

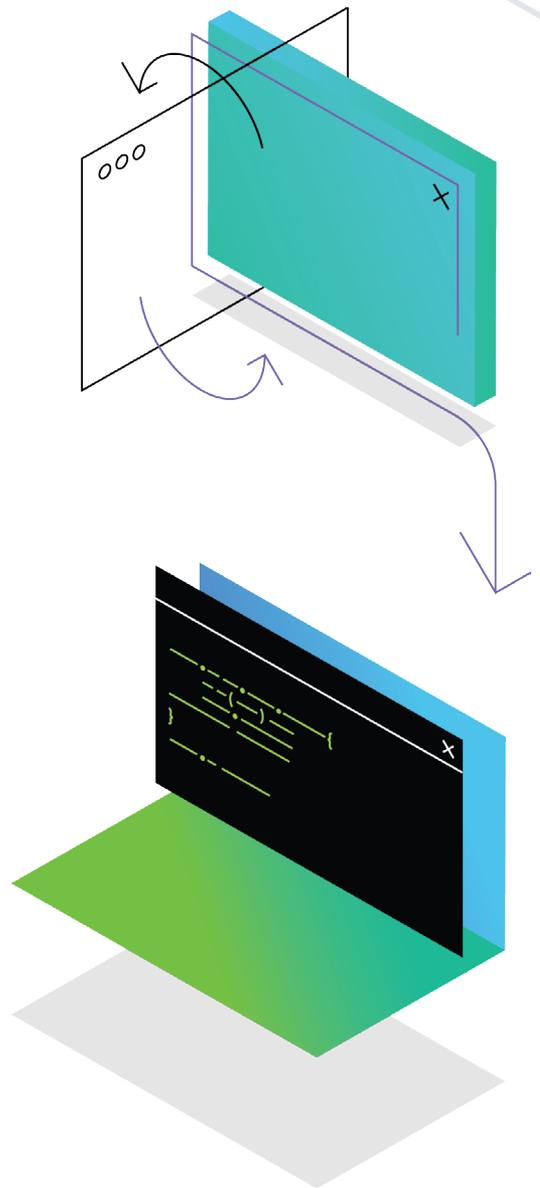
THE COMMAND LINE: REINVENTED FOR MODERN DEVELOPERS

Modern developers are often polyglots—they dabble in different operating systems, programming language, frameworks and tools as they build the next generation of amazing applications. On top of that, modern applications run on a variety of platforms and devices, all leading to very mixed developer skillsets and tools of the trade. No longer are developers stuck on a platform or tooling silo—developers should be able to use any development platforms or tools of their choice to build applications. This is the new mindset, and modern application frameworks are catering to the flexibility developers need.

A developer may be using Windows, MacOS/OSX or Linux as the development machine operating system and the development tools should be consistent across the platform of choice. What's the one thing common across all these desktop operating systems? They all have a command line! And accordingly, command line interface (CLI) tools have quickly become the de facto lowest common denominator. It is not by chance that CLI tools have become popular of late—makers of developer tools quickly realized the ubiquity of command line in this polyglot world and are now catering to developers by offering them basic CLI tooling first. If one goes back to the basics, CLI tools work consistently cross-platform and provide a foundation for Graphical User Interface (GUI) tools to be built on top as need be.

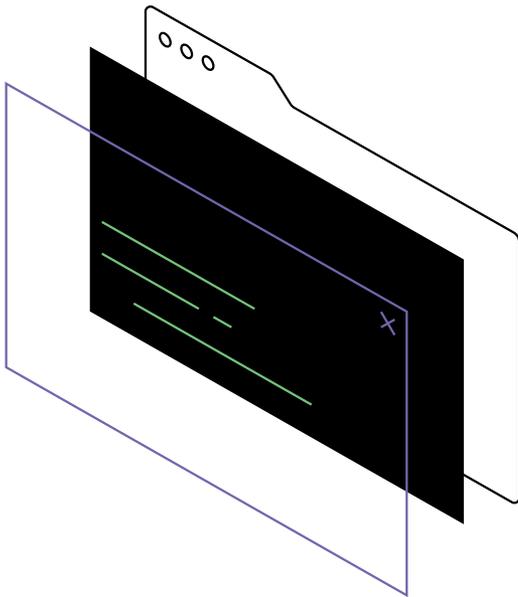
It is fair to say that command line has made a big comeback, thanks to its cross-platform flexibility. Developers love CLI tools that give them the freedom to work from any operating system and pick the tools of their trade. This trend is solidified by the fact that most development platforms these days are offering tools beginning with CLI first.

This whitepaper celebrates the resurgence of CLI tools and provides insight into how modern development platforms cater to application development through CLI—for web, desktop and mobile channels.



Here's what's in store:

- 1. Become a CLI Artisan on Windows:** Let's stop complaining that the Windows command line experience isn't the best. Modern tooling and code editors give you the top notch experience, making you a pro using CLI tools on Windows.
- 2. .NET CLI Decoded:** We explore the new .NET CLI for building console/web applications on top of the new .NET Core. While the .NET CLI works consistently everywhere, we specifically focus on non-Windows development workflows, just to showcase the flexibility.
- 3. A Git CLI Reference for Beginners:** Every developer needs source control and GitHub is one of the most popular distributed source control systems. We explore the basics of some CLI tools that make source control workflows a breeze, all powered by Git.
- 4. Modern ASP.NET Tech Stack and CLI Tooling:** Does your ASP.NET stack now include AngularJS and NodeJS? If so, you're in good company. We'll take a brief look at some modern ASP.NET tooling. Surprise, it's CLI here as well.
- 5. Rapid Cross-Platform Development with the Angular 2 CLI:** Build your next web application powered by one of the most popular JavaScript application frameworks—Angular. Did you know you get a great CLI experience with Angular as well? Enlist command line to scaffold, build and deploy Angular 2 applications.



Become a CLI Artisan on Windows



Not long ago, developers were trying to come to terms with the graphic user interface (GUI). The tool of the trade was the command line Interface, because it was the only way. Visual Studio slowly transformed Windows developers by abstracting away command line tools until they were no longer a “necessity.” Only a rare sighting of the CLI might have been seen in the dimly lit rooms of system admins and dev ops.

Today, there is a resurgence of the CLI among developers. There are many invaluable CLI tools like Git that make developers’ lives easier. Developers today are looking for more cross-platform opportunities, where Visual Studio isn’t front and center, and if you’re working with modern JavaScript, CLI tools are an absolute necessity.

On Windows, the CLI has suffered from its years of obscurity as Microsoft moved to “Visual” everything. While it can still perform the necessary functions, the default shell provides just the basics. Even the simplest luxuries, like copy/paste, font size and tabs, are either nonexistent or a chore to use.

Let’s look at a few simple tools that can transform your CLI developer experience from dismal to dazzling. It’s time to reclaim your CLI and become a CLI artisan on Windows.



Chocolatey

The first step in retooling your CLI is to ensure you're using Chocolatey. Think of Chocolatey as the NuGet package manager for Windows software. You can quickly search for apps like Chrome, Notepad++ and 7-Zip, and manage the installation, configuration and uninstallation of software with just a few keystrokes.

In addition, Chocolatey integrates with several infrastructure automation tools.

```
C:\> choco search posh-git
posh-ci-git 0.0.1
poshgit 0.6.1.20160330
Posh-GIT-HG 1.0.4
3 packages found.
C:\>
```

In just a few simple steps (which are nicely laid out for you in the [install documentation](#)), you can get Chocolatey up and running.

We'll be using Chocolatey to install more CLI tooling, so if you've heard of Chocolatey and just haven't tried it yet, there's no better time than now. If Chocolatey is already installed and you just haven't touched it in a while, no problem—just run `choco update chocolatey` to update it to the latest version.

Posh-Git

If you spend any time with Git or GitHub, or maybe it's on your developer bucket list, then [Posh-Git](#) is the next CLI tool for you. Posh-Git is a PowerShell module that incorporates a Git repository status right in the prompt. When Posh-Git detects a Git repository at your current location, the prompt shows the current branch and the state of files (additions, modifications and deletions) within. The status is also color coded so you can see the state of the repository at a glance.

```
C:\github\blog\edcharbeneau.github.io [master ≡ +0 ~2 -0 !]> git status
On branch master
Your branch is up-to-date with 'origin/master'.
Changes not staged for commit:
  (use "git add <file>..." to update what will be committed)
  (use "git checkout -- <file>..." to discard changes in working directory)

        modified:   _config.yml
        modified:   _posts/2016-02-14-welcome-to-jekyll.markdown

no changes added to commit (use "git add" and/or "git commit -a")
C:\github\blog\edcharbeneau.github.io [master ≡ +0 ~2 -0 !]>
```

Adding Posh-Git to your CLI is as simple as getting the package through Chocolatey and following the prompts.

```
choco install poshgit
```

Once Posh-Git is installed, just navigate to a folder where you have an active Git project and see for yourself how useful Posh-Git can be.

```
C:\> choco install poshgit
Installing the following packages:
poshgit
```

ConEmu

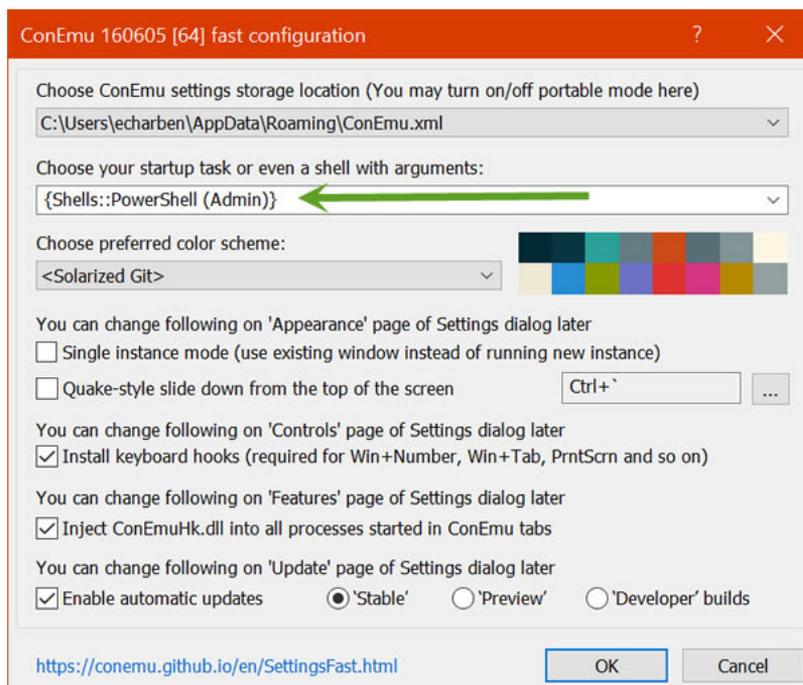
Now that we have our Posh-Git-enabled PowerShell command tool, let's ditch that classic command shell and upgrade to something more versatile. We'll be trading out the standard Windows command prompt in favor of a shell that can handle different command shell configurations for specific tasks. This will also let us use the Posh-Git/PowerShell combo as a default.



