#### Who Am I?



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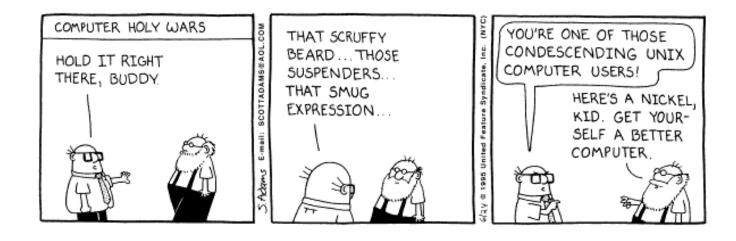




# **The Command Line**

a.k.a The terminal

a.k.a. 'My worst nightmare' (but really?)





# Interacting with a computer

#### **WIMPs**

- Windows
- Icons
- <u>M</u>ice
- Pointers

This is probably why you are here

Ke

- Text only
  - Letters, numbers, and punctuation

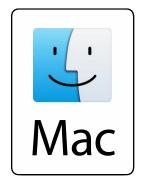


#### **Session Goals**

What is the command line interface (CLI)?

#### Learn fundamental commands of a UNIX operating system

Basis for Mac and Linux operating systems





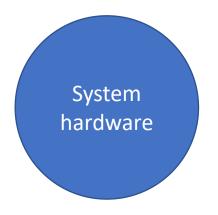


#### What is UNIX?

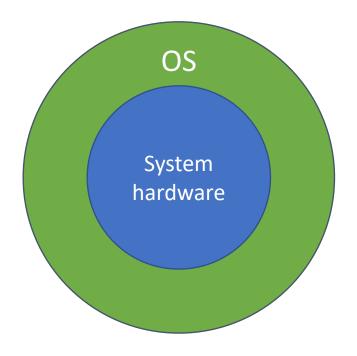
#### An Operating System – (OS)

- Developed in the 1960's by AT&T
- Flexible and stable
- Allows users to
  - o run programs
  - manage resources
  - o access the folders and files
  - o communicate with other computer systems
  - multi-user (e.g., server)
  - multi-tasking (do several things concurrently)

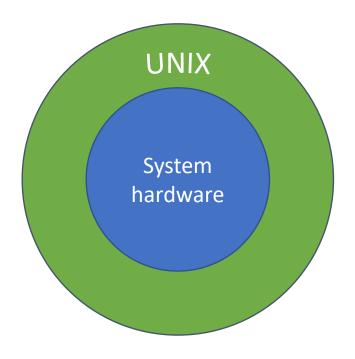




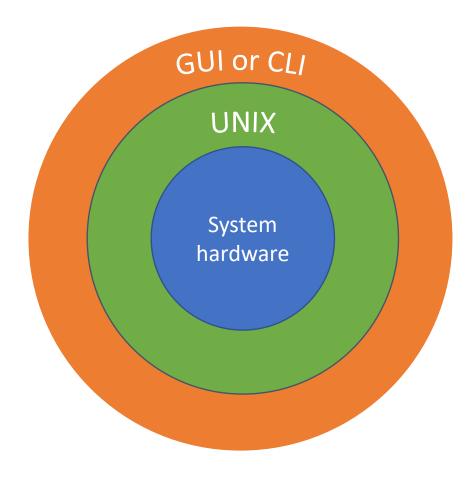




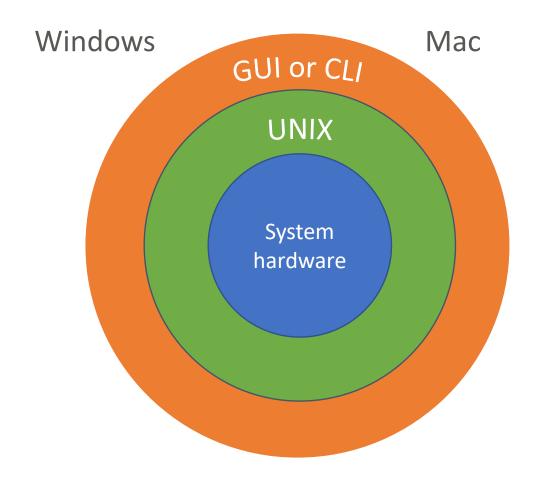




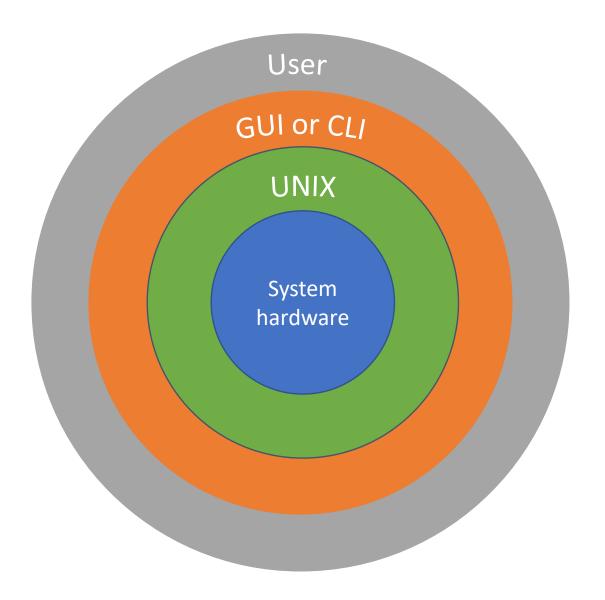




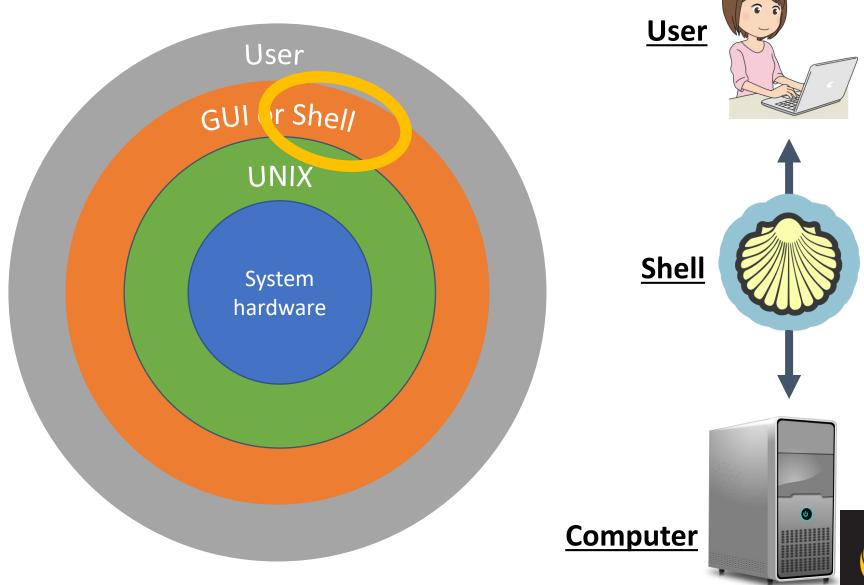












# SHELL (a.k.a. terminal)

- The shell interprets text commands the user types and manages their execution
  - The shell communicates with the core operating system called the kernel
  - The most popular shells are: bash (default), tcsh, csh, korn
  - The differences are generally subtle
  - For this tutorial, we are using bash
- WARNING: Shell commands are CASE SENSITIVE!
  - So "cat" and "Cat" are two different things

