> | <TopicName>  
    <<CmdletName> -?  
  
"Get-help" and "-?" display help on one pag  
"Help" displays help on multiple pages.  
  
Examples:  
    get-help get-process : Displays help ab  
    get-help about_signing : Displays help ab  
    help where-object : Displays help ab  
    help about_foreach : Displays help ab  
    get-service -? : Displays help ab  
  
You can use wildcard characters in the help  
If multiple help topics match, PowerShell d  
topics. If only one help topic matches, Pos  
  
Examples:  
    get-help * : Displays all help topic  
    get-help get-* : Displays topics that be  
    help *object* : Displays topics with *  
    get-help about* : Displays all conceptual  
  
For information about wildcards, type:  
    get-help about_wildcard  
  
REMARKS  
    To learn about Windows PowerShell, read the  
    get-command : Gets information about cmd  
    get-member : Gets the properties and me  
    where-object : Filters object properties.  
    about_object : Explains the use of object  
    about_rename : Tells how to run commands
```

```
hello world  
stuart@stuart-desktop:~$
```

Today's Topics

Terminal Emulators and Shells

- Terminal history
- Shells
- Running programs from a shell

Navigation

Running Programs and Commands

Demos

History: the original terminals



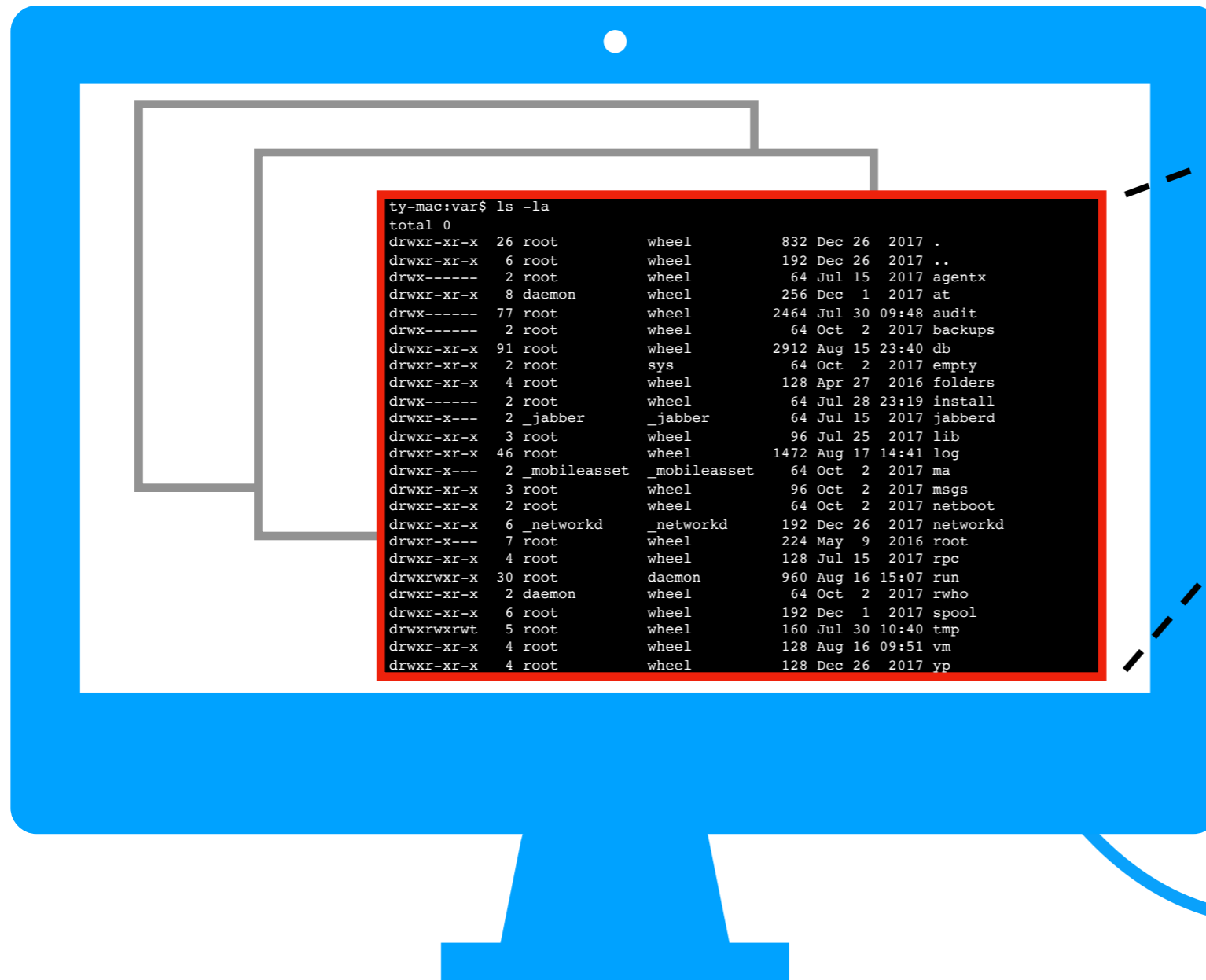
**Mainframe
(powerful computer)**



How to share it?

**dumb terminals
(text based)**

Terminal emulators



why???



fast



slow



local computer
(e.g., personal)

Terminal emulators

Career Tip 1: know the difference between **familiar** tools and **good** tools

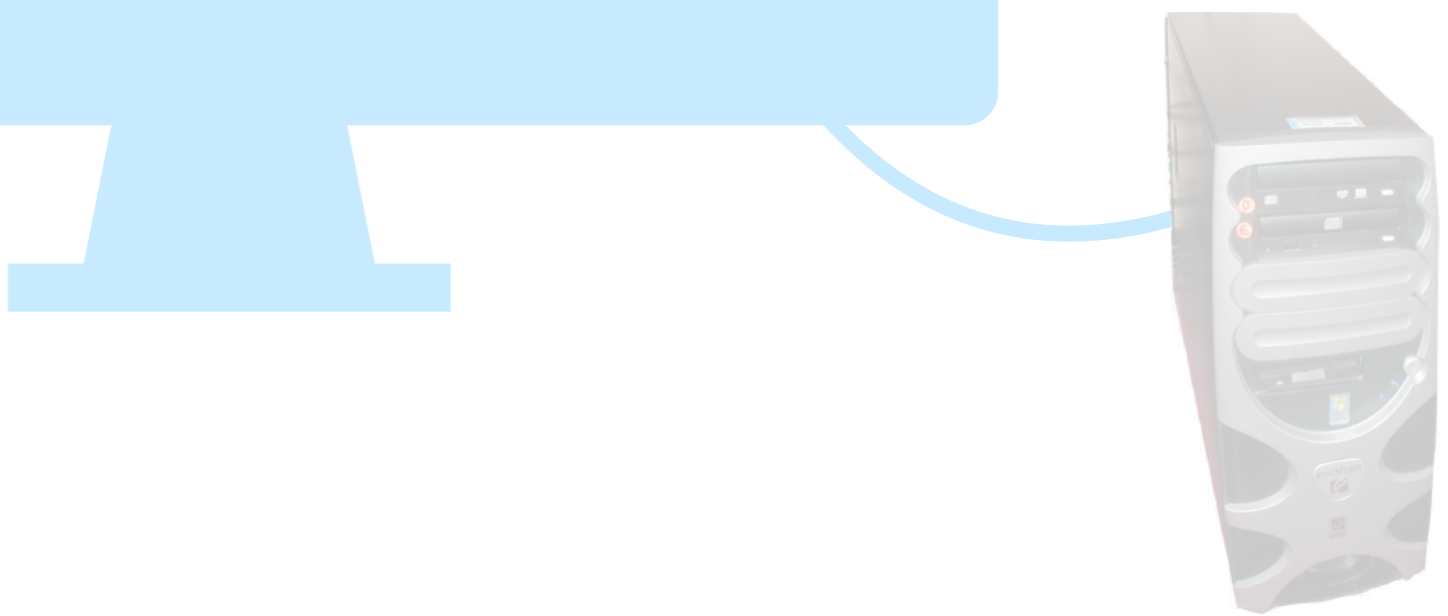
Practice using good tools that are unfamiliar

Investment is more important than working hard

