This lecture explains how to use git to obtain the homework assignments.

This class has an organization called Purdue E C E two six four.

Inside this organization, there are several repositories, for 2018 spring problems, 2018 fall problems, 2019 fall problems, and 2020 fall problems.

Since this semester is the fall semester of 2020, you should pay attention to the 2020 fall problem repository. You are welcome to see the problems used in the past semesters.

To get a copy of the problem, you need to clone the repository.

How can we do that? It is shown in this terminal.

First, the C D command without anything after means returning to the top directory.

Next, C D E C E two six four to enter a directory that was created earlier in another video lecture.

Create a new directory called problems by using the M K D I R command.

Enter this directory.

Use the git clone command to create a copy of the problems.

The al as command shows that a new directory has been added.

The P W D command shows where we are in the directories.

If we enter this directory, we can see three files and one directory.

The three files are Grade Request dot P D F and license and read me dot M D.

.

The grade request form allows anyone with exceptional situations to request a specific grade, regardless of this person’s actual performance in this class.

The license file explains how you may or may not use the files created for the course. This class uses the Apache License version two dot zero. This is one of several popular licenses for open source software.

The read me file explains the entire repository. This file contains some formatting commands. Thus, the best way to read it is seeing it on the git hub’s website.

Let’s enter the Part one directory. Inside this directory, there are six directories right now, called H W zero one Linux, H W zero two sort, H W zero three cake, and so on.

More directories will be added later.

I prefer to always use al as minus F because it shows whether a name is a file or a directory. I am going to create an alias for al as. When I type al as, it actually means al as minus F.

.

Let me show you how to do that.

I use the C D command to return to the top directory.

The original al as command does not show hidden files. In order to show hidden files, add minus A. after al as.

We are going to create an alias of al as so that it actually means al as minus F.

.

The echo command prints what is between the quotation marks.

The greater greater symbols means appending the line to the end of a file. If the file does not exist, the file is created.

There are two quotation marks shown here.

The file dot B A S H R C is a special file. It is used when you start a terminal.

We also need to use quotation marks to enclose al as minus F.

.

Thus, we have to use slash quotation marks. The slash symbol says that the quotation marks will be treated as ordinary symbols.

The more command can show the content of a file. As you can see, the file has one line and it says

alias al as means al as minus F.

.

Since this terminal has already started, the file dot B A S H R C has not been used for this terminal.

As a result, this terminal still uses the original al as.

The source command reads the dot B A S H R C file and sets the alias.

Now, the al as command actually means al as minus F.

.

If you start a new terminal, al as also means al as minus F.