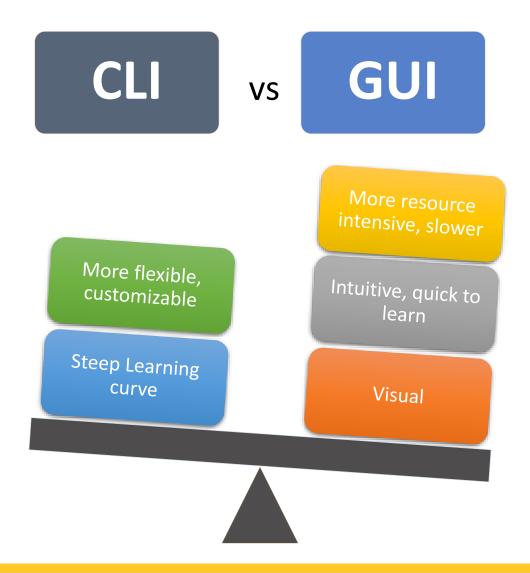


#### Command Line Interface (CLI): Advantages vs Disadvantages



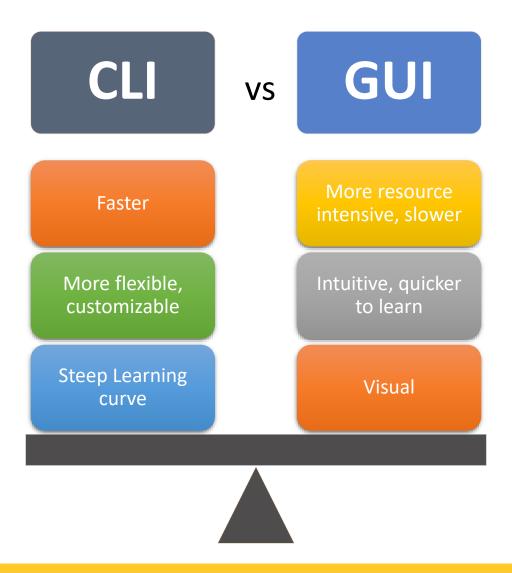


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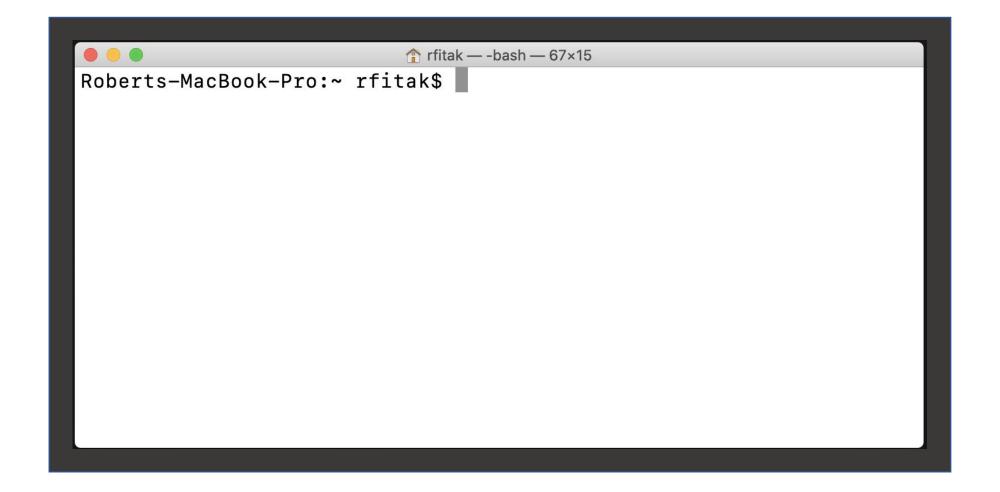


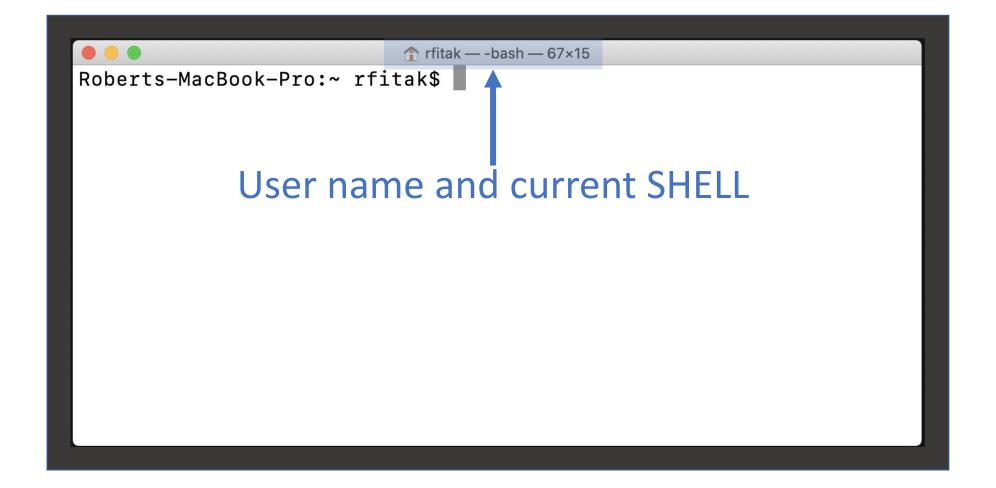


#### Command Line Interface (CLI): Advantages vs Disadvantages

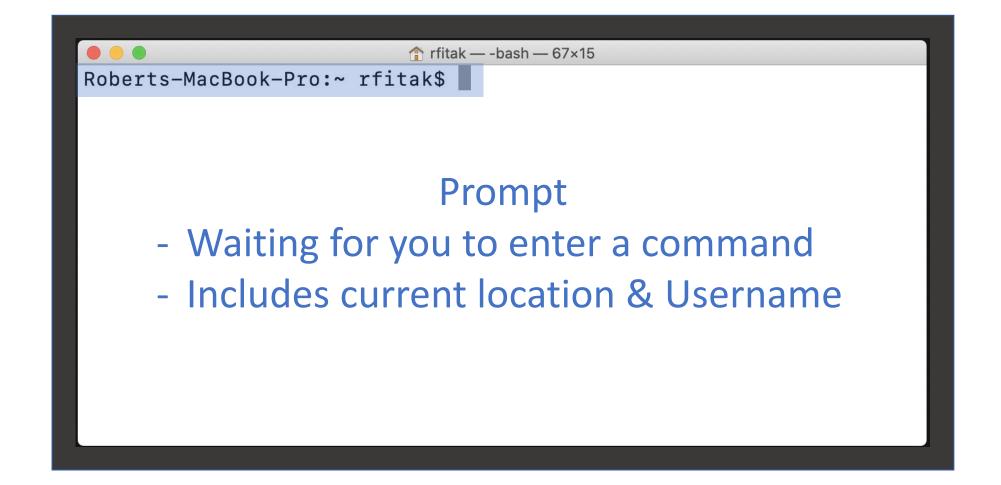


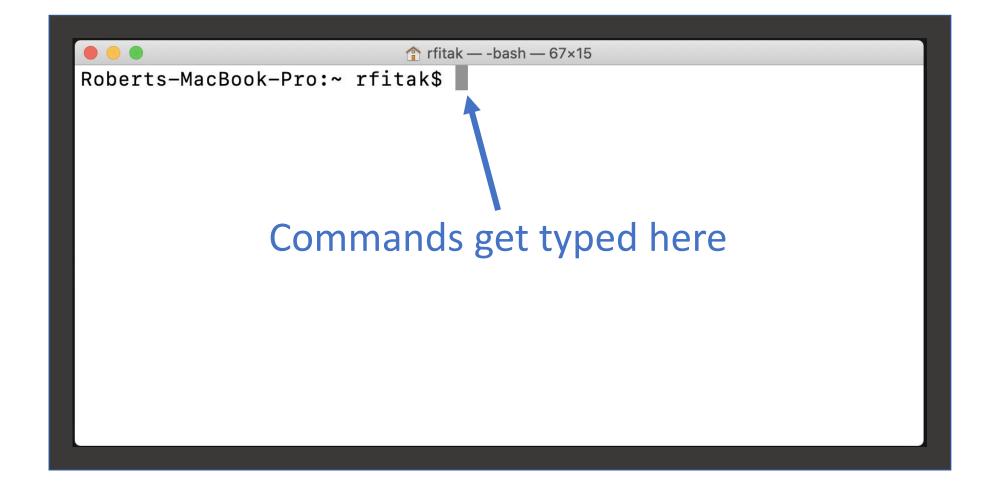














#### **Commands**

UNIX commands can be very simple one word commands, or have many additional *arguments* (a.k.a. parameters).