```
drwxr-xr-x 2 daemon wheel 64 Oct 2 2017 rwho
drwxr-xr-x 6 root wheel 192 Dec 1 2017 spool
drwxrwxrwt 5 root wheel 160 Jul 30 10:40 tmp
drwxr-xr-x 4 root wheel 128 Aug 16 09:51 vm
drwxr-xr-x 4 root wheel 128 Dec 26 2017 yp
```

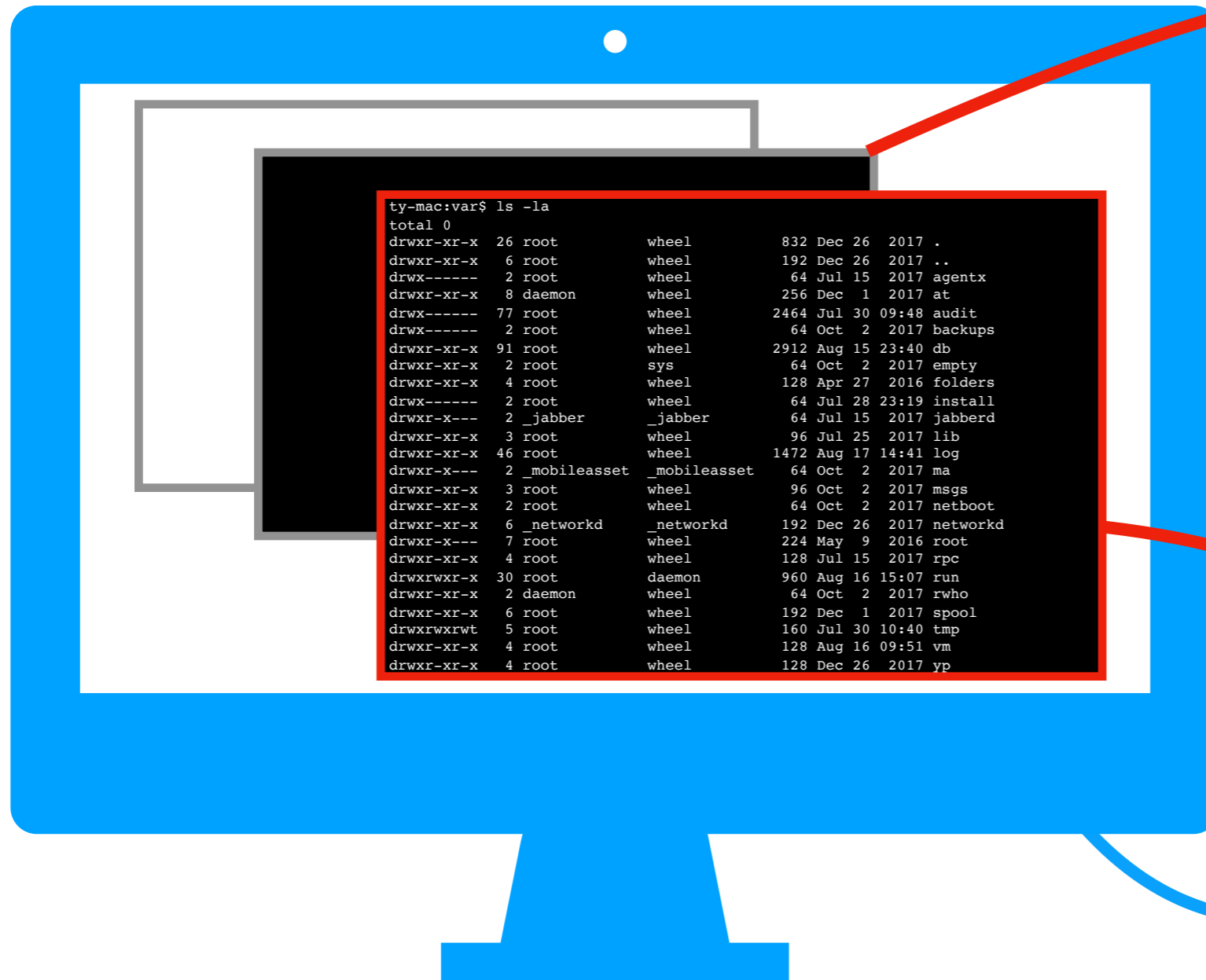


slow



local computer
(e.g., personal)

Terminal emulators