We'll be installing a modern Windows console called [ConEmu](#). ConEmu is a Windows console emulator with tabs, which presents multiple consoles and simple GUI applications as one customizable GUI window. ConEmu comes packed with features that simplify the developer experience such as: tabs, presets, copy/paste, themes and much more.

```
choco install conemu
```

After installing, set the default console to *PowerShell (Admin)* so you'll always start with a developer-friendly Posh-Git-enabled console.



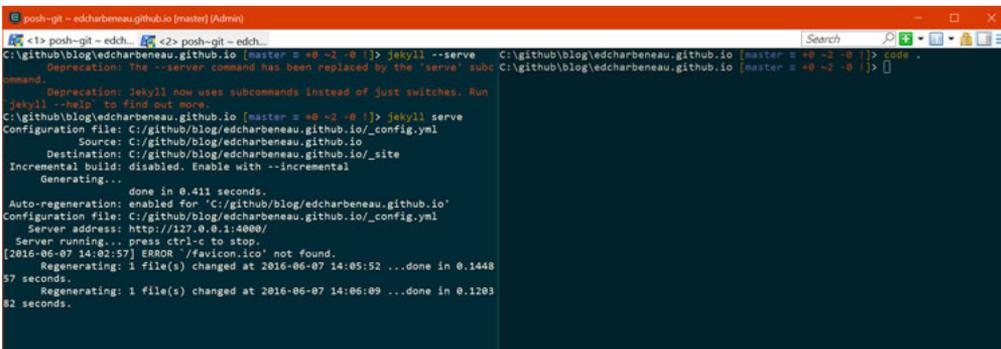
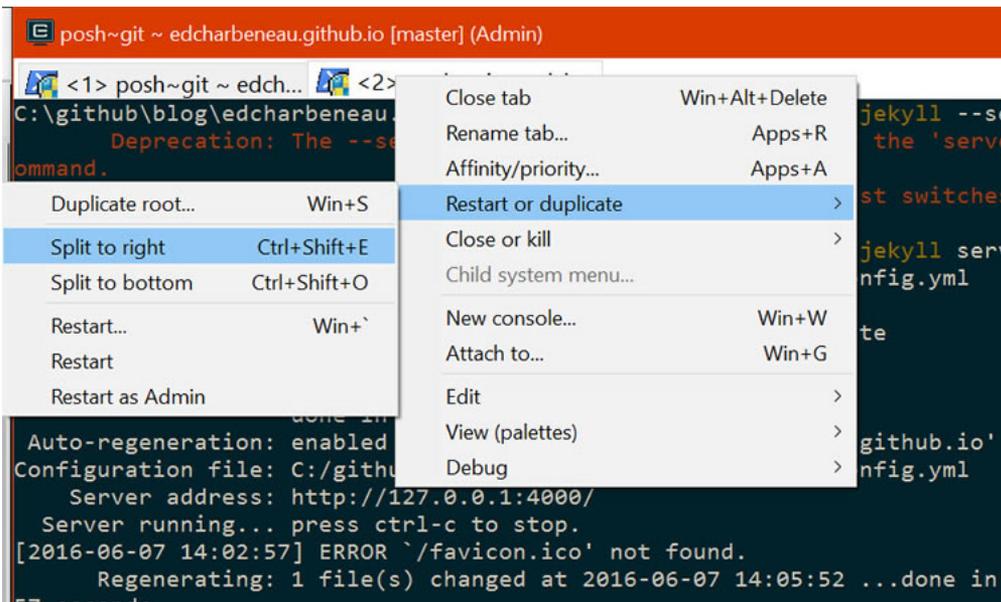
Copy/Paste

Copy/paste is an indispensable feature for modern development. With the variety of CLI tooling available, there's also a lot of commands to remember. With ConEmu, there's no more struggling to copy word-for-word a command from a tutorial, guide or help resource. Simply press ctrl+v as you would in any app and the command is pasted right in. Sure, this is finally a feature on the default Windows 10 command line tool, but too little, too late.

Split Screen and Tabs

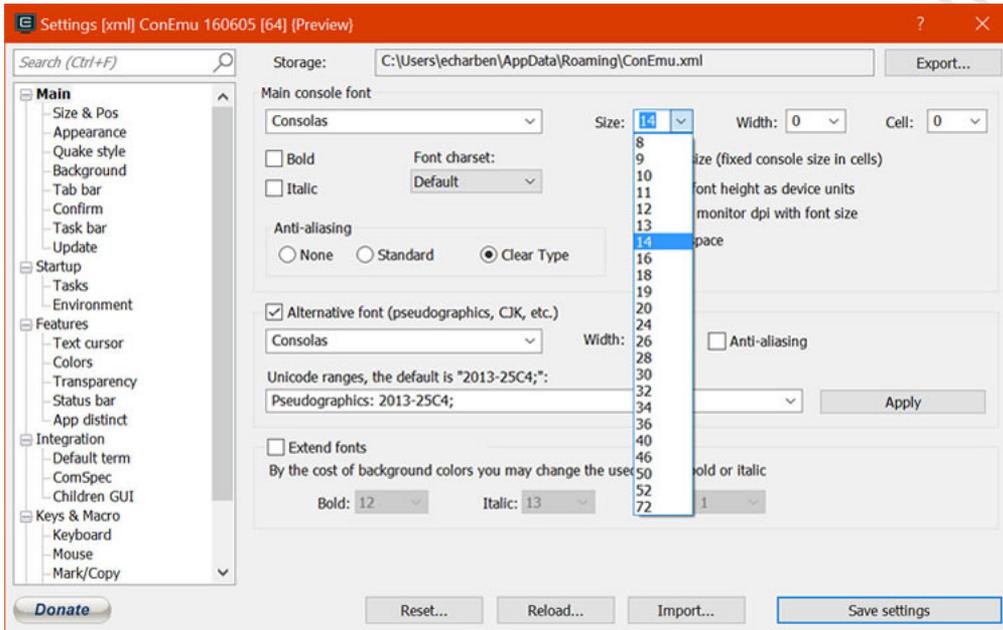
Having organized tabs for your console is another great feature that you may not think you need until you make use of it. Many JavaScript tools use a “watch” mechanism or kick off a web host. These tools often take control of your console until the process is terminated. With tabs, this isn’t a problem—simply kick off your watch task then open a new tab and continue working. Checking back in on your watch task or seeing if a web host has reported errors is just a tab click away.

You can choose to organize consoles with a split screen as well. Just right click on any tab and choose *Restart or Duplicate > Split to right*. Now you can place processes side by side, or maintain a working console while monitoring a process.



Presenter Mode

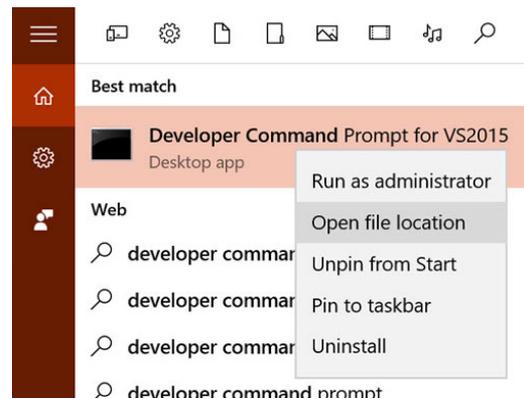
Don't forget to look into the settings for full control over fonts. If you've ever had to present at a stand-up, user group or simply demo code, you'll understand how important it is to change the font size for your audience.



Create a Custom Console

ConEmu supplies some useful prompts or “tasks” out-of-the-box. You can easily add your own through the settings panel. For example, we can easily add the *Developer Command Prompt for VS2015*, so that it's accessible from ConEmu.

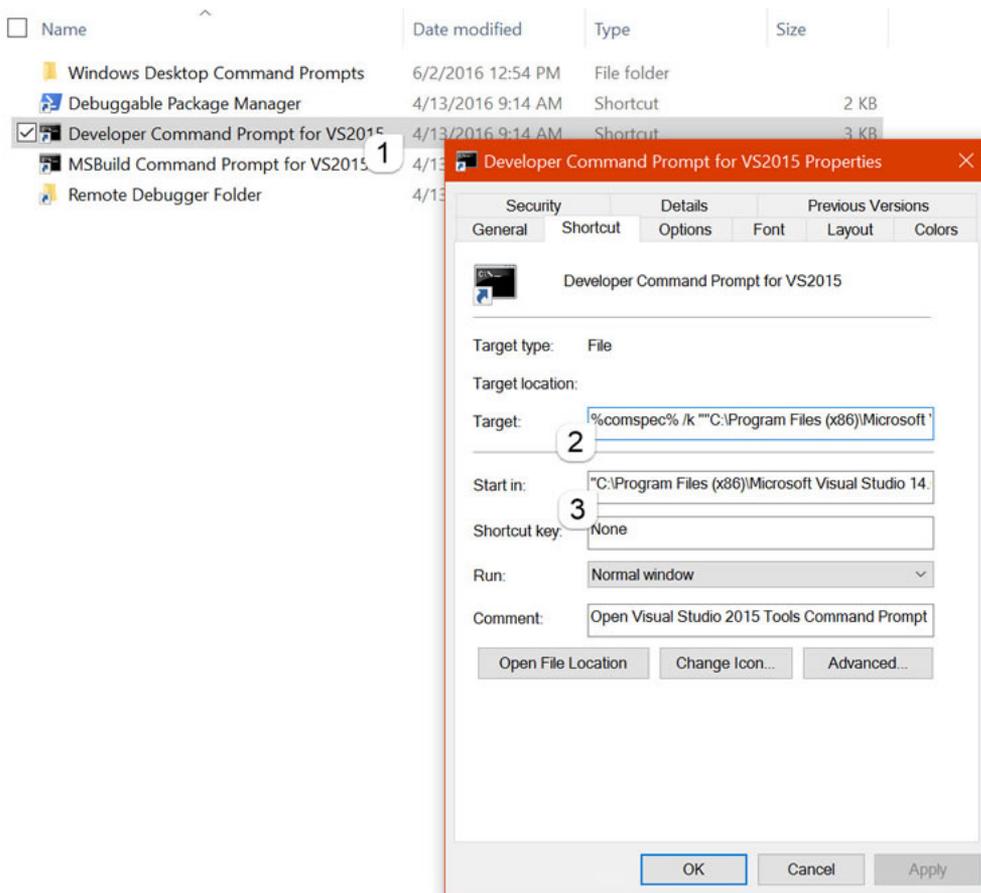
First, you'll need to look at the properties of the Developer Command Prompt for VS2015. This was created for you when VS2015 was installed. Simply search for “Developer Command,” then right click and choose “Open file location.”