In general, a UNIX command has the following form:

Roberts-MacBook-Pro:~rfitak\$ command options(s) filename(s)



#### **Commands**

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In general, a UNIX command has the following form:

Roberts-MacBook-Pro:~rfitak\$ command options(s) filename(s)

- The command is the name of the program that we are going to execute.
- The *options* modify the way the command works. Options are typically indicated by one or two hyphens: e.g. **-a** or **--input**.
- The *filename* is the last argument for many UNIX commands.

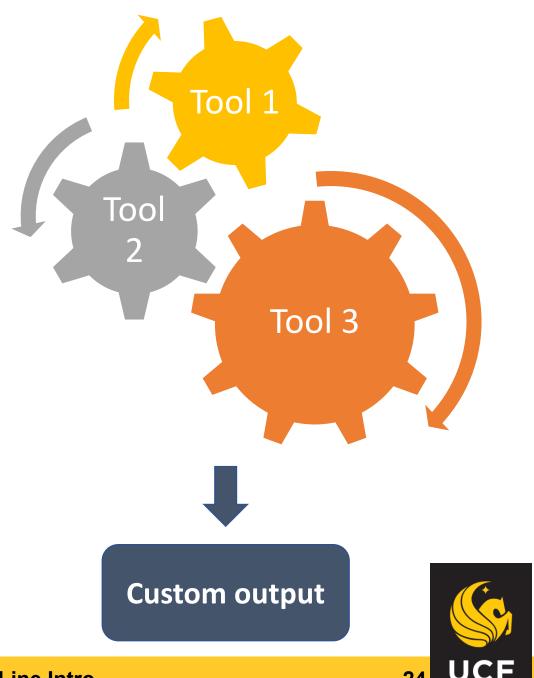


# **SCRIPTING**



# **Scripting**

- Many tools (especially in genomics) ONLY have a CLI
- Combining tools in powerful new ways