```
ty-mac:var$ ls -la
total 0
drwxr-xr-x 26 root    wheel    832 Dec 26 2017 .
drwxr-xr-x  6 root    wheel   192 Dec 26 2017 ..
drwx----- 2 root    wheel    64 Jul 15 2017 agentx
drwxr-xr-x  8 daemon  wheel   256 Dec  1 2017 at
drwx----- 77 root    wheel  2464 Jul 30 09:48 audit
drwx-----  2 root    wheel    64 Oct  2 2017 backups
drwxr-xr-x 91 root    wheel  2912 Aug 15 23:40 db
drwxr-xr-x  2 root    sys     64 Oct  2 2017 empty
drwxr-xr-x  4 root    wheel   128 Apr 27 2016 folders
drwx-----  2 root    wheel    64 Jul 28 23:19 install
drwxr-x---  2 _jabber  _jabber 64 Jul 15 2017 jabberd
drwxr-xr-x  3 root    wheel    96 Jul 25 2017 lib
drwxr-xr-x 46 root    wheel  1472 Aug 17 14:41 log
drwxr-x---  2 _mobileasset _mobileasset 64 Oct  2 2017 ma
drwxr-xr-x  3 root    wheel    96 Oct  2 2017 msgs
drwxr-xr-x  2 root    wheel    64 Oct  2 2017 netboot
drwxr-xr-x  6 _networkd  _networkd 192 Dec 26 2017 networkd
drwxr-x---  7 root    wheel   224 May  9 2016 root
drwxr-xr-x  4 root    wheel   128 Jul 15 2017 rpc
drwxrwxr-x 30 root    daemon  960 Aug 16 15:07 run
drwxr-xr-x  2 daemon  wheel    64 Oct  2 2017 rwho
drwxr-xr-x  6 root    wheel   192 Dec  1 2017 spool
drwxrwxrwt  5 root    wheel   160 Jul 30 10:40 tmp
drwxr-xr-x  4 root    wheel   128 Aug 16 09:51 vm
drwxr-xr-x  4 root    wheel   128 Dec 26 2017 yp
```



remote computer
(e.g., CS lab)

OR



local computer
(e.g., personal)

Terminal emulators

Career Tip 2: master the tools that let you work from anywhere

Work for the highest-paying place from the most enjoyable place (home? beach?)



<https://www.cnn.com/travel/article/australia-best-beaches/index.html>

Terminal emulators

programming running in the terminal emulator is called a "shell"

```
ty-mac:var$ ls -la
total 0
drwxr-xr-x 26 root    wheel    832 Dec 26 2017 .
drwxr-xr-x  6 root    wheel    192 Dec 26 2017 ..
drwx----- 2 root    wheel     64 Jul 15 2017 agentx
drwxr-xr-x  8 daemon  wheel    256 Dec  1 2017 at
drwx----- 77 root    wheel   2464 Jul 30 09:48 audit
drwx-----  2 root    wheel     64 Oct  2 2017 backups
drwxr-xr-x 91 root    wheel   2912 Aug 15 23:40 db
drwxr-xr-x  2 root    sys      64 Oct  2 2017 empty
drwxr-xr-x  4 root    wheel    128 Apr 27 2016 folders
drwx-----  2 root    wheel     64 Jul 28 23:19 install
drwxr-x---  2 _jabber  _jabber   64 Jul 15 2017 jabberd
drwxr-xr-x  3 root    wheel     96 Jul 25 2017 lib
drwxr-xr-x 46 root    wheel   1472 Aug 17 14:41 log
drwxr-x---  2 _mobileasset _mobileasset 64 Oct  2 2017 ma
drwxr-xr-x  3 root    wheel     96 Oct  2 2017 msgs
drwxr-xr-x  2 root    wheel     64 Oct  2 2017 netboot
drwxr-xr-x  6 _networkd  _networkd 192 Dec 26 2017 networkd
drwxr-x---  7 root    wheel    224 May  9 2016 root
drwxr-xr-x  4 root    wheel    128 Jul 15 2017 rpc
drwxrwxr-x 30 root    daemon   960 Aug 16 15:07 run
drwxr-xr-x  2 daemon  wheel     64 Oct  2 2017 rwho
drwxr-xr-x  6 root    wheel    192 Dec  1 2017 spool
drwxrwxrwt  5 root    wheel    160 Jul 30 10:40 tmp
drwxr-xr-x  4 root    wheel    128 Aug 16 09:51 vm
drwxr-xr-x  4 root    wheel    128 Dec 26 2017 yp
```


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Terminal Emulators and Shells


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- Shells
- Running programs from a shell

Navigation

Running Programs and Commands

Demos

Shell: the most helpful program