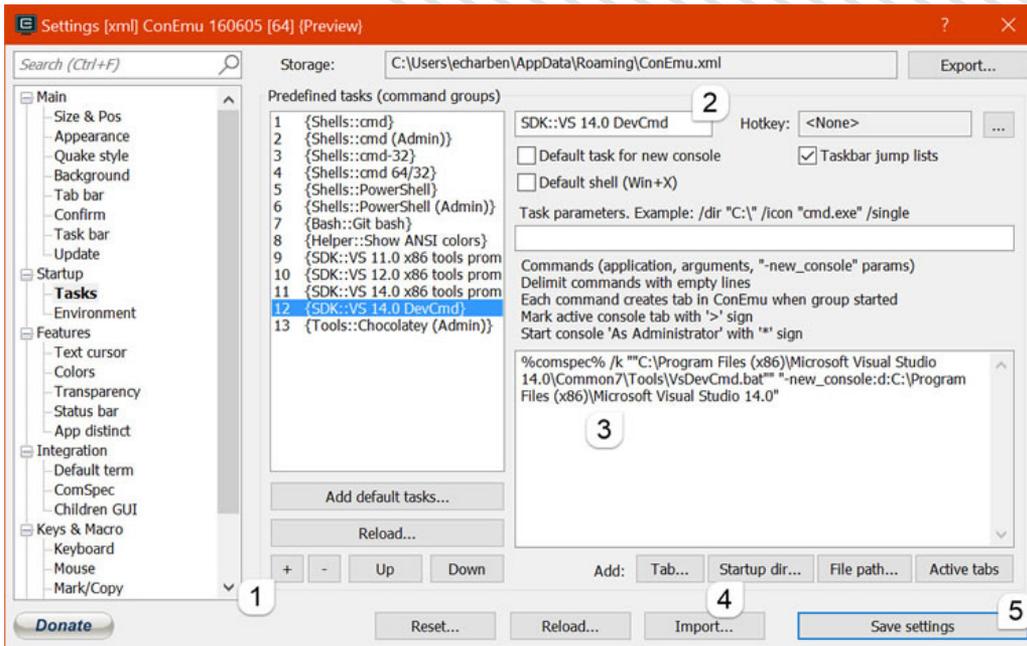


Next, open the properties for the shortcut and leave it open. You'll need the *Target* and *Start* in fields for the settings in ConEmu.

In ComEmu, click Settings and then navigate to *Startup > Tasks*. Next:

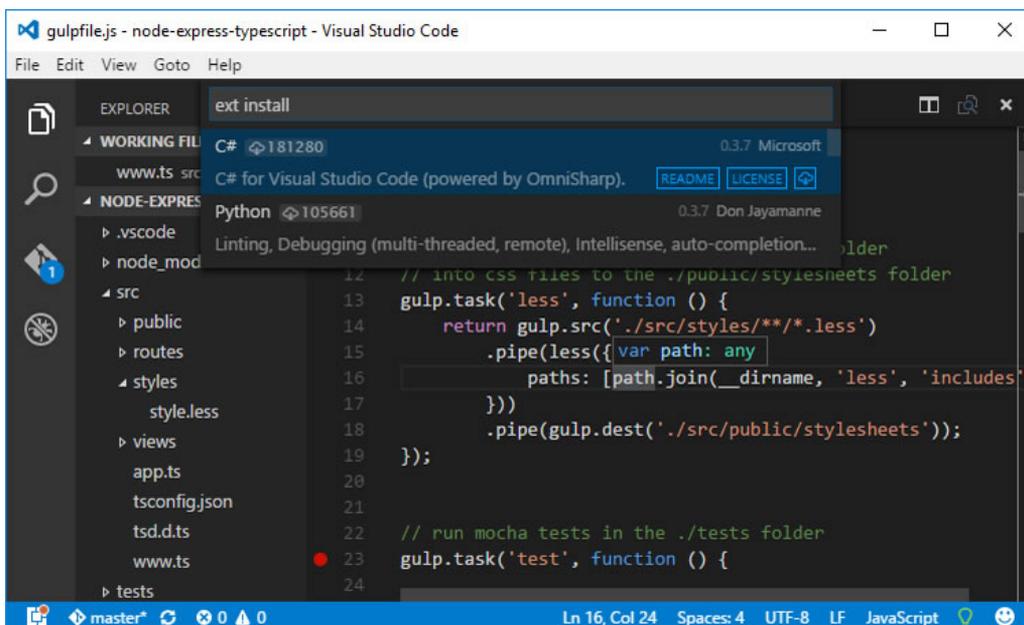
1. Click [+]
2. Name the task SDK::VS 14.0 DevCmd
3. Copy the *Target* to the commands text box
4. Click *Startup Dir*, and copy the *Start* in value





Save your settings and you now have easy access to the Developer Command Prompt for VS2015. In ConEmu, click to open a new tab and navigate to SDK > VS 14.0 DevCmd.

Visual Studio Code



Visual Studio is a great IDE—it handles everything for software development from file-new-project to deployment. However, there are times where you just need a quick editor to work on that one off Markdown or JavaScript file. Or perhaps you would like to work on a project that doesn't need a slick IDE and is designed with CLI tooling in mind. For those situations, the Visual Studio Code editor is a fantastic option. To install VS Code, we'll simply rely on Chocolatey again, just execute the command below and you're ready to go.

```
choco install visualstudiocode
```

With VS Code installed, we now have a complete tool set for CLI craftsmanship. Next, we'll focus on some simple tips and tricks that will help with efficiency.

Tips/Tricks

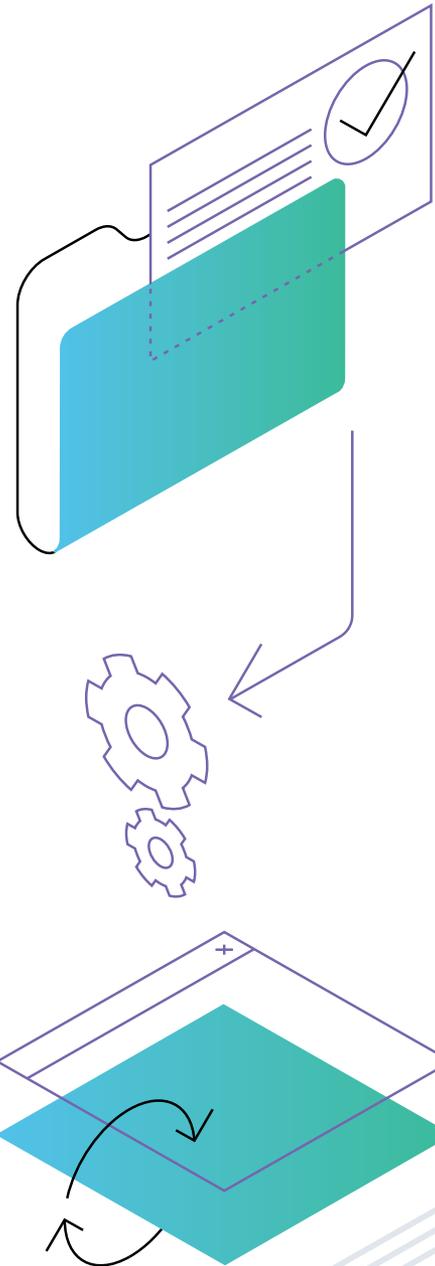
These next few tips are designed to help you navigate from CLI, to file Explorer, to VS Code and back. You can think of this as having a fancy, well-organized tool belt where every tool is always within reach.

From CLI to Code

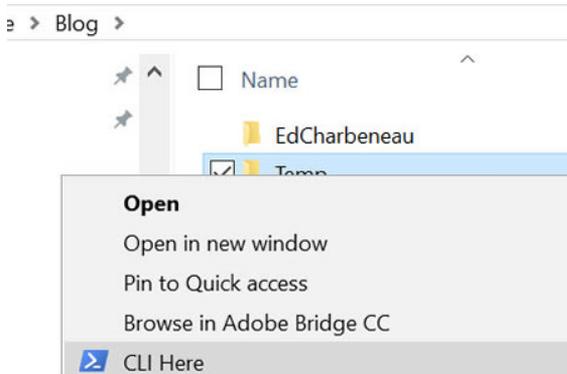
Anytime you're in the console and need to fire up Visual Studio Code, simply type `code`. The `.` parameter will initialize VS Code at the current path. You can also start VS Code for just a file using `code <filename>`. If VS Code is already running, reuse the instance by adding the `-r` parameter, for example `code . -r`

From CLI to File Explorer

If you would like to view your current path in file explorer, the same trick applies. In the console just enter `explorer .` to jump into the GUI.