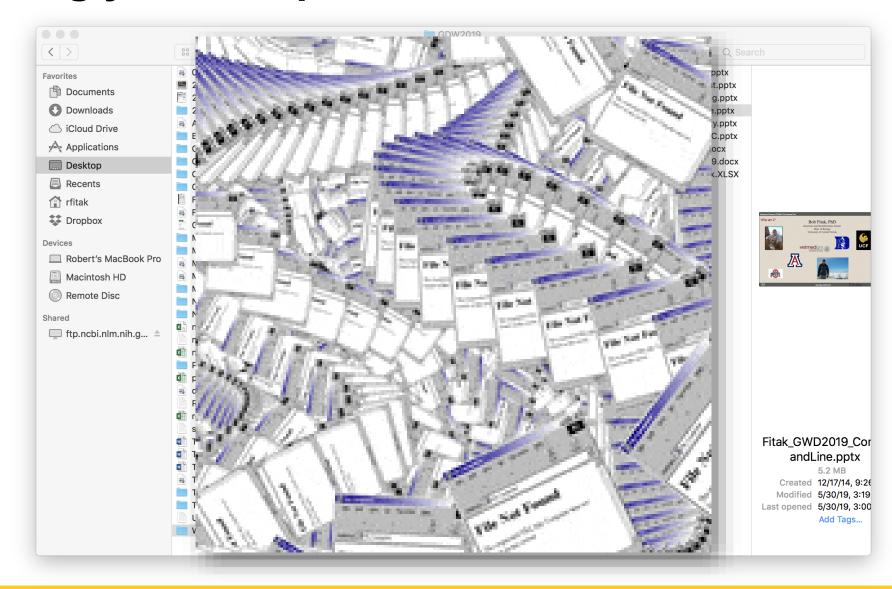
# Navigating your computer

Using the command line

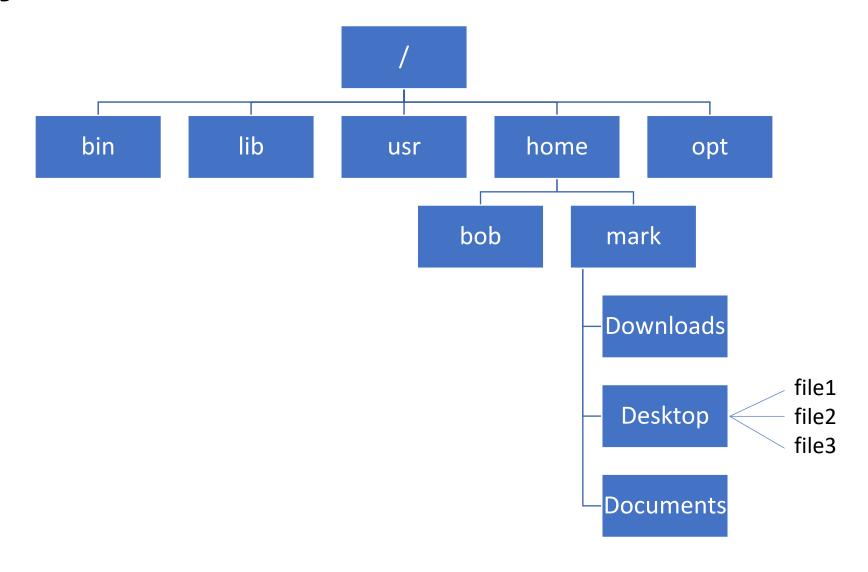




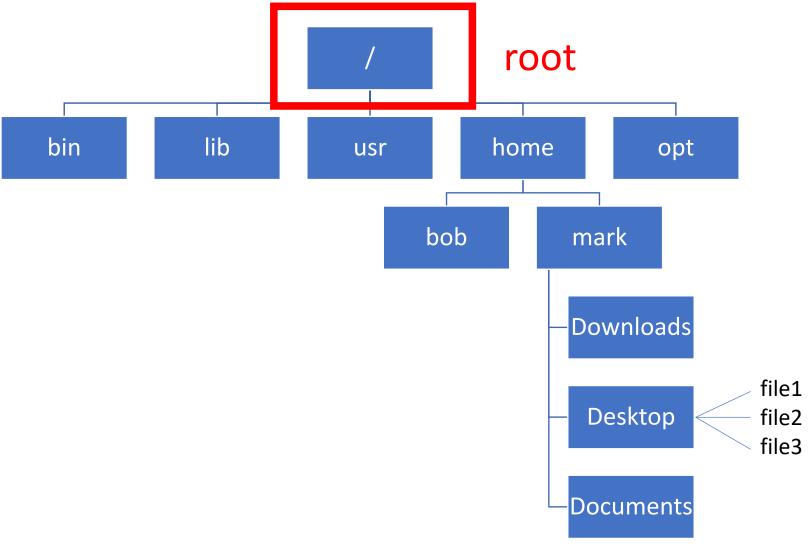
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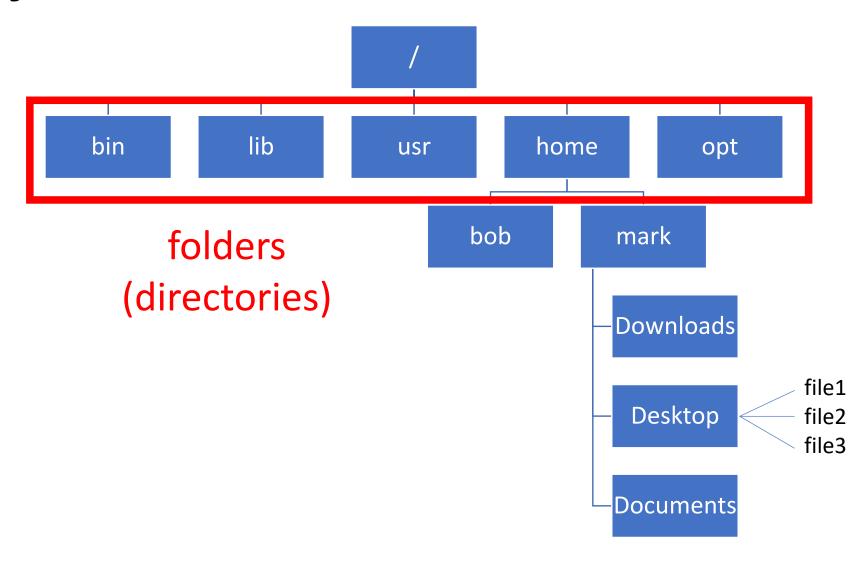


