STRING MANIPULATION IN BASH

Indices: 0   5   10   15   20   23

my_string = " I am happy to be here..."

${my_string} ⟶ evaluates to the whole string

${#my_string} ⟶ evaluates to 24 (the number of characters)

${my_string:10} ⟶ evaluates to " to be here..."

${my_string:15:3} ⟶ evaluates to "e h"

my_string = "I am happy to be here..."

${my_string # I am} → "happy to be here..."

,cuts shortest prefix
corresponding to specification

${my-string # *o} → " be here..."

${my_string ## *} → "here..."

cut shortest suffix

${my-string % h*} → "I am happy to be"

${my-string %% h*} → "I am"

```
filename="sequences.fasta"
```

⟹ To remove the extension, we use
```
prefix=${filename%.*}
```

For instance, we can reuse this prefix to build a filename for the output of our script:

```
for -----
do
    -----= "${prefix}.out"    → sends the output
done >                            into a file called
                                  sequences.out
```

purpose of job scheduler:

*share computing resources:
  - CPUs (cores)

  - live memory (RAM)

How? *keep a dynamic record of resources used by the various users/programs

*schedule future jobs that are submitted into job queues