```
Terminal Emulator   
what should I do?  COMMAND  
... computer does it ...  
what should I do?  COMMAND  
... computer does it ...  
what should I do?
```

- 1** **navigate:** dig through folders directories and files
- 2** **run programs**

You have a few options when it comes to shells...



cmd



PowerShell



fish



ksh

today

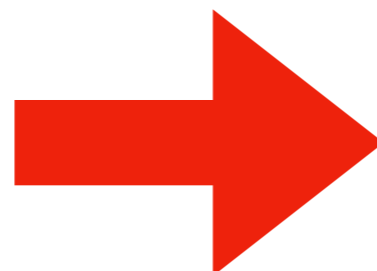
zsh

csh



/bin/sh
Bourne Shell

1979



Stephen Bourne

Today's Topics

Terminal Emulators and Shells

- Terminal history
- Shells
- Running programs from a shell

Navigation

Running Programs and Commands

Demos

Running Programs

Running programs is easy, just type name of the program and hit enter:

```
                                program name
prompt ty-mac:var$ ls
agentx jabberd root
output at lib rpc
audit log run
backups ma rwho
prompt ty-mac:var$
```

a "prompt" is the question, *what should I do?*

Today's Topics

Terminal Emulators and Shells

Navigation

- Storage Drives (Windows)
- Files
- Directories (aka Folders)
- Windows vs. Mac

Running Programs and Commands

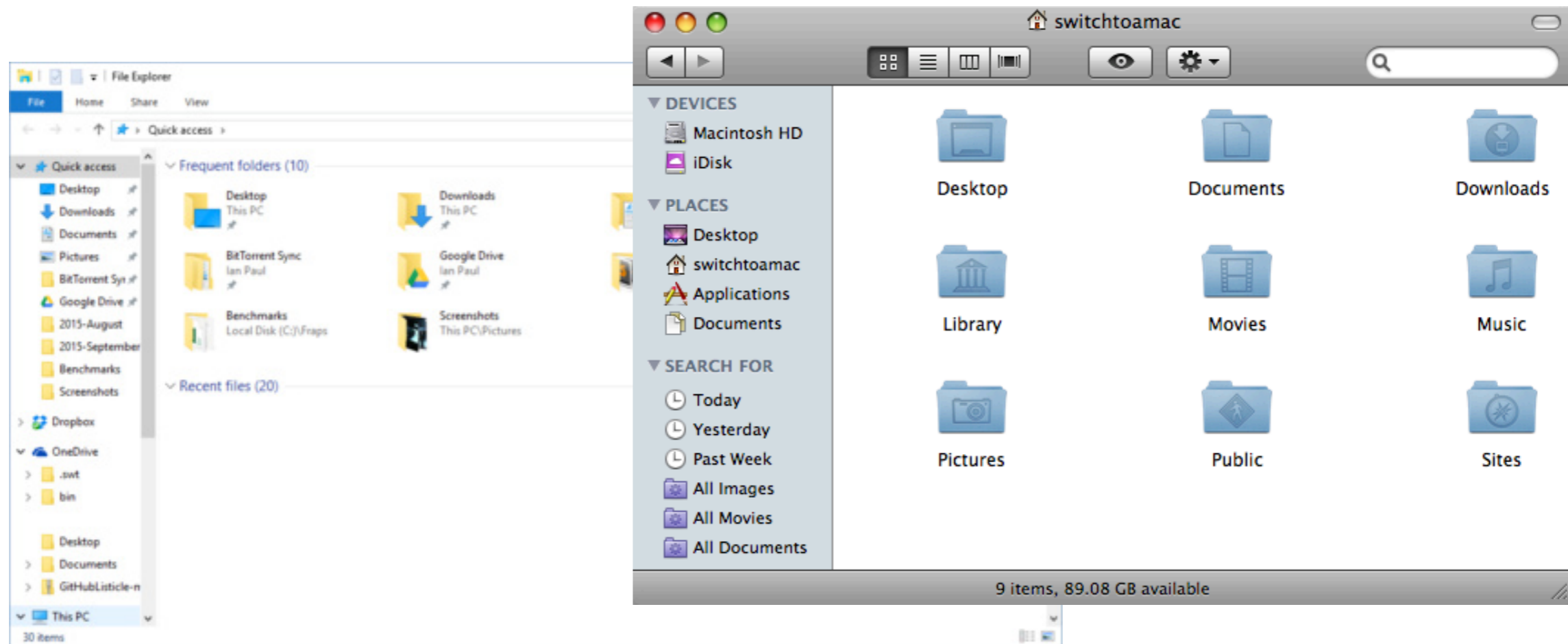
Demos

What is navigation?

Navigation is looking around for files/folders you want

Navigation programs

- File Explorer (Windows)
- Finder (Mac)



What is navigation?