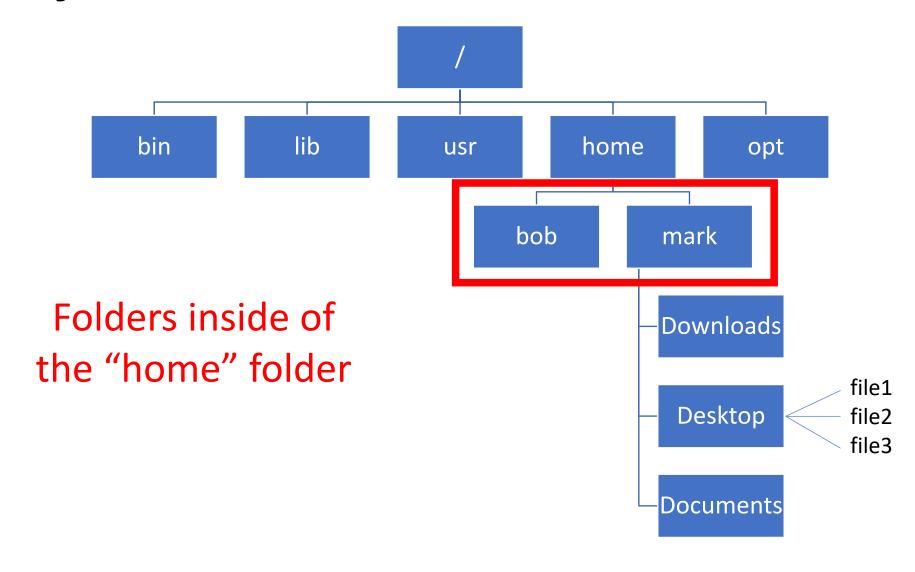


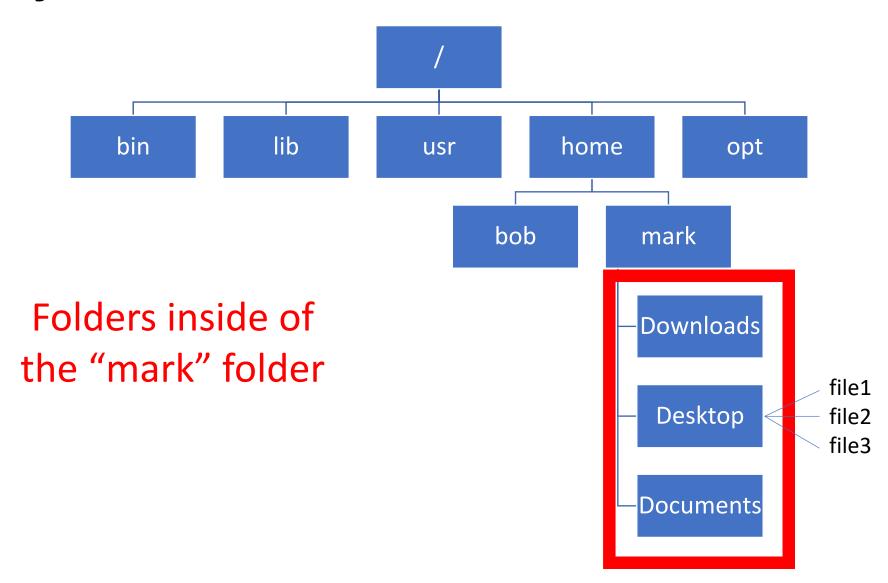




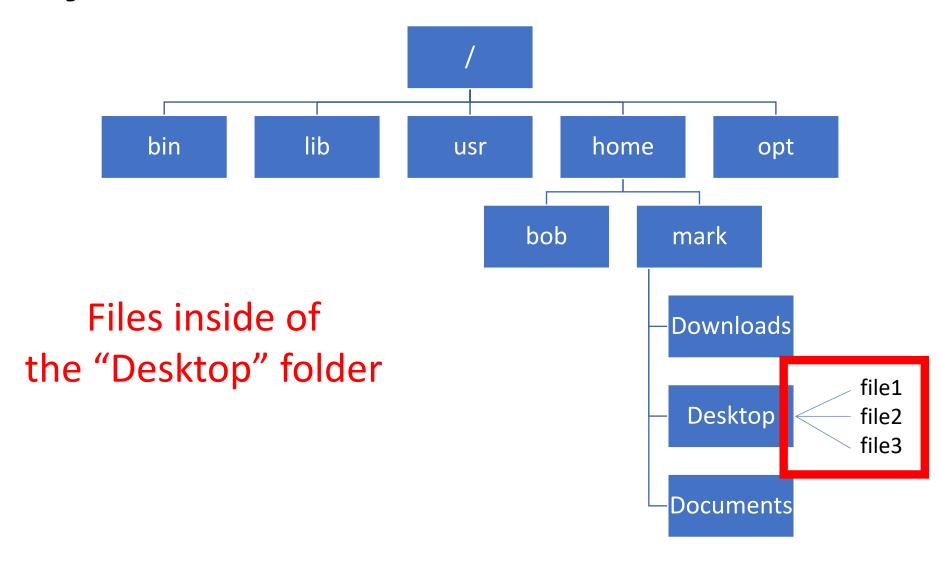




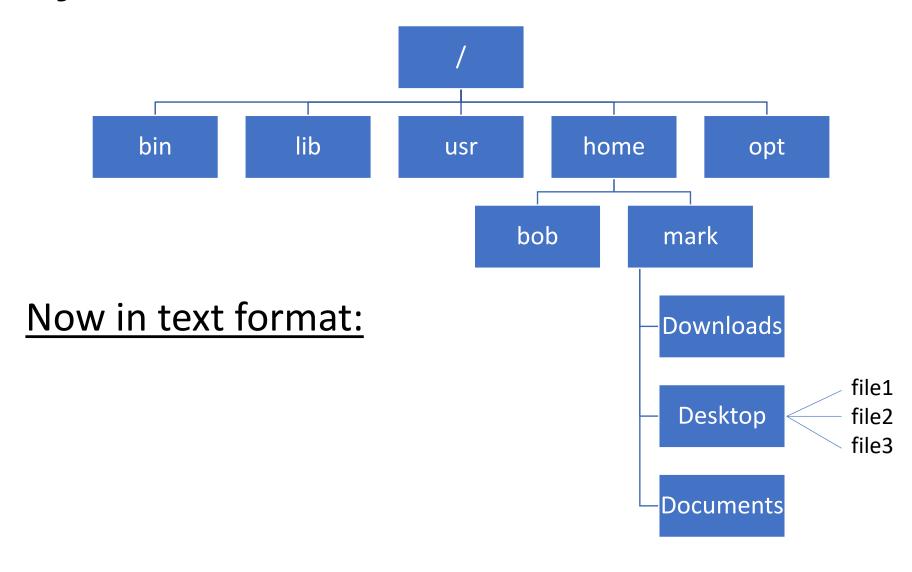




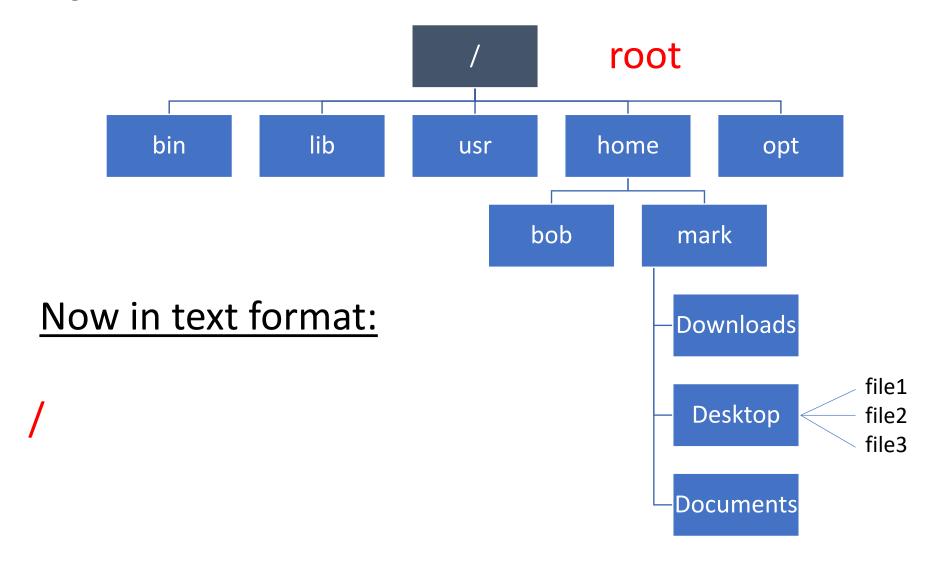


