

## Introduction to UNIX/shell

http://tinyurl.com/bash-slides-bmi715

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Slides courtesy of Radhika Khetani, PhD

### What is UNIX?

- Unix is an operating system
- It was originally developed at Bell labs in the late 60s for programmers
- ◆ Easily coordinates the use and sharing of a computer's (or a system's) resources and allows multi-user capacity, among other features

## Why UNIX?

- Unix is stable, efficient and powerful
- It is very widely used
- Can easily handle complex tasks on large datasets
- Repetitive tasks can be very fast and very easy

#### **Bioinformatics:**

- ◆ A large proportion of NGS-analysis tools are created for Unix
- Computational resources (e.g. clusters) that can handle large datasets require a working knowledge of Unix

## Components

The Unix system is functionally organized at three levels:

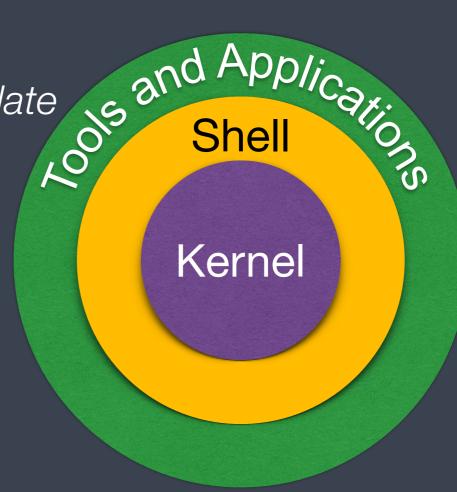
◆ The kernel, which schedules tasks and

manages storage: the brain of the system

→ The shell, an interpreter that helps translate

our input into computer language

Utilities, tools and applications



## The "shell"

- The shell (interpreter) is independent of the operating system, but essential
- Dozens of shells have been developed throughout UNIX history
- "Bourne shell," named for its inventor, Steven Bourne, was the first major shell
- The most commonly used shell is bash; bash stands for "bourne again shell"

### Linux

- Linux is a free, open-source operating system based on Unix
- ◆ It has the same components as the original, but the open source community is involved in active development of various distinct distributions of Linux



ubuntu®







# Let's get started...

http://tinyurl.com/bash-lesson-bmi715

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