Navigation is looking around for files/folders you want

Navigation programs

- File Explorer (Windows)
- Finder (Mac)

With shell, navigate w/ various commands...

ls

pwd

cd

cat

...

mkdir

Today's Topics

Terminal Emulators and Shells

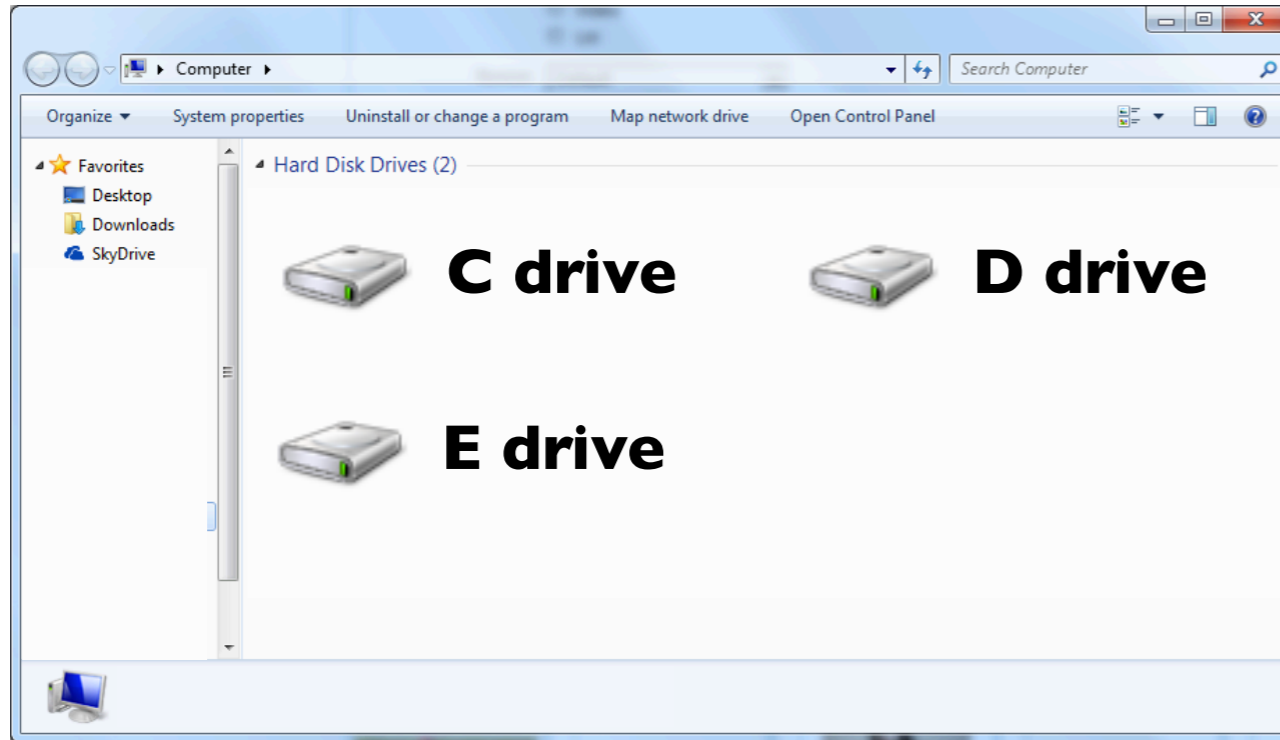
Navigation

- Storage Drives (Windows)
- Files
- Directories (aka Folders)
- Windows vs. Mac

Running Programs and Commands

Demos

Windows Storage Drives



Each added drive is given its own drive letter



Today's Topics

Terminal Emulators and Shells

Navigation

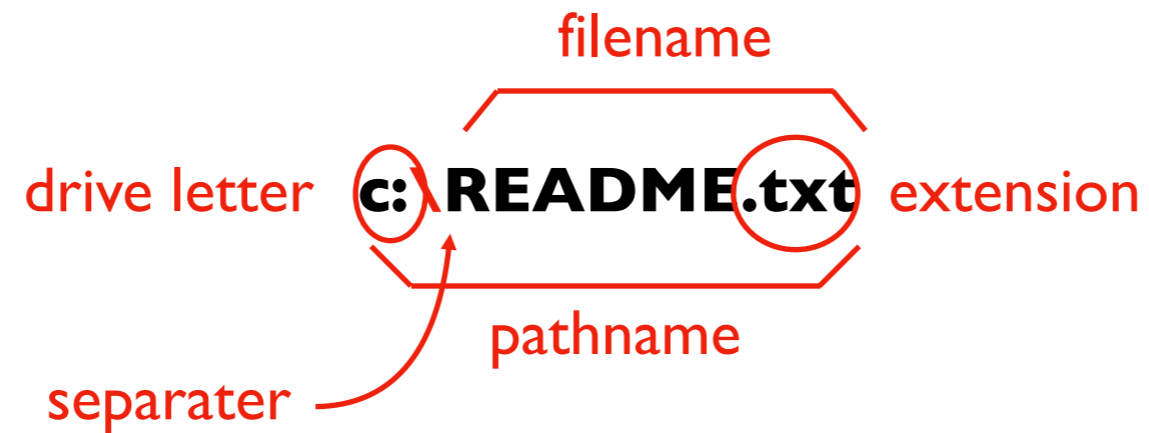
- Storage Drives (Windows)
- **Files**
- Directories (aka Folders)
- Windows vs. Mac

Running Programs and Commands

Demos

Files

Each file has a name, called a “path name”



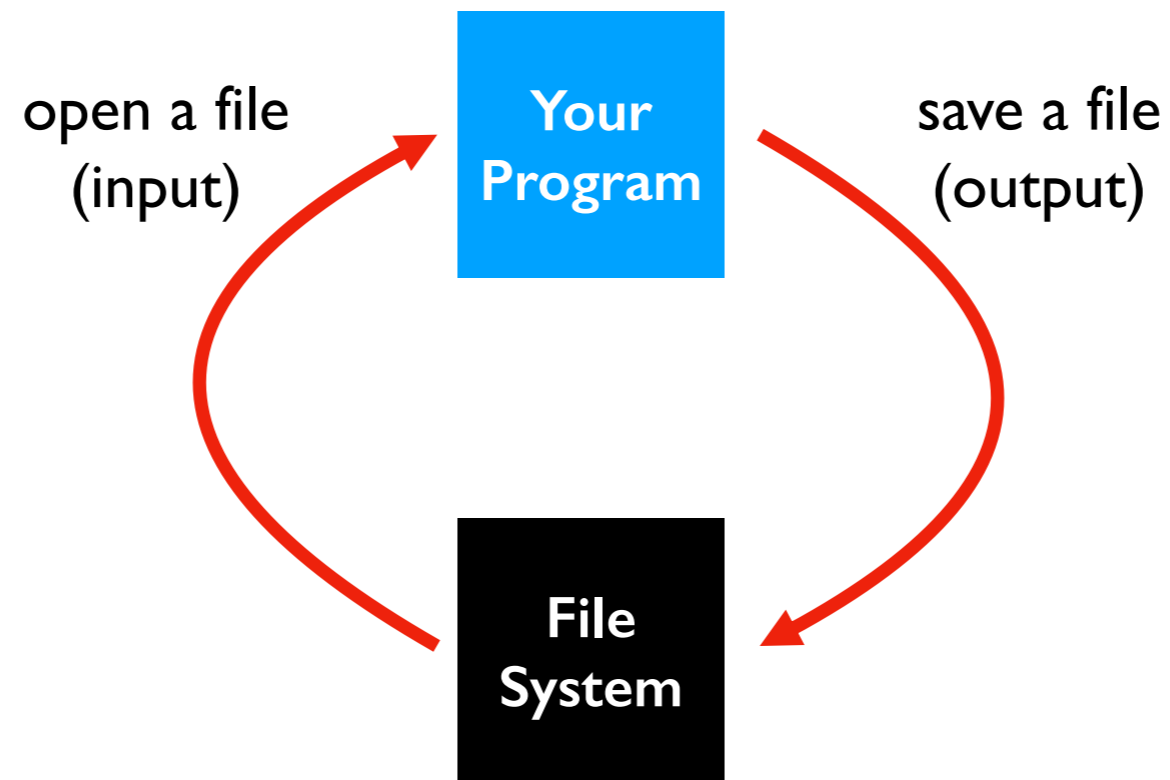
`c:\hw.docx`

`d:\page.html`

`e:\main.py`

Files

Files might be either **input** or **output** for your programs



Today's Topics

Terminal Emulators and Shells

Navigation

- Storage Drives (Windows)
- Files
- Directories (aka Folders)
- Windows vs. Mac

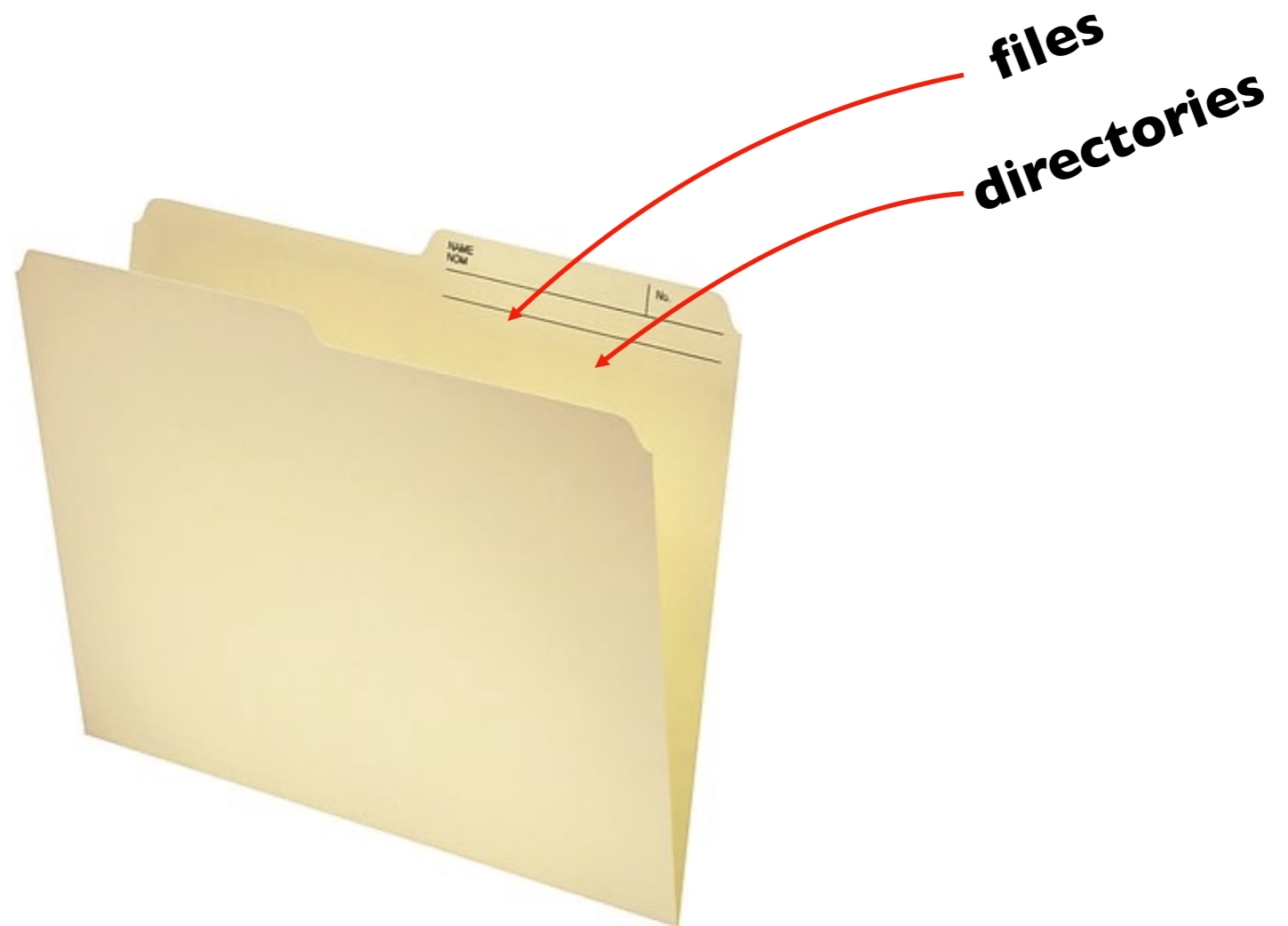
Running Programs and Commands

Demos

Directories

Directories are used to organize files and sub directories

- Also called “folders”
- A directory also has pathname



Directories