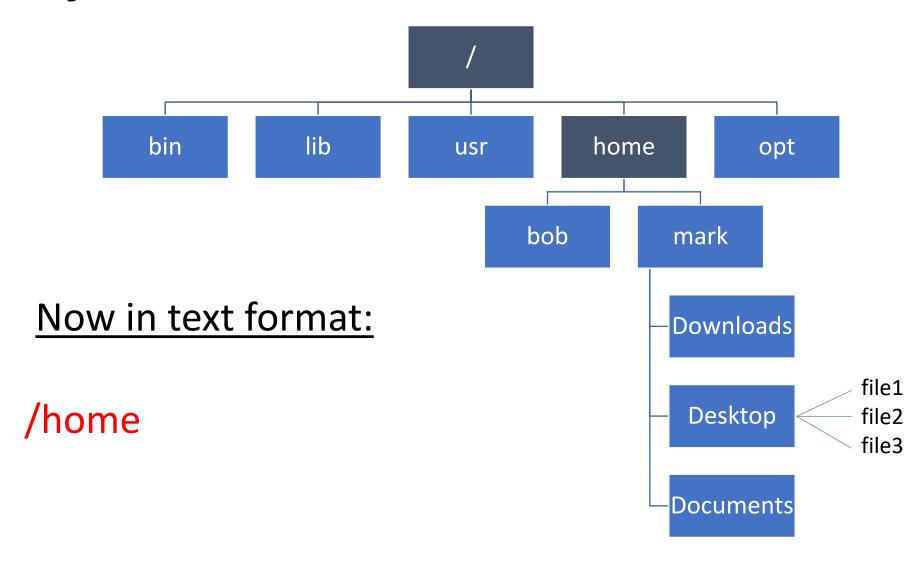




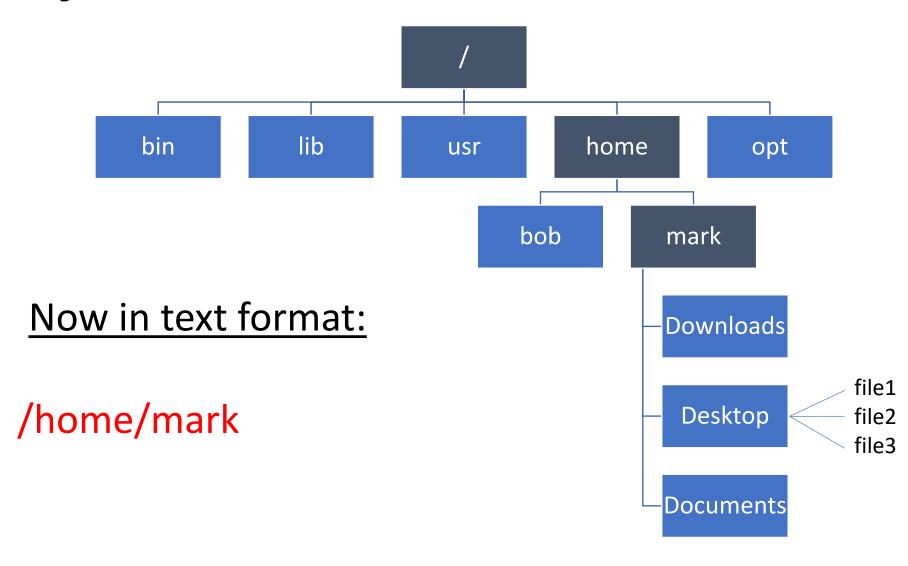




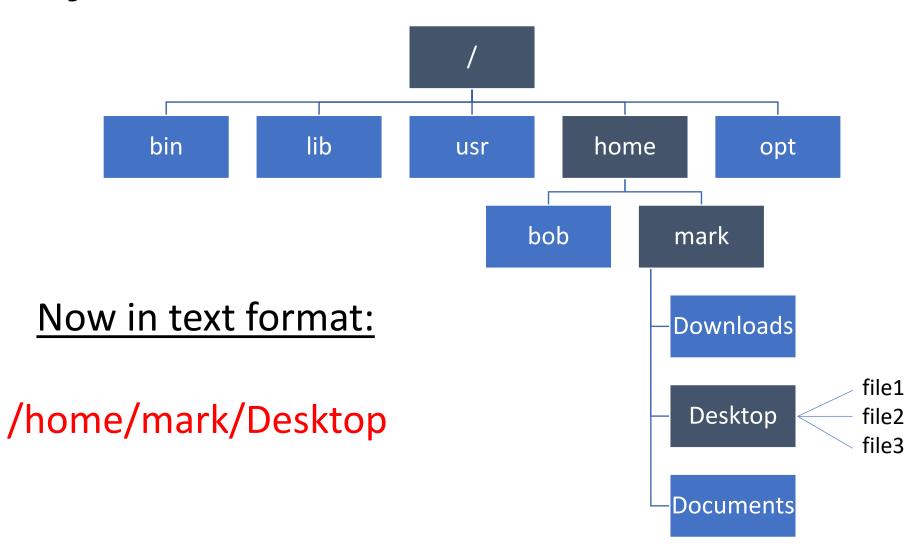




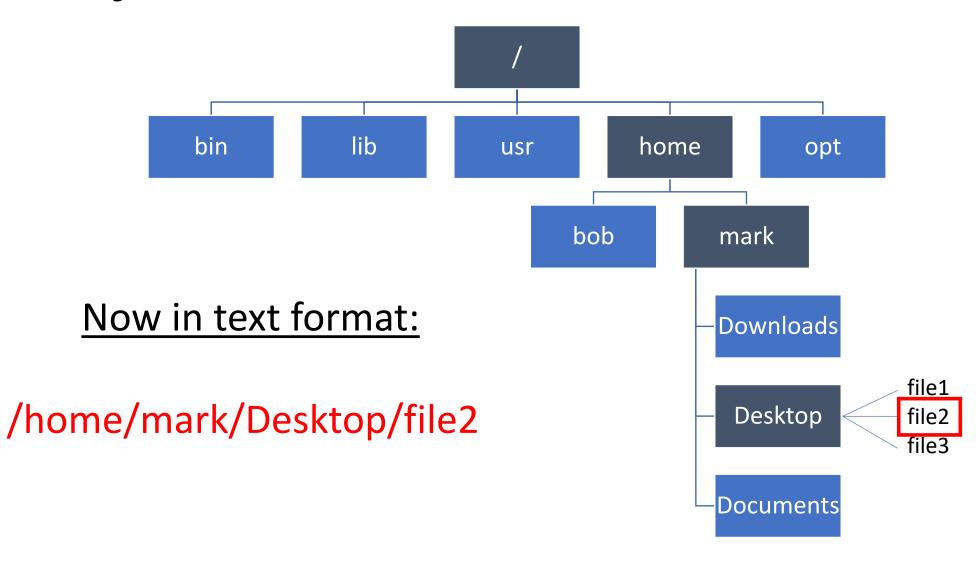




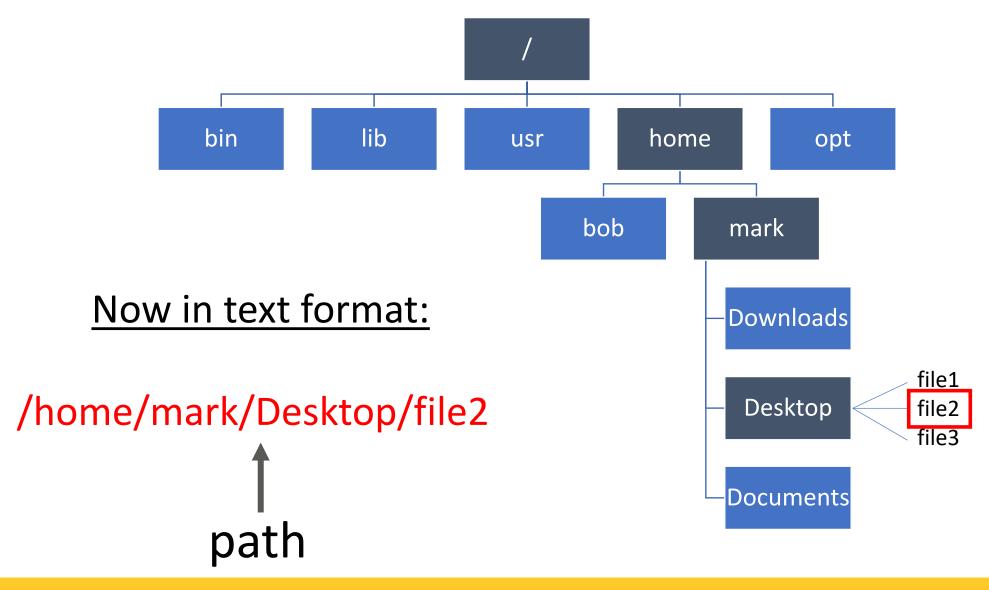




