Fri Feb 9th Lab 3

Outline

-directories

-anatomy of a command

-getting around

-changing file structure

Directories

-where all files are stored (ex. Users – name – desktop)

Linux file paths

/Users/sara/Desktop/gen711-811

-Starts with / known as the root directory

-Includes all directions between the root and your current directory

- command “pwd” – will output the absolute path to your current directory

-pwd – outputs the full path name of your current directory from the root directory

Relative paths

-a relative path specifies location of a file or directory relative to the current working directory (CWD)

-often shorter and more convenient

-starts with one of three things:

- “.” current directory

- “..” previous directory

- “~” home directory

Anatomy of a command

-specification of how a program should execute

-macse -I ./species.fasta -o species\_aligned.fasta

-some programs have optional arguments, some are required

-ones that start with “-“ are flags

Help

-**man** macse

-macse **-h**

-macse **–help**

Getting Around  
-to move to new directories

-“ls” command short for list will list contents of CWD if no arguments are given

- “ls -F” shows “/” on ends of directions and “\*” on ends of scripts to help diff contents

-“ls -l” additional info (size/owner/mod date)

-“ls -a” shows hidden files/directories that are normally hidden with just “ls”

- “ls-lh” – list of human readable sizes

-“clear”

-“ls -S”

- “ls” tab twice to see ever place you could go, then type in first initial or two then tab complete

-“cd” short for change directory, will change your CWD to whichever directory is put as argument. – ex. cd /home/users/smc1079. -ex. cd nameofdesiredfolder/

- cd / -goes to root, then use “..” to go to home

-echo nameoffolder

-echo $HOME

How to make, delete, and change file/directory locations

-mdir, rmdir, mv, cp, touch, rm, ln

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