From File Explorer to CLI



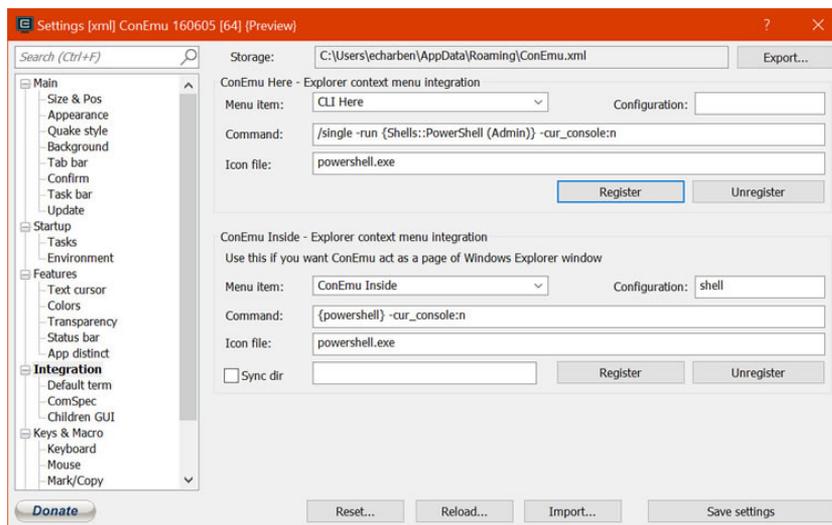
There are many times where the GUI File Explorer is just easier to navigate. While browsing, you can jump straight to the CLI on the current folder by enabling the integration feature on ConEmu.

Open the ConEmu settings *Win + alt + p* and navigate to [Integration](#) and add the following settings under ConEmu—Explorer context menu integration:

- Menu Item: CLI Here
- Command: `/single -run {Shells::PowerShell (Admin)} -cur_console:n`
- Icon file: PowerShell.exe

Make sure you click *Register* and *Save settings* to complete the setup.

Now you can enter the CLI from a right click on any folder, no more typing long file paths.



.NET CLI Decoded



What was cool once has become cool again. Thanks to the infectious enthusiasm of developers, command line tooling is back again—even for .NET development. Guess what else is back? [ASCII art!](#) You could contemplate adding some ASCII artwork on top of your *C#* code files.



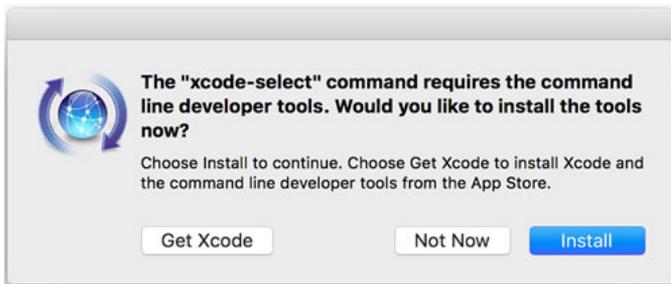
Jokes aside—the command line is a powerful user interface and CLI tooling provides developers with lots of flexibility to aid in development and DevOps workflows. With the new .NET Core framework, the focus is squarely on CLI tooling to lower the barrier to entry and make .NET development accessible to all.

Whether you use Windows, OSX or Linux, the command line works the same way everywhere. Let us explore some of the new cross-platform .NET CLI tooling.

The New .NET CLI

Let us see what the new .NET development experience is like on a fresh OSX machine. First, you need to get some things set up. You can get started at the [.NET website](#):

1. Install XCode Command Line tooling, if you don't have it. While you're not doing iOS development, some things are included in the XCode CLI that are needed. You can install just the CLI without getting the gigantic XCode IDE—*simply enter `xcode-select --install` in terminal and accept the install.*



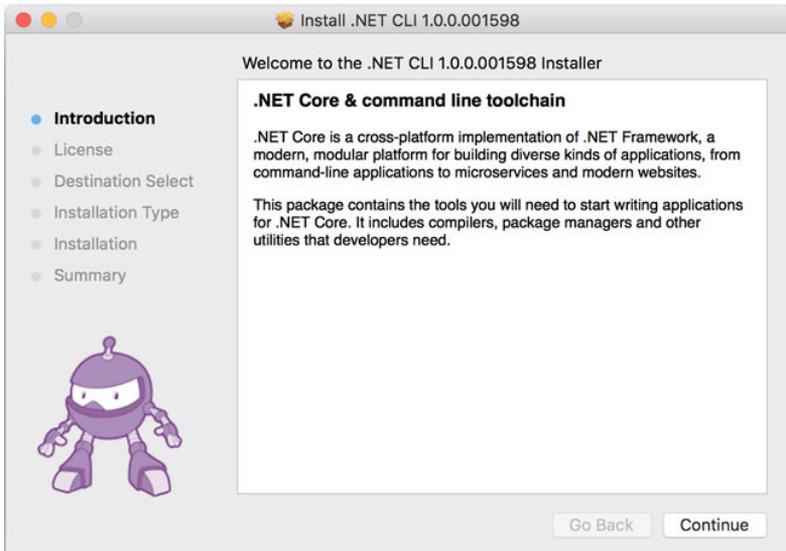
2. Get [HomeBrew](#), if you haven't already—the popular package manager for OSX/Linux machines.

```
/usr/bin/ruby -e "$(curl -fsSL https://raw.githubusercontent.com/Homebrew/install/master/install)"
```

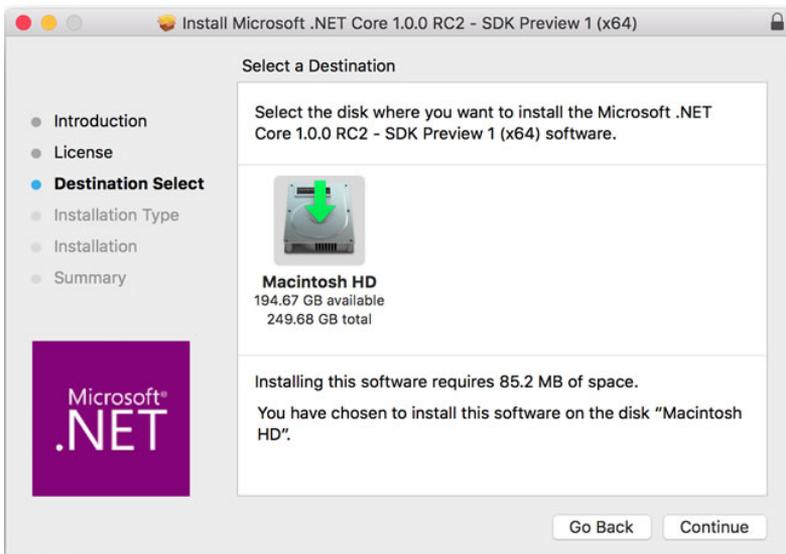
3. You need an updated OpenSSL through Homebrew. These commands will do it:

```
brew update  
brew install openssl  
brew link --force openssl
```

4. Install the official [.NET Core for OSX Package](#). This should be a simple install wizard that sets everything up for you—including getting you the .NET CLI tools. .NET Core hit the RTM milestone recently, so based on whether you did the install before or after, you'll see the changed logo.



Now compare that to:



Once the install finishes, you should have all of the pieces in place to start building apps with the new .NET Core framework. The new CLI is a foundational cross-platform toolchain for developing .NET Core applications—one over which other complex tooling can be built on.

Meet *dotnet*—the generic driver for running the command line tools. Invoked on its own, it will give out brief usage instructions or fire up specific IL code if pointed to a DLL path. The primary usage, however, is using the convention `dotnet <command>`, where you execute verbs/commands through the dotnet driver. Any time you need help, fire up the help command, like so: `dotnet -h/--help`.

DotNet Commands

The new .NET CLI comes pre-packed with some existing commands—essentially ‘verbs’ that the dotnet driver can execute. Each command has a set of optional parameters and can take arguments. Let’s explore all the available built-in commands, along with the popular options that you may find useful.

DotNet New

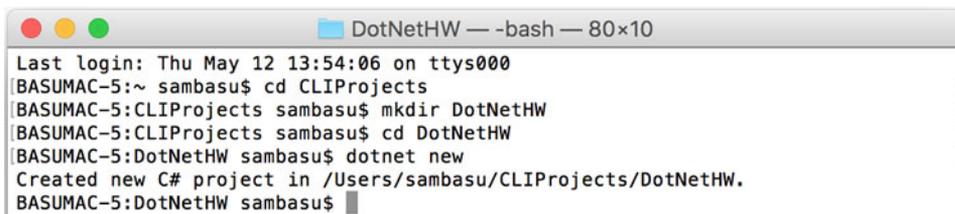
Initializes a .NET Core application project

- Bootstraps project with bare essential files

Options:

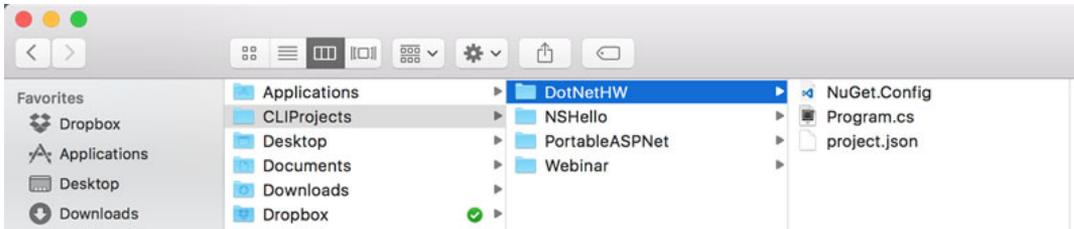
- **-l/--lang** | Choose preferred language | Valid choices – ‘C##/F##’
- **-t/--type** | Choose preferred app type | Valid choice now – ‘console’ | May be expanded in future

You can see a sample usage in which a new directory is created and then the dotnet new command is invoked--things work “in place.”



```
DotNetHW — -bash — 80x10
Last login: Thu May 12 13:54:06 on ttys000
[BASUMAC-5:~ sambasu$ cd CLIProjects
[BASUMAC-5:CLIProjects sambasu$ mkdir DotNetHW
[BASUMAC-5:CLIProjects sambasu$ cd DotNetHW
[BASUMAC-5:DotNetHW sambasu$ dotnet new
Created new C# project in /Users/sambasu/CLIProjects/DotNetHW.
BASUMAC-5:DotNetHW sambasu$
```

The result is pretty basic—a boilerplate console application with just enough to run itself. The ingredients are a `project.json` file with all dependencies, a `program.cs` file with executable code and a `NuGet.Config` that points to the NuGet source to resolve dependencies.