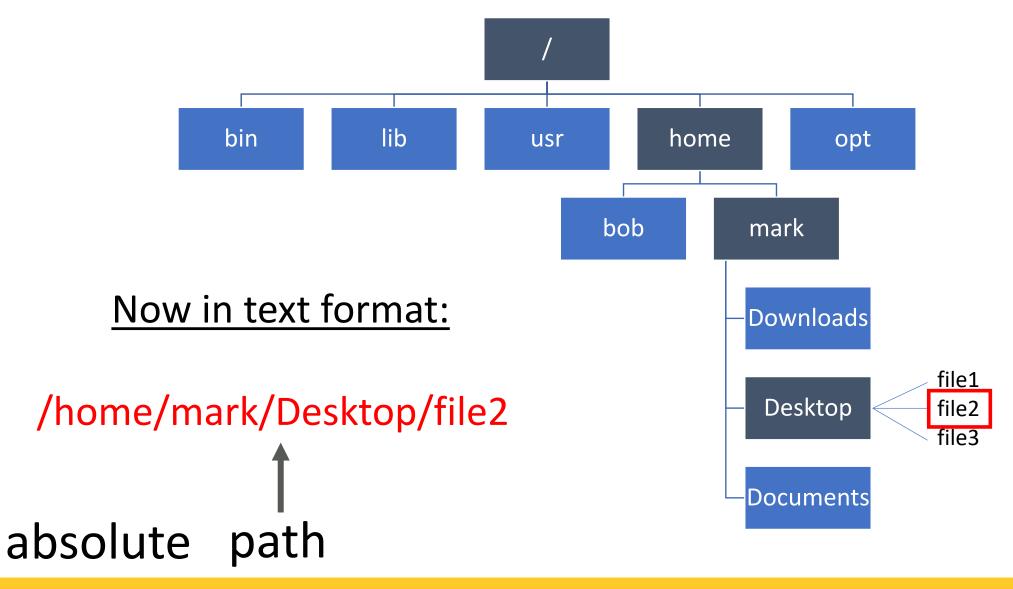




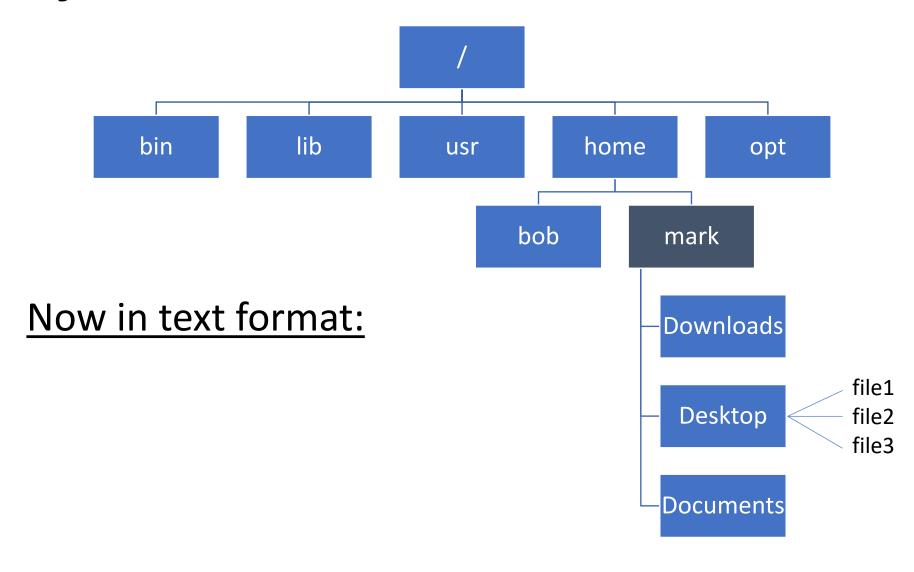




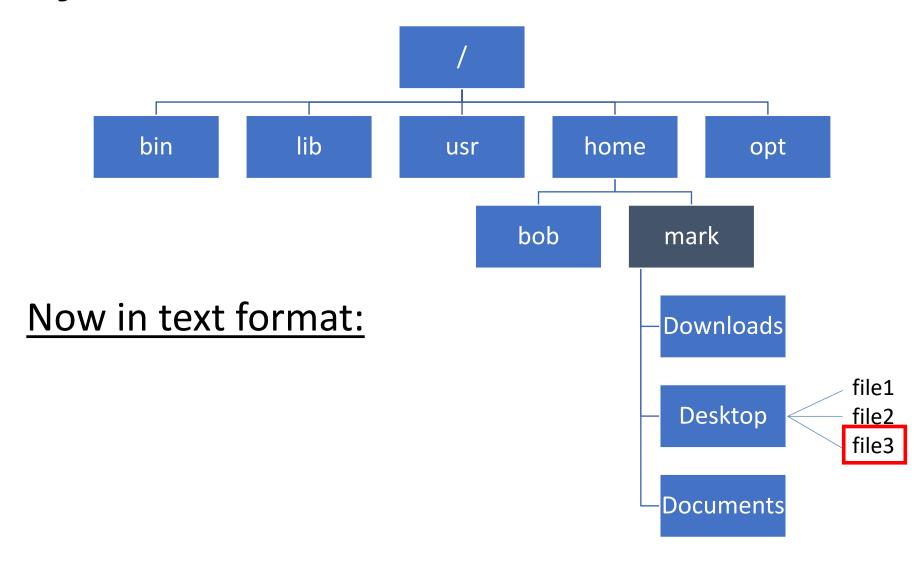


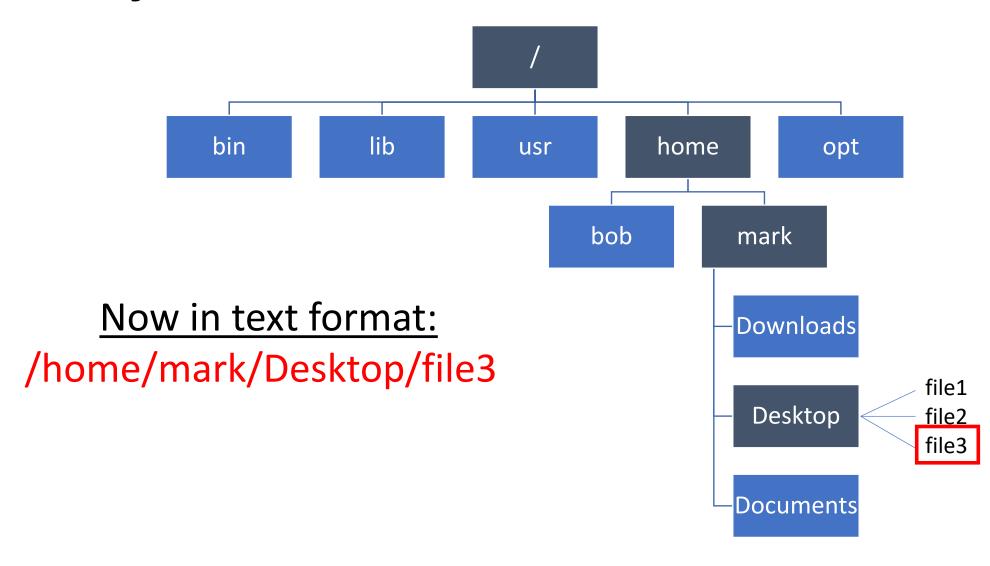




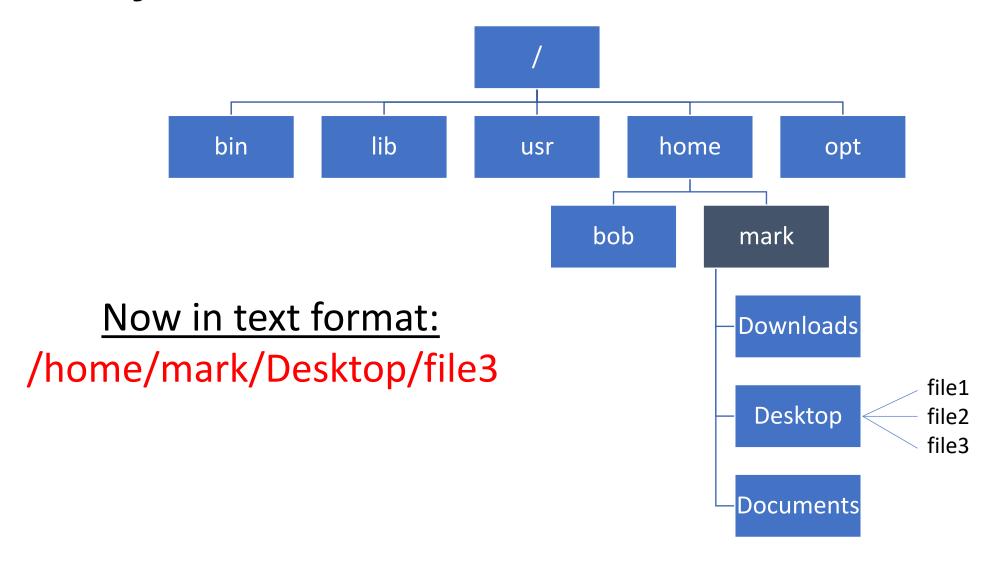