Directories are used to organize files and sub directories

- Also called “folders”
- A directory also has pathname

Example paths:

- c:\my-directory\file1.docx
- c:\my-directory\file2.docx
- c:\my-directory\file3.docx
- c:\directory1\directory2\file1.docx
- c:\same-dir\same-dir\readme.txt

two types of paths: **relative** or **absolute**

Relative Paths

Where is the Computer Science building?

- **Answer 1:** 1210 W Dayton St, Madison, WI 53706
- **Answer 2:** on the other side of Johnson street



When is Answer 2 appropriate?

- When you're in the psychology building
- It may be more convenient

Pathnames are absolute (answer 1) or relative (answer 2)

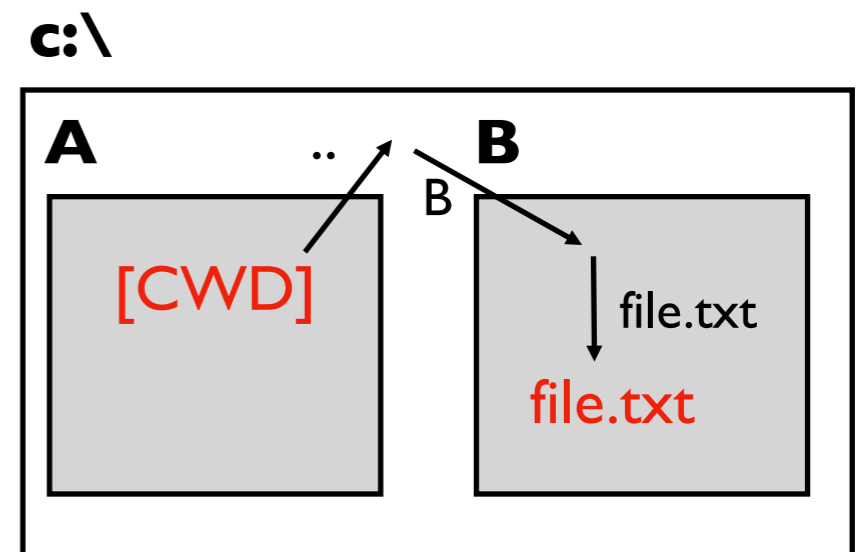
- Absolute paths: always possible
- Relative paths: **if current location is known**
- **Working Directory (our current location)**

Absolute vs. Relative

Absolute Path	Working Directory	Relative Path
c:\test.txt	c:\	test.txt
c:\x\y\z\my.docx	c:\x\y\z	my.docx
c:\x\y\z\my.docx	c:\x\y	z\my.docx
c:\x\y\z	c:\x	y\z
c:\test.txt	c:\	.\test.txt
c:\x\y\z	c:\x	.\y\z
c\x	c:\x\y\z	..\.
c:\B\file.txt	c:\A	..\B\file.txt

Two special directory names

- “..” means up a directory
- “.” means current directory



Today's Topics

Terminal Emulators and Shells

Navigation

- Storage Drives (Windows)
- Files
- Directories (aka Folders)