Here's the boilerplate `project.json`—notice the dependencies and frameworks nodes.

```
project.json /Users/sambasu/CLIPProjects/DotNetHW
1 {
2   "version": "1.0.0-*",
3   "compilationOptions": {
4     "emitEntryPoint": true
5   },
6
7   "dependencies": {
8     "NETStandard.Library": "1.0.0-rc2-23811"
9   },
10
11  "frameworks": {
12    "dnxcore50": { }
13  }
14 }
15
```

And here's `program.cs`—the glorious code that spits out 'Hello World' on console.

```
Program.cs /Users/sambasu/CLIPProjects/DotNetHW
1 using System;
2
3 namespace ConsoleApplication
4 {
5     public class Program
6     {
7         public static void Main(string[] args)
8         {
9             Console.WriteLine("Hello World!");
10        }
11    }
12 }
13
```

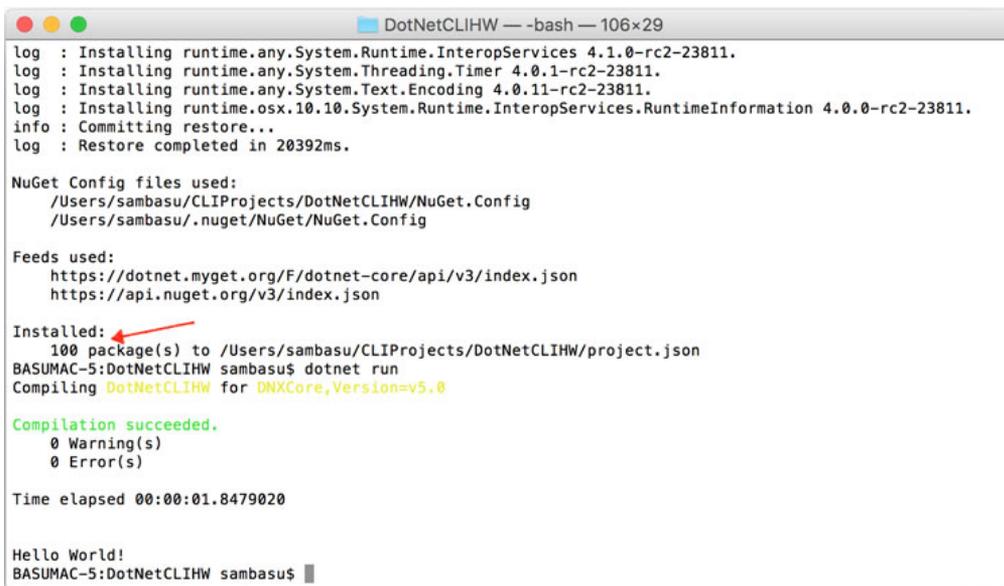
DotNet Restore

- Restores the dependencies for a given project from NuGet using Project.Json file
- The NuGet feed source is configured in the NuGet.config file
- By default, looks first for packages in the NuGet package cache

Options:

- **-s/--source** | Override NuGet.config source of NuGet packages
- **-packages [Dir]** | Specifies the target directory for restored packages

The first time you run *dotnet* restore on a fresh machine, all .NET Core basic dependencies will be pulled down from NuGet servers—about 100 packages.



```
DotNetCLIHW -- -bash -- 106x29
log : Installing runtime.any.System.Runtime.InteropServices 4.1.0-rc2-23811.
log : Installing runtime.any.System.Threading.Timer 4.0.1-rc2-23811.
log : Installing runtime.any.System.Text.Encoding 4.0.11-rc2-23811.
log : Installing runtime.osx.10.10.System.Runtime.InteropServices.RuntimeInformation 4.0.0-rc2-23811.
info : Committing restore...
log : Restore completed in 20392ms.

NuGet Config files used:
/Users/sambasu/CLIProjects/DotNetCLIHW/NuGet.Config
/Users/sambasu/.nuget/NuGet/NuGet.Config

Feeds used:
https://dotnet.myget.org/F/dotnet-core/api/v3/index.json
https://api.nuget.org/v3/index.json

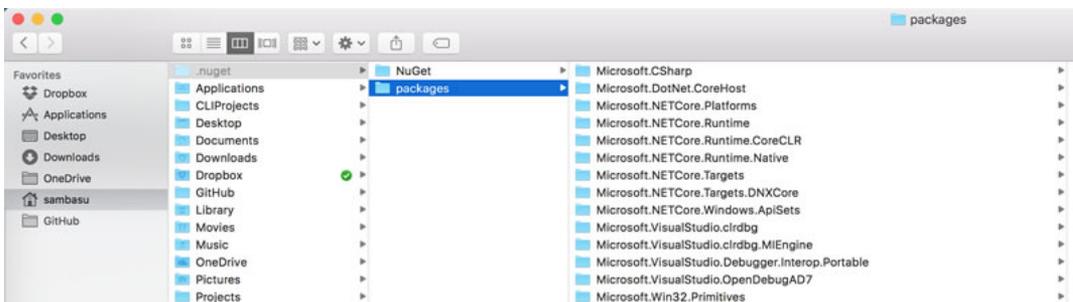
Installed:
100 package(s) to /Users/sambasu/CLIProjects/DotNetCLIHW/project.json
BASUMAC-5:DotNetCLIHW sambasu$ dotnet run
Compiling DotNetCLIHW for DNXCore,Version=v5.0

Compilation succeeded.
0 Warning(s)
0 Error(s)

Time elapsed 00:00:01.8479020

Hello World!
BASUMAC-5:DotNetCLIHW sambasu$
```

NuGet packages that are pulled down are cached for subsequent usage in a global NuGet cache, which, by default, is *.nuget/packages* in the user's home directory, as seen below. Subsequent restoration of the same dependencies is very quick.



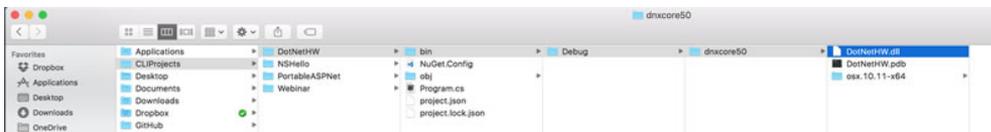
DotNet Build

- Builds a .NET Core application
- Compiles all dependencies to produce a binary executable
- *dotnet* restore must have been run prior
- Outputs binaries in child Bin folder

Options:

- **-o/--output [Dir]** | Target directory to put compiled binaries
- **-f/--framework [Framework]** | Compile for a specific framework defined in project.json file

In our case, take a look at the binaries created for the corresponding frameworks— nice and simple.



DotNet Run

- Runs application from source code 'in place'
- Combines compile, build binaries and launch into one step
- Depends on *dotnet build*

Options:

- **-f/--framework [Framework]** | Runs the app for a given framework identifier
- **-p/--project [Path]** | Specifies which project to run | Path points to project.json in the project directory

Here's our 'Hello World' console app—running unceremoniously.

```
DotNetHW — -bash — 93x32
Last login: Thu May 12 13:54:06 on ttys000
[BASUMAC-5:~ sambasu$ cd CLIProjects
[BASUMAC-5:CLIProjects sambasu$ mkdir DotNetHW
[BASUMAC-5:CLIProjects sambasu$ cd DotNetHW
[BASUMAC-5:DotNetHW sambasu$ dotnet new
Created new C# project in /Users/sambasu/CLIProjects/DotNetHW.
[BASUMAC-5:DotNetHW sambasu$ dotnet restore
log : Restoring packages for /Users/sambasu/CLIProjects/DotNetHW/project.json...
info : Committing restore...
log : Restore completed in 735ms.

NuGet Config files used:
  /Users/sambasu/CLIProjects/DotNetHW/NuGet.Config
  /Users/sambasu/.nuget/NuGet/NuGet.Config

Feeds used:
  https://dotnet.myget.org/F/dotnet-core/api/v3/index.json
  https://api.nuget.org/v3/index.json
[BASUMAC-5:DotNetHW sambasu$ dotnet run
Compiling DotNetHW for DNXCore,Version=v5.0

Compilation succeeded.
  0 Warning(s)
  0 Error(s)

Time elapsed 00:00:01.5482685

Hello World!
[BASUMAC-5:DotNetHW sambasu$
```

DotNet Test

- Executes unit tests for given project and gives you guilt if you don't unit test
- Uses configured test runner in project.json
- Resolves dependencies on NUnit/XUnit and bootstraps tests as class libraries
- Defaults to running tests in Console mode

Options:

- **[Path]** | Specifies the path to test project | Defaults to the current directory if omitted
- **-o/-output [Dir]** | Directory in which to find binaries to run

DotNet Pack

- Creates a NuGet package of your code
- Build nupkg packages with source and debug symbols
- NuGet dependencies of the project being packed are added to the nuspec file for resolution
- Builds the project as first step before packaging

Options:

- **[Path]** | Specifies path to project to be packed | Defaults to the current directory if omitted
- **-o/-output [Dir]** | Directory in which built packages are placed

DotNet Publish

- Publishes a .NET application in a bundled container
- Packs application and all dependencies into single folder for publishing
- Packaging includes application's Intermediate Language (IL) code and dependencies for portable applications
- For self-contained applications, packaging includes IL, dependencies and runtime of the targeted platform

Options:

- **[Path]** | Specifies path to project.json of project to be published
- **-o/-output [Dir]** | Directory in which the built packages are placed
- **-f/-framework [Framework]** | Publish the application for a given framework as defined in project.json
- **-r/-runtime [Runtime]** | Publish the application for a given runtime

Extending the .NET CLI

So hopefully you are on board with the new .NET CLI, but perhaps you realize that your development or DevOps workflows need a few more commands. You can easily extend the .NET CLI through custom commands.

