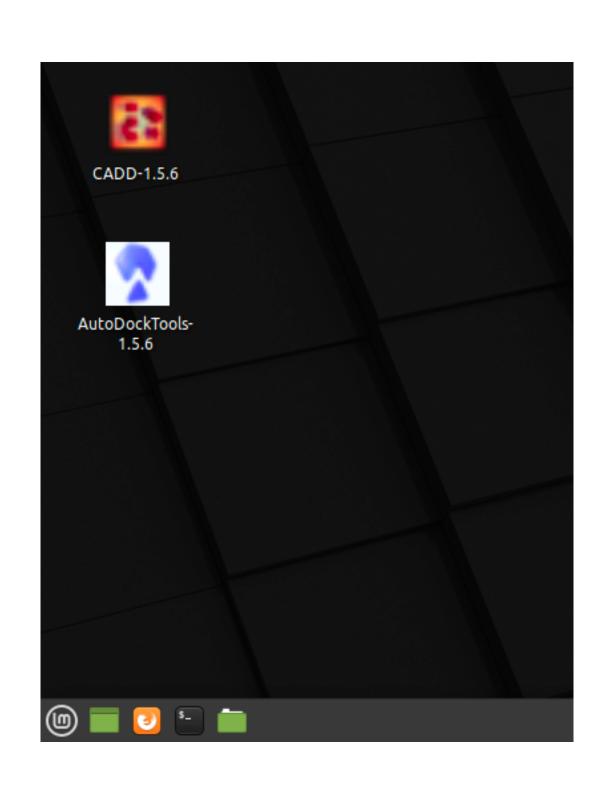
1.1.2 Tutorial: Linux terminal basics

- In this tutorial, you will learn how to navigate the Linux terminal
- The terminal is very similar to the terminal used in
 - UNIX a predecessor
 - Mac OS X
- Useful for
 - accessing programs that run with a command line interface (CLI)
 - automation
- TODO: Create specific tasks

Starting the terminal





• In the Linux Mint VM, click on the black box in the lower left-hand corner. This opens up a terminal window.

Command Line Interface (CLI)

- Computer software is usually either accessible by a
 - graphical user interface (GUI) or a
 - command line interface (CLI)
- A lot of scientific software is based on a CLI
 - it takes effort to create a GUI
 - a CLI is easier to automate
- Starting a program on the CLI looks like
 - path_to_program/program_name required_argument1 --argument1_name argument1_value
 - path_to_program can be ./ for the local directory or omitted if the program is in the \$PATH variable
 - the number of required and optional arguments depends on the program

Basic LINUX commands

- Here are some basic commands
 - echo \$SHELL echo reports the value of a variable. \$SHELL is the terminal interface you are using, and will affect the details of all other commands. bash is a popular shell.
 - File operations
 - Is list files and directories
 - cp copy files
 - rm remove files and directories
 - mv rename or move files and directories to another location
 - Directory management
 - pwd describes current directory
 - cd change directory
 - mkdir make new directory
 - rmdir remove directory
- Also see
 - https://www.unixtutorial.org/basic-unix-commands
 - An Introduction to Linux (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IVquJh3DXUA). Work with the terminal starts at 3:35

Example: Cloning the workshop files