- **Windows vs. Mac**

Running Programs and Commands

Demos

Multiple Drives in Mac

Windows

- Absolute paths start with **c:** or **d:**
- Indicates which drive

Mac

- Absolute paths start with **/**
- Example: **/Users/tyler/my-file.docx**
- Don't know which drive

How can we use multiple drives if every file paths starts the same???

/.....

Answer: different drives feel like different directories

Comparison

on a Mac, a path doesn't tell you what drive you're on

Windows

Mac

Drives

c:\Users\tyler\file.txt
c:\Program Files
c:\Windows\...\Logs

/Users/tyler/file.txt
/usr/local/bin
/var/log



d:\
d:\A

/Volumes/backup
/Volumes/backup/A



e:\movies
e:\movies\demo1.mov

/Volumes/movies
/Volumes/movies/demo1.mov



Today's Topics

Terminal Emulators and Shells

Navigation

Running Programs and Commands

- Navigational commands
- Arguments
- Saving output

Demos

We'll cover a few simple examples for reference in the slides, then go into more detail in the demo...

Most of these examples work in both **PowerShell** (Windows) and **bash** (Mac)

Today's Topics

Terminal Emulators and Shells

Navigation

Running Programs and Commands

- Navigational commands
- Arguments
- Saving output

Demos

Where am I? (What directory am I in?)

Command: `pwd`

“print working directory”