.NET CLI tools can be extended in two main ways:

1. NuGet Packages on per-project basis
2. System Path on per-machine basis

The two extensibility options aren't mutually exclusive—you could easily mix and match.

NuGet Extensibility

To extend the .NET CLI with custom tools to use in specific projects, all you have to do is create a portable console application that runs on top of .NET Core. Your application can then be packaged up (using *dotnet pack*) and distributed through NuGet. To consume, you simply need to make a reference to the tooling in *project.json*. The custom tooling is only available in the context of the project that references/restores the NuGet package.

Your project needs to follow the .NET CLI driver-command nomenclature of *dotnet-<command>*. To consume, you simply need to add a Tools section in projects' *project.json*, like so:

```
“tools”: {  
  “dotnet-domything”: {  
    “version”: “1.0.0”,  
    “imports”: [“dnxcore50”]  
  }  
}
```

Once *dotnet restore* is run on the project, the NuGet tool and all of its dependencies are resolved. You can then happily use the command *dotnet-domything*, but only in context of your project.

Since custom tools are simply portable applications, the user consuming the tool has to have the same version of the .NET Core libraries that the tool was built against in order to run the tool. Any other dependency that the tool uses and that is not contained within the .NET Core libraries is restored and placed in the NuGet cache. The entire tool is, therefore, run using the assemblies from the .NET Core libraries as well as assemblies from the NuGet cache.

Path Extensibility

Path-based extensibility allows you to build custom .NET CLI tooling that can be used across multiple projects, but only on the given machine. The one drawback is portability to another machine requires deploying the tool elsewhere. Nevertheless, Path-based extensibility wins with simplicity and ease of use—just follow the CLI extensibility conventions.

The dotnet driver can invoke any command that follows the *dotnet-<command>* convention. The default resolution logic will first probe several locations in the context of the project and finally fall back to the system PATH. If the requested command exists in the system PATH and is a binary that can be invoked, the dotnet driver can invoke it.

The custom binary tool can be pretty much anything that the operating system can execute. On Unix or OSX systems, this means any command script saved as *dotnet-domything* that has the execute bit set via *chmod +x*. On Windows, it means anything that Windows knows how to run. That's it—simple.

While the new tooling definitely helps, your apps will continue to be complicated to serve specific business needs of your customers. Unless you're building console apps, you probably need professionally built UI controls—for web, desktop or mobile. Have we mentioned that with [Telerik® DevCraft™](#) by Progress, you can create awesome UI for your apps with an all-encompassing .NET Toolbox? It's [free to try](#), so go ahead and give it a shot.

Step boldly, ye .NET Developer—it's a brave new world. The command line is your friend!

Conclusion

Yes, command line tooling is very cool and powerful. Embracing it with an open mind will reward you with flexibility—if you know what you're doing. The new .NET framework is lean, modular and open source. It is cross-platform and takes your .NET apps to places never possible before. And .NET CLI provides the consistent foundational toolchain to build new .NET Core applications everywhere.

A Git CLI Reference for Beginners



Hopefully, no one needs to sell you on [GitHub](https://github.com)—the world’s largest open-source community. GitHub is home for most developers—a fast, flexible social environment to build personal projects, support enterprises and collaborate on open-source technologies.

The underpinnings of GitHub is [Git](https://git-scm.com/)—a free, open-source, cross-platform and highly productive distributed version control system. GitHub conveniently wraps all of Git’s features into polished UI tools for your chosen development platform, namely:

- GitHub for Windows: <https://windows.github.com>
- GitHub for Mac: <https://mac.github.com>

But you are a developer and nothing appeals more to you than pure text on a bland terminal window. Everything you do through the GitHub UI tools first began life as command line tools via the the Git CLI. And it is incredibly powerful.

This is your cheat sheet of common Git CLI commands. The best news is that all of the commands work the exact same way on Linux, Mac OS/OSX and Windows.

Command Prompt Basics

First, let's get a basic command line refresher under our belt—most commands work consistently across the Bash and DOS command prompts.

ls

List Directory contents: Provides a list of all files/folders in given working directory.

cd <DirectoryName>

Change Directory: Navigates to the given folder as working directory. `cd /` navigates to root folder and `cd ..` traverses one level up to the parent directory of the current working directory.

mkdir <DirectoryName>

Make Directory: Creates a new folder in place.

open -a "TextEdit" .bash_profile

Opens the *bash_profile* file in *TextEdit* on a Mac. If you're on Linux/OSX systems, the *bash_profile* is the user's personal initialization file, executed by login shells as the terminal command prompt starts up.

PS1="\u @ \t: 🍌 "

Also on Linux/OSX, the Bash shell command prompt can be customized using *PS1-4 Prompt Statements*—essentially environment variables. You could add PS variables in your *bash_profile* to customize the command prompt. Above is mine with an Emoji in my command prompt—because why not!

clear

Clears terminal window of past commands and outputs—provides fresh command prompt.

Git Commands

Now let's dig into the Git CLI. This is not an exhaustive list, but focuses on the most frequently used commands.

```
git config --global user.name "<UserName>"
```

Sets the name you want attached to your commit transactions.

```
git config --global user.email "<UserEmail>"
```

Sets the email you want attached to your commit transactions.

```
git init <ProjectName>
```

Initializes a new Git repository. Transforms a regular folder into a directory that can accept Git commands.

```
git clone <RemoteGitHubURL>
```

Copies down a remote GitHub repository along with all the version history to a local working directory. Maps the directory for further commands.

```
git status
```

Checks the status of a given repository. Lists the working branch and any new/changed files that need to be committed.

```
git diff
```

Shows the file differences not yet staged.

```
git add <FileName>
```

Brings new files in your repository to Git's attention for tracking. Includes the file in the repository snapshot for versioning.

```
git add .
```

Adds a batch of files to Git's tracking in a local working directory. Adds everything in one swoop. This command could also add files with a specific extension or other filters.

```
git reset <FileName>
```

Unstages the named file from the repository snapshot, but preserves its contents.

```
git branch
```

Shows all the local branches in the current repository.

```
git branch <BranchName>
```

Creates a new branch in the current repository.

```
git checkout master/<BranchName>
```

A navigational command that switches the working directory to master/named branch. The files are representative of the state of master/branch.

```
git commit -m "<CommitMessage>"
```

Commit changes that you have made in your working directory with a descriptive message.

```
git merge <BranchName>
```

Merge changes made in a given branch to the master branch. Makes updates visible to all repository collaborators.

```
git branch -d <BranchName>
```

Deletes a branch after changes have been merged with master branch.

```
git remote add origin <RemoteURL>
```

Introduces local Git to remote repository (typically GitHub). Adds hooks for pull/push for syncing with remote source.

```
git push --set-upstream origin master
```

Pushes local repository changes to a remote master branch in a linked repository (again, probably GitHub). Syncs remote with local.

```
git pull origin master
```

Pulls down a master/named branch from a linked remote repository to a local working directory. Syncs local with remote.

```
git help
```

Forgot something? Pull up the Git CLI Help to look up commands with the option to dig further into each command.

Pro Tips

As you collaborate more and more on GitHub projects, you may find these tips to be helpful:

- 1.** Delete branches after the corresponding pull request has been merged onto master. Orphaned branches only cause confusion.
- 2.** Fork a project, branch off and make a pull request sooner rather than later. This announces your intent to work on something to the rest of the collaborators. A pull request does not have to wait until all the work has been finalized before merging it onto master.
- 3.** Don't keep working for too long on your own local branch. Things can get out of sync quickly if you do so.
- 4.** GitHub does not magically solve merge conflicts between branches. Diff tools are your friend.
- 5.** Projects on GitHub do not automatically become open source. GitHub repositories need to pick a valid license before they are truly considered open-source software—make your pick as you're setting up your repository.
- 6.** Please play nice with others and have meaningful ReadMe files and descriptive commit messages. Emojis are more than welcome.

Progress Open Source on GitHub

We at Progress love open source and love GitHub. You'll find some very popular GitHub repositories maintained by Progress—and we are happy to share. So jump in, clone it, use it, fork it and contribute back.

- [Kendo UI Core](#)
- [NativeScript®](#)
- [VS Code Extension for NativeScript](#)
- [JustCode™ Extensions](#)
- [JustDecompile™ Engine](#)

Conclusion

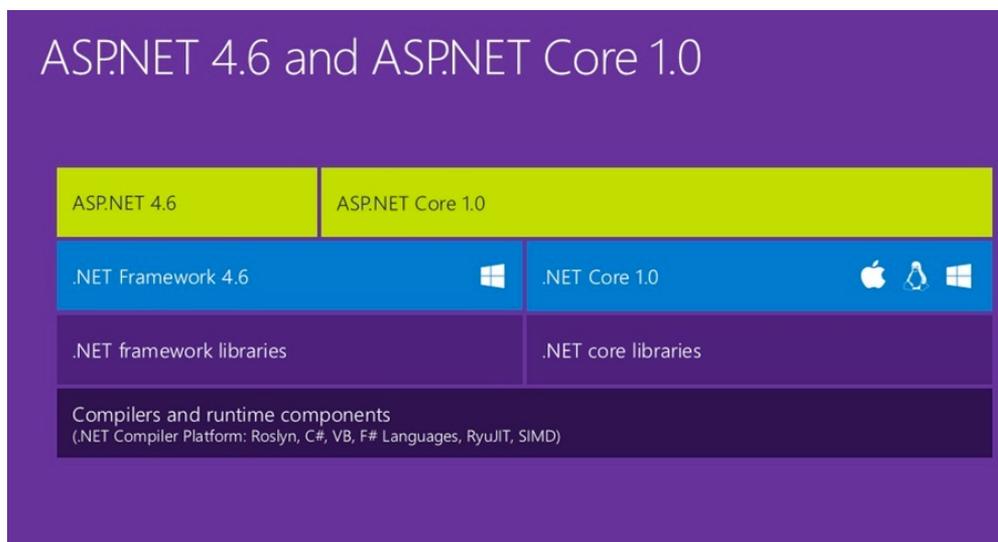
This cheat sheet should help you get off the ground quickly with your projects. So keep that terminal window open, refer to this list and get productive on your GitHub projects. Happy coding!

