

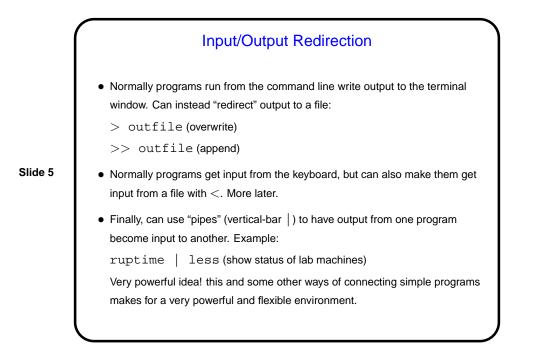
Command Line Review

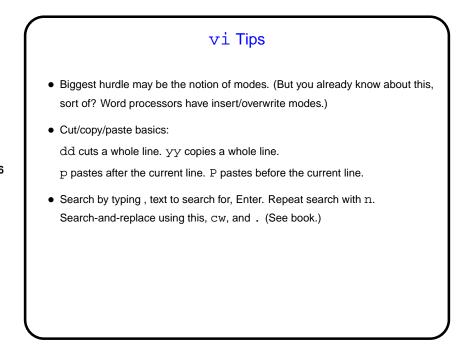
Last time we looked at commands for navigating the file system and working with files (moving, copying, etc.). Other useful/interesting commands in chapter 2. Good to go through the list and try them out for yourself.
 (Yes, if you're sitting in front of the machine you can use the GUI. If you're logged in from somewhere else, the command line may work better.)

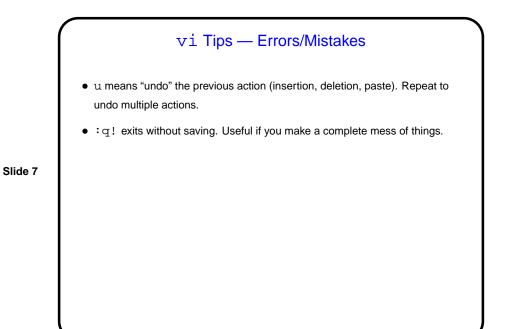
Slide 3

 Remember/note that man shows you information about a command, and man -k shows you a list of commands related to a keyword.

UNIX Filesystem Basics Unlike in Windows (and Mac?), UNIX filesystems are case-sensitive (so hello and Hello are different files). Files have two levels of ownership — "owner" (user) and "group". Groups allow sharing files with some but not all users. File access is controlled by "permissions". Three levels (owner, group, and everyone else), three types of access (read, write, execute). Is -1 shows permissions. chmod changes them.







Scala

 Scala is short for "scalable programming language". (We may talk more later about what that means.) Relatively new language, but we think good for a first course.

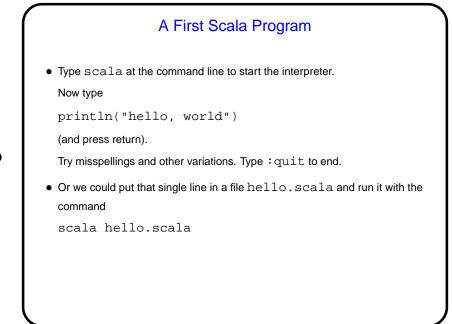
Slide 8

 Various options for running Scala source code. Today we will look at two of them — typing it in interactively, and executing "scripts".

scala starts an interactive environment ("REPL" – "read, evaluate, print" loop), good for trying things out.

 $\texttt{scala program.scala runs the program in file \texttt{program.scala}}.$

 By tradition (established by the inventors of the C language, in 1970-something), our first program will just write to the screen "hello, world").



Comparison — Python • An equivalent program in Python (the language being used in some other sections of POP I): print "hello, world" • Run interactively or as script using command python. Slide 10