```
PS /Users/trh/scratch> pwd
```

Where am I? (What directory am I in?)

Command: `pwd`

```
PS /Users/trh/scratch> pwd
```

```
Path
```

```
----
```

```
/Users/trh/scratch
```

this is the current directory

```
PS /Users/trh/scratch>
```

Go up a directory

Command: `cd ..`

```
PS /Users/trh/scratch> pwd
```

```
Path
```

```
----
```

```
/Users/trh/scratch
```

```
PS /Users/trh/scratch> cd ..
```

```
PS /Users/trh>
```

Clear the screen

Command: `clear`

```
PS /Users/trh/scratch> pwd
```

```
Path
```

```
----
```

```
/Users/trh/scratch
```

```
PS /Users/trh/scratch> cd ..
```

```
PS /Users/trh> clear
```

Clear the screen

Command: `clear`

```
PS /Users/trh>
```

A terminal window with a black background and a red border. The prompt 'PS /Users/trh>' is visible at the top left. The rest of the terminal is empty, indicating that the 'clear' command has been executed successfully.

Go inside a directory

Command: `cd directory-name`

name of directory we started in

```
PS /Users/trh> cd scratch  
PS /Users/trh/scratch>
```

Go to top directory

Command: `cd /`

is this Windows or Mac?

```
PS /Users/trh> cd scratch  
PS /Users/trh/scratch> cd /
```

View contents of current directory

Command: `ls`

```
PS /Users/trh> cd scratch
PS /Users/trh/scratch> cd /
PS /> ls
Applications          etc
Library               home
Network              installer.failurerequests
System               net
Users                README.txt
PS />
```


View contents of a file

Command: `cat file-name`

```
PS /Users/trh> cd scratch
PS /Users/trh/scratch> cd /
PS /> ls
Applications          etc
Library               home
Network              installer.failurerequests
System               net
Users                 README.txt
PS /> cat README.txt
```

View contents of a file

Command: `cat file-name`

```
PS /Users/trh> cd scratch
PS /Users/trh/scratch> cd /
PS /> ls
Applications          etc
Library               home
Network              installer.failurerequests
System               net
Users                README.txt
PS /> cat README.txt
The file says Hello!
```



data saved in README.txt

```
PS />
```

Today's Topics

Terminal Emulators and Shells

Navigation

Running Programs and Commands

- Navigational commands
- Arguments
- Saving output

Demos

Arguments (program input)

```
PS /Users/trh> cd scratch
PS /Users/trh/scratch> cd /
PS /> ls
Applications          etc
Library               home
Network               installer failure requests
Users                 README.txt
PS /> cat README.txt
The file says Hello!
PS />
```

program name (cat)

an argument (README.txt)

echo Example

program is "echo"

argument is "hello"

```
PS /Users/trh> echo hello  
hello
```

```
PS /Users/
```

the echo program prints
whatever it's argument is

Today's Topics

Terminal Emulators and Shells

Navigation

Running Programs and Commands

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- Saving output

Demos

Saving output

Format: `program > file-name`

```
PS /Users/trh> echo hello  
hello  
PS /Users/trh> echo hello > output.txt  
PS /Users/trh>
```

“redirect” operator, sends output to a file

Saving output

Format: **program > file-name**

```
PS /Users/trh> echo hello  
hello
```

```
PS /Users/trh> echo hello > output.txt
```

```
PS /Users/trh>  
without redirect, output  
was printed to the screen
```

```
with redirect, output was  
saved in the output.txt file
```


Saving output

Format: `program > file-name`

```
PS /Users/trh> echo hello
hello
PS /Users/trh> echo hello > output.txt
PS /Users/trh> cat output.txt
hello
PS /Users/trh>
```

Today's Topics

Terminal Emulators and Shells

Navigation

Running Programs and Commands

Demos

Conclusion

Today we covered

- What a terminal and shell is
- What it looks like to have multiple storage drives attached to your computer
- How to navigate between directories/folders
- How to run programs in the terminal