Modern ASP.NET Tech Stack



Let's talk about ASP.NET—every .NET developer's favorite web application stack. With [ASP.NET Core](#), the landscape for ASP.NET developers, is changing big time. On one hand, you can still have the comforts of Visual Studio on Windows for ASP.NET development; but on the other, ASP.NET is going places it has never gone before—thanks in part to the new .NET Core.

The modern ASP.NET Core is lean, modular, open source and truly, completely cross-platform. Not only does it run everywhere, but developers can build ASP.NET applications on any platform. Below is a quick view of the moving pieces in ASP.NET land. Want to learn more? Check out this [webinar recording](#) for a detailed walkthrough on how to pick the right tech stack for modern ASP.NET.

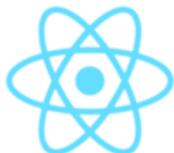


[Image Courtesy – Microsoft]

Why JavaScript?

As the popular saying goes, JavaScript is the assembly language of the web and its success is clearly influencing the ASP.NET stack. Why should you consider a Core JS Framework in ASP.NET stack? Quite simply—reusability of established frameworks and flexibility of client-side code.

Popular Core JS frameworks give you a lot out of the box—easy data binding, separation of concerns and well-oiled rendering engines. And all of this JS tooling works right inside of Visual Studio for the best of both worlds. A few major JS frameworks to consider are [Angular](#), [React](#), [Aurelia](#), [Backbone](#), [Knockout](#), [Durandal](#), etc.



Interestingly, NodeJS is also making its presence felt in the ASP.NET stack. [NodeJS](#) is the V8-based JavaScript runtime that is event driven and performance optimized for non-blocking IO. This makes NodeJS a great lightweight web host, and ASP.NET developers may want to keep their hosting options open, now that there's Docker support in ASP.NET. Visual Studio is a great IDE for NodeJS development and even if not hosting, NodeJS plays home to much of the tooling that makes your life easier as an ASP.NET developer.

Don't want to write JavaScript? No problem—you can now leverage [TypeScript](#) in ASP.NET. Too much in love with object-oriented concepts? Now you can do all of that through TypeScript, a typed superset of JS—everything simply gets compiled down to plain JavaScript. With the Angular 2.0 endorsement, TypeScript's popularity is on the upswing and it could be the perfect companion to your ASP.NET client-side code. In fact, the bigger and more complicated your business logic, the brighter TypeScript shines.

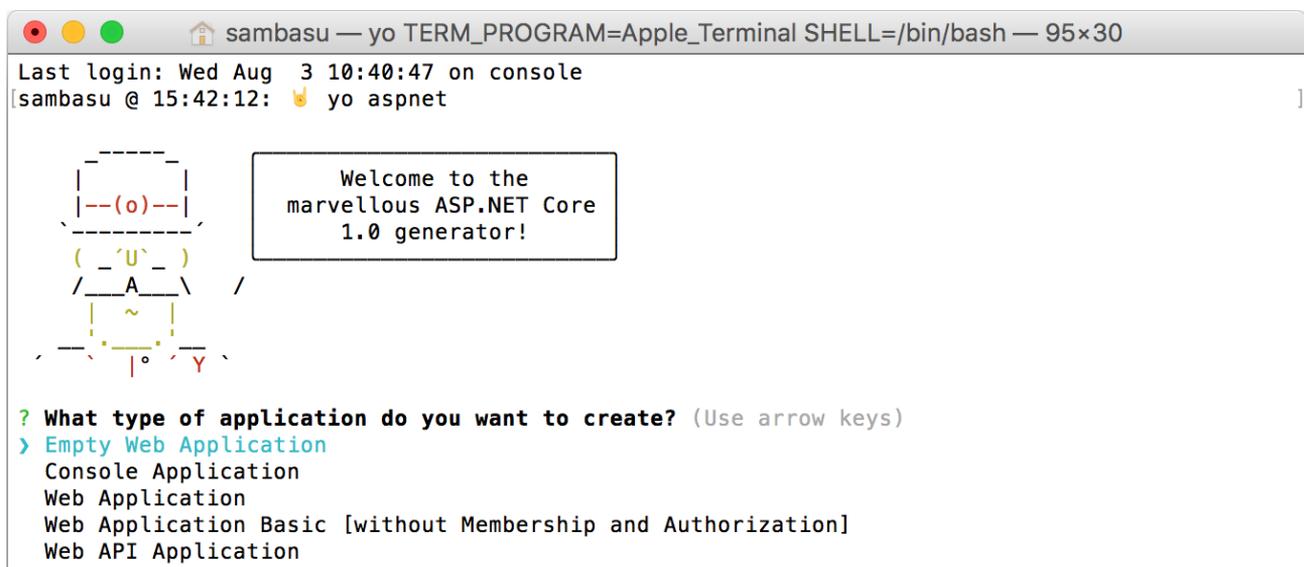
ASP.NET Yeoman Generator

Want to get started with the new ASP.NET Core? Irrespective of what development platform you are one, one consistent CLI tool works everywhere—[Yeoman](#). This NodeJS-based tool gives you the perfect scaffolding option for starting your ASP.NET application from Command Line. How? Simply use the popular ASP.NET [Yeoman Generator](#).

Here are some steps in your beloved command line:

Make sure you have NodeJS installed. You could do *brew install node* on MacOSX or *choco install nodejs* on Windows.

- Get Yeoman - *npm install -g yo*
- Get [Bower](#) - *npm install -g bower*. Bower will be used as a package manager by the Yeoman generator to pull down some dependencies for the scaffolded ASP.NET project.
- Get the ASP.NET Yeoman generator - *npm install -g generator-aspnet*
- Once all requirements are in place, you could simply type in *yo aspnet*. This powers up the Yeoman ASP.NET generator and provides you scaffolding options, as below:



```
sambasu — yo TERM_PROGRAM=Apple_Terminal SHELL=/bin/bash — 95x30
Last login: Wed Aug 3 10:40:47 on console
[sambasu @ 15:42:12: 🍌 yo aspnet

  |-----|
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  |-----|
  | o | Y
  |-----|

Welcome to the
marvellous ASP.NET Core
1.0 generator!

? What type of application do you want to create? (Use arrow keys)
> Empty Web Application
  Console Application
  Web Application
  Web Application Basic [without Membership and Authorization]
  Web API Application
  ...
```

Once you pick a Web Application template, the ASP.NET Yeoman Generator will scaffold an ASP.NET project in your chosen directory and Bower will pull down dependencies. The structure and contents of the project are almost identical to the same File-New Project experience one gets in Visual Studio.

Once your project has been scaffolded, you can jump into the project directory and fire up the *dotnet restore* command to resolve NuGet references. And finally, *dotnet run* would bootstrap and run your ASP.NET project, just as hitting F5 does in Visual Studio. The big advantage of going the CLI and Yeoman route to start your ASP.NET project—it works the exact same way in Windows, Linux and MacOSX.

Rapid Cross-Platform Development with the Angular 2 CLI



The origin of the quote “with great power comes great responsibility,” may be subject to debate, but the truth behind it is universally accepted. As the power of the web grows, so does its complexity and the opportunity for error.

Angular 2 represents a major step in the evolution of modern web front-end frameworks, but it comes with a price. From TypeScript compilation to running test scripts, bundling JavaScript, and following the [Angular 2 Style Guide](#), “ng2 developers” are faced with myriad problems to solve and challenges to overcome.

Fortunately, there exists a way to simplify the process of building Angular 2 applications. Whether your goal is to stand up a rapid prototype or build an enterprise-ready line of business applications that are continuously deployed to the cloud, the [Angular CLI](#) is a tool that you don't want to code without.

Getting Started: The Prerequisites

Angular 2 supports cross-platform development with open-source tools. Regardless of your development environment, a few simple steps will get you up and running.

1. Install the Long Term Support (LTS) version of Node.js
2. Install your favorite open source IDE. A popular one is Visual Studio Code
3. Finally, go to a Node.js command line prompt and install the Angular-CLI:

```
npm install -g angular-cli
```

Now you're ready to start your first project!

Creating your First Project

To start a new project, navigate to the parent folder and execute the following command:

```
ng new my-first-app
```

Replace "my-first-app" with your project name. This single command executes several tasks, including:

- Creates a local folder structure
- Generates an initial set of HTML pages, TypeScript source files, CSS styles and tests
- Writes a *package.json* that has all the basic Angular 2 dependencies
- Installs all Node (npm) dependencies for you
- Sets up Karma for running unit tests with Jasmine
- Configures Protractor for running end-to-end (E2E) tests

- Initializes a Git repository and commits the initial project
- Creates various files to help with building and generating your production app.

You now have everything you need to build and run the project! Make sure you are in the root project directory and issue the following command:

```
ng serve
```

You will see something like the following image:

```
C:\Users\jlikness\Documents\GitHub\my-first-app>ng serve
Leverload server on http://localhost:49152
Serving on http://localhost:4200/

Build successful - 2470ms.

Slowest Trees | Total
-----+-----
vendor | 1629ms
BroccoliTypeScriptCompiler | 589ms

Slowest Trees (cumulative) | Total (avg)
-----+-----
vendor (1) | 1629ms
BroccoliTypeScriptCompiler (1) | 589ms
```

If your browser doesn't open automatically, launch it and navigate to the address on the "serving" line (i.e. port 4200). You should see the app. You can keep the command running and as you make changes, the site will automatically reload to reflect the changes.

Project Structure

There are a number of folders generated automatically. These include:

- *Config*: This folder contains configuration information for the deployment and testing
- *Dist*: This folder is not included in source control by default and is the distribution or generated build for your app
- *e2e*: This folder contains the scripts for end-to-end tests
- *node_modules*: This folder is not included in source control and is the standard folder for npm packages

- *public*: This is a generic folder with an `.npmignore` file
- *src*: This folder contains all source assets, including code, stylesheets, images and HTML markup, for your app
- *tmp*: Temporary folder
- *typings*: This folder contains TypeScript description files that provide live documentation and auto-completion for libraries you use

There are several JavaScript and JSON files in the project's root that you do not have to edit directly and update via CLI commands.