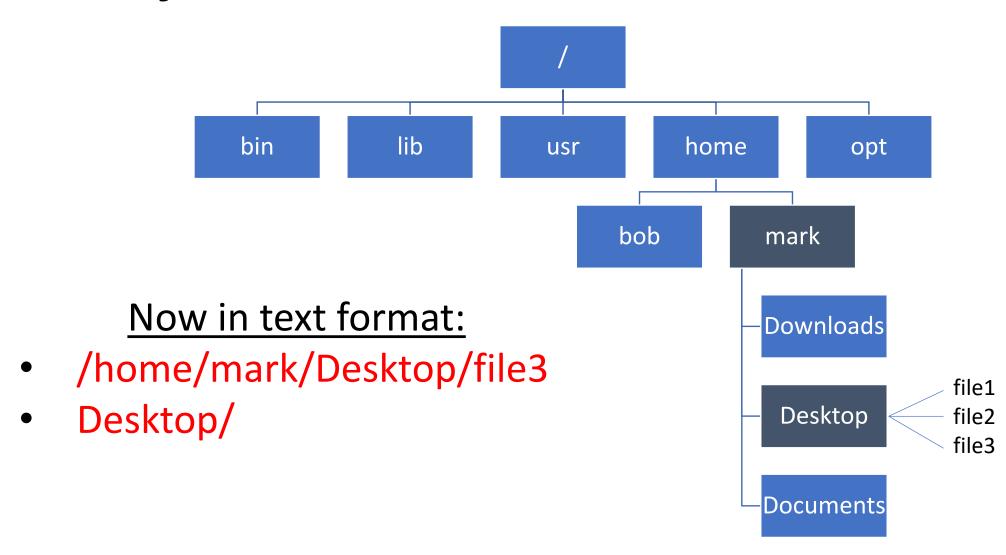


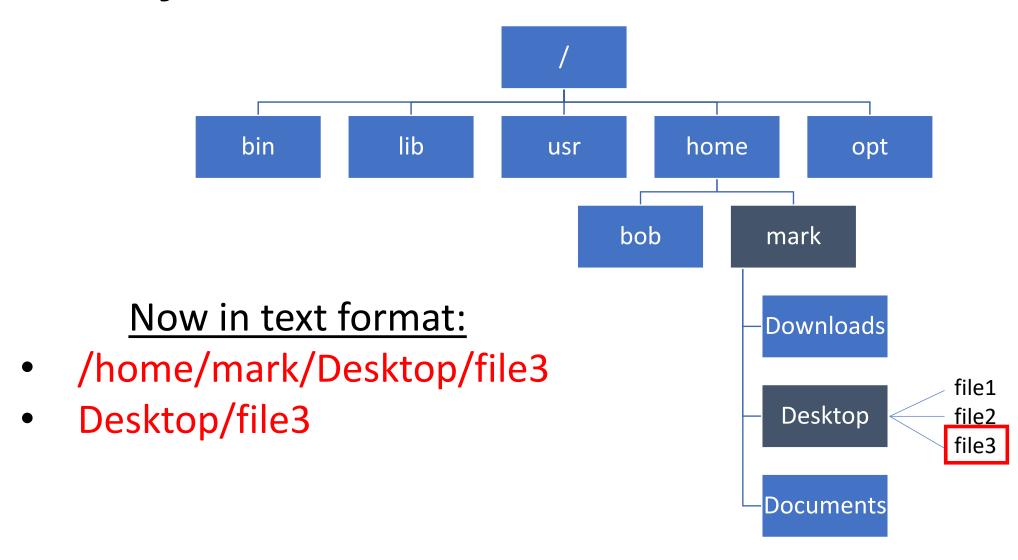




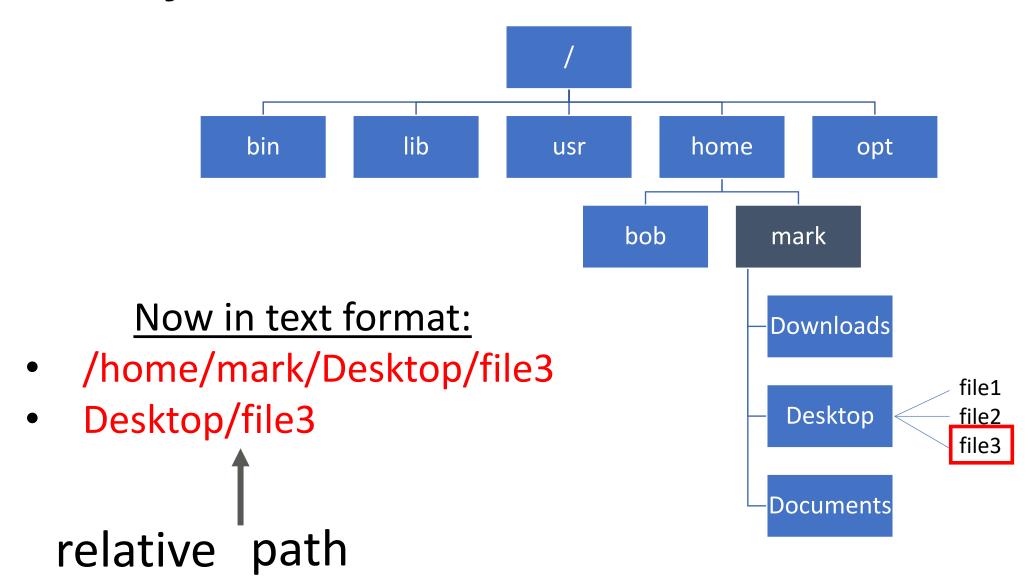


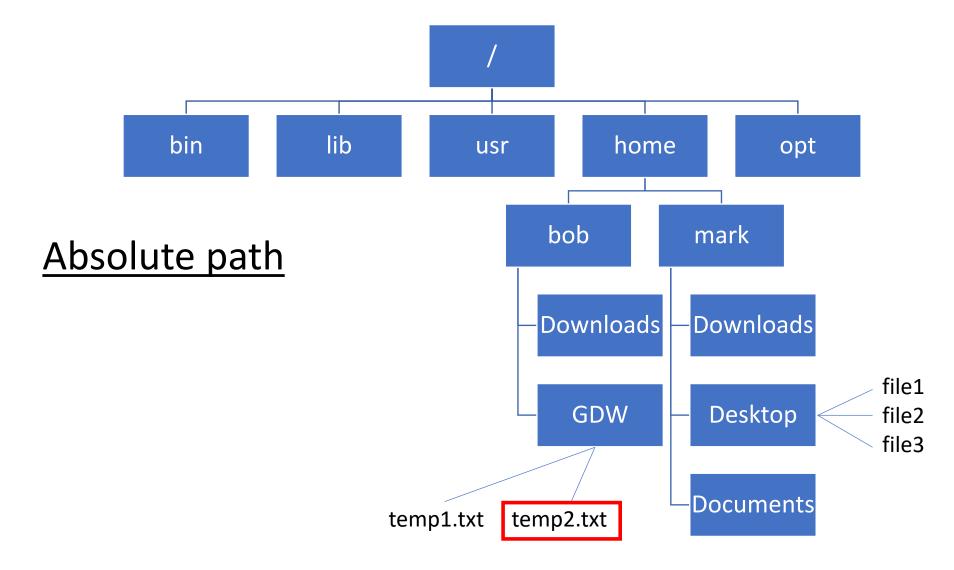




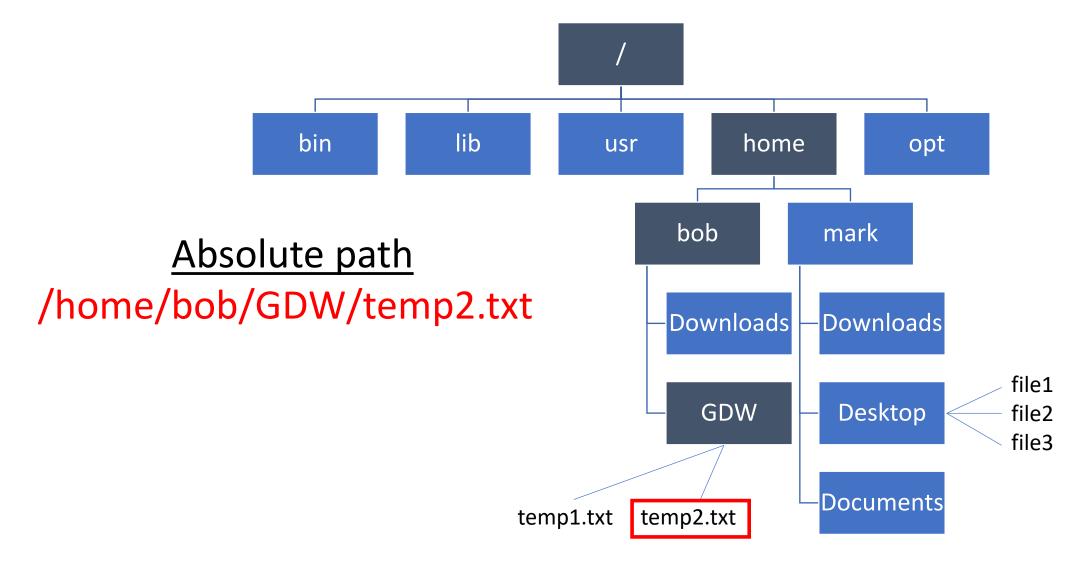