Source Structure

The root of the `src` folder contains some important files:

- *index.html* is the main page loaded that bootstraps the entire application.
- *main.ts* is the bootstrap code. You should only have to edit this if you need to add modules when the app is bootstrapped.
- *system-config.ts* configures dependencies for the app. Later, you will learn how to use this with add third-party libraries.
- *tsconfig.json* contains the configuration for the TypeScript compiler.
- *typings.d.ts* is used for ambient type declarations that your application will use.

Underneath the `app` folder you will find the templates, styles, code and test specifications for the project. Based on the Angular 2 style guide, you will find that components and services are grouped together with a common name for the template (HTML), style (CSS), source code (TypeScript) and specification (TypeScript). When you generate a new component, the CLI will create a folder for that component.

A module id is used for the component's definition that makes it easier to move the component to a new location if you need to at a later time. Routes will also generate subfolders.

You may notice an *index.ts* file exists in the root and is also generated when you create new components. This file exports the types that you declare for that component to make it easier to reference. For example, because the root *index.ts* under the *app* folder has this line:

```
export * from './my-first-app.component';
```

You can reference the component using the */app* path without specifying the file name. This is demonstrated in the root *main.ts* file:

```
import { MyFirstAppAppComponent, environment } from './app/';
```

Components have a similar convention, allowing you to import them from the component path instead of the filename.

Testing

The CLI automatically configures the Karma test runner to use [Jasmine](#), includes dependencies and generates basic tests for you to build upon. To see the tests in action, simply type:

```
ng test
```

Ensure you are at the root of the project in a Node.js command line. This will build the app, spin up a browser to host the tests and execute them for you. The test harness runs continuously so you can update code and tests and have them rerun automatically.

Note: On some Windows systems, the test command may fail due to filesystem compatibility issues. If that's the case, don't despair! There is a simple workaround. First, build the project:

```
ng build
```

Next, execute the test script with a special option to suppress the test build:

```
ng test --build:false
```

This should get you up and running with tests. With this approach, you will have to rebuild manually to trigger a refresh of the tests. You can use `ng serve` in another window to automatically rebuild and refresh.

Production

You may notice that the `dist` folder essentially copies all the compiled JavaScript files from your application and includes the `.map.js` files to link the generated JavaScript to its TypeScript source. Although this is perfect for testing and debugging, it is common to bundle files for production to reduce overall load time.

You can create a production build using this command:

```
ng build --prod
```

This will generate a production-ready build with bundled files. The command will output the relative file sizes and how small they will be on servers that support dynamic compression:

```
C:\Users\jlikness\Documents\GitHub\my-first-app>ng build --prod
Built project successfully. Stored in "dist/".
File sizes:
- index.js: 1.25 KB (594 B gzipped)
- my-first-app.component.css: 0 B
- main.js: 674.14 KB (139.3 KB gzipped)
- system-config.js: 1.49 KB (475 B gzipped)
- es6-shim.js: 131.74 KB (30.4 KB gzipped)
- Reflect.js: 36.91 KB (5.29 KB gzipped)
- system.src.js: 159.57 KB (38.99 KB gzipped)
- zone.js: 52.72 KB (11.37 KB gzipped)
C:\Users\jlikness\Documents\GitHub\my-first-app>
```

Easy Deployment

If you are using [GitHub](#), you can optionally deploy code to [GitHub pages](#) for quick, easy hosting of lightweight projects. Angular 2 supports publishing to the gh-pages branch automatically. To learn how, read the excellent [Quick Angular 2 Hosting with the Angular CLI and GitHub Pages](#) article by TJ VanToll.

Services

Services are typically reusable pieces of logic that don't leverage templates or UI. Services may perform calculations, manage state for the application or fetch data from web service endpoints. To scaffold a new service, type:

```
ng g service GenerateNumbers
```

Where *GenerateNumbers* is the name of the service that you wish to generate. The CLI will automatically parse the camel case and translate it to *generate-numbers.service.ts*. The corresponding test includes spec in the filename. Per the style guide, the service is generated with the name *GenerateNumbersService* so don't add the *Service* suffix to your own names as it will be provided for you.

The following code will generate a Fibonacci sequence of numbers.

```
import { Injectable } from '@angular/core';

@Injectable()
export class GenerateNumbersService {

  private _x: number;
  private _next: number;

  constructor() {
    this._x = 1;
    this._next = 1;
  }
}
```

```

public fetch(): number {
  let current = this._x;
  let next = this._x + this._next;
  this._x = this._next;
  this._next = next;
  return current;
}
}

```

A corresponding test looks like this:

```

describe('GenerateNumbers Service', () => {
  beforeEachProviders(() => [GenerateNumbersService]);

  it('should generate a Fibonacci sequence',
    inject([GenerateNumbersService], (service: GenerateNumbersService) => {
      expect(service).toBeTruthy();
      let expected = [1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8];
      let actual = [];
      while (actual.length < expected.length) {
        actual.push(service.fetch());
      }
      for (let idx = 0; idx < expected.length; idx += 1) {
        expect(actual[idx]).toBe(expected[idx]);
      }
    }));
});

```

Pipes

Pipes are reusable formatters for data. They take in raw data and transform it to an output as part of data-binding. To generate a pipe, use:

```
ng g pipe NumberToStyle
```

The template will generate the source and a test. The implementation takes in a source value with optional arguments and returns the transformed value. This example will translate a number to the style properties to set the width and height of an element in pixels:

```
transform(value: any, args?: any): any {
  let numeric = Number(value);
  return `height: ` + numeric + `px; width: ` + numeric + `px;`;
}
```

Components

Components are reusable, self-contained units that include templates, styles and related code. You generate a component like this:

```
ng g component Tile
```

This will create a folder based upon the component's name and export the component types via a generated `index.ts` file. Per the suggested naming convention, this component will be called `TileComponent`.

It's important to note that the CSS for the component is self-contained. You can specify a generic *div style* in the CSS and it will only apply to `div` tags that are present in the component's template. Angular supports this by either using [Shadow DOM](#) or, for browsers that don't support `mshadow` DOM, by generating unique CSS classes for the component automatically.

Routes

To generate a route, use:

```
ng g route AboutUs
```

This will generate a folder and corresponding component from the route, and add the necessary decorators to configure the route.

You will notice in your top-level `MyFirstAppComponent` there is now a `@Routes` definition:

```
@Routes([
  {path: '/AboutUs', component: AboutUsComponent}
])
```

Note: Although the generator will add the appropriate import statement for routes, you may need to manually configure support to embed links. Simply add `ROUTER_DIRECTIVES` to the list of directives and `ROUTER_PROVIDERS` to the list of providers, and then you can configure a link to the route like this:

```
<div><a [routerLink]="['AboutUs']">About Us</a></div>
```

You can include this in the top-level component or may wish to build a specific navigation component to generate the menu.

You may have noticed the route folder is prefixed to look like this: `+AboutUs`. This indicates the route is “lazy-loaded,” which means the assets are not pulled into the DOM until the user actually requests the route. This can help with performance and reduce application overhead. You can specify a permanent route that is pre-loaded when the application bootstraps by adding the `--lazy false` option.

Third-Party Support

There are a few steps to integrate third-party libraries. First, install the third-party package. For example, to install the showdown library that converts [markdown](#) to HTML, execute this command:

```
npm i showdown --save
```

This will install the package and save it in the project configuration.

Next, configure the build to include the package. This step will vary depending on how the package installs. For this example, add the following item to the `vendorNpmFiles` array in `angular-cli-build.js`:

```
‘showdown/dist/showdown.js’
```

You can execute an `ng build` to verify the correct files get copied to a folder called `vendor` under `dist`.

Next, edit *system-config.ts* to inform the TypeScript compiler and *system.js* module loader how to reference the library. Again, this will vary from library to library so check the vendor's documentation for the appropriate configuration. For this example, we add a *map* and a *packages* entry like this:

```
const map: any = {
  'showdown': 'vendor/showdown/dist'
};
```

```
const packages: any = {
  'showdown': {
    main: 'showdown.js',
    format: 'global'
  }
};
```

Optionally you can install the type information for the library or specify an ambient declaration in the root *typings.d.ts* like this:

```
declare var showdown: any;
```

To use it in a component, import it:

```
import 'showdown';
```

Then use the library:

```
public text: string;

constructor() {
  let converter = new showdown.Converter();
  this.text=converter.makeHtml('#About Us\r\n## This works!');
}
```

That's it!

Conclusion

This section only scratched the surface of what the Angular CLI is capable of. Here are a few tips to wrap-up with:

- If you want to serve the app and run continuous tests at the same time, there is no need for both commands to build the app. Launch `ng serve` and then launch `ng test --build false` separately.
- Scaffolding new files can throw the automated builds off. I recommend that you stop any current processes first, scaffold your new items, then restart the processes and modify them as needed.
- The Angular team updates the CLI often, so you should periodically issue the `npm i angular-cli -g` command to keep it up to date.
- Anytime you change the configuration for the CLI itself, including `angular-cli-build.js`, you should stop any running processes and restart them to pick up the changes. Only changes underneath the `src` folder will be auto-detected.

Have fun rapidly building and deploying your Angular 2 apps!



```
> npm install -g angular-cli
> ng new my-dream-app
> cd my-dream-app
> ng serve
```

It's a Wrap

CLI Tools have seen a huge resurgence among developers and hopefully this whitepaper did enough to pique your interest. We talked about polishing up your Windows Command Line experience, the new .NET CLI, the ubiquitous Git CLI and the fancy Angular 2 CLI.

With .NET and Angular 2 CLI tools, you should be well covered building desktop and web applications. When you decide to go build mobile apps, your mobile strategy should guide the choice of technology stack—for Native, Hybrid, Cross-Compiled or JS Native mobile apps. Whatever your choice, [Telerik DevCraft](#) gives you the sharpest UI components for your apps—web, desktop or mobile. Starting a project with MVC? [UI for ASP.NET MVC](#) enables you to build awesome apps for any browser and device in half the time.

In all, modern developers are embracing CLI tools for platform-agnostic flexibility and freedom of choice with developer tools. Don't get left behind, as development platforms are catering to this new mindset. Embrace command line, build expertise in your chosen CLI tool and watch your productivity skyrocket. Happy coding!

About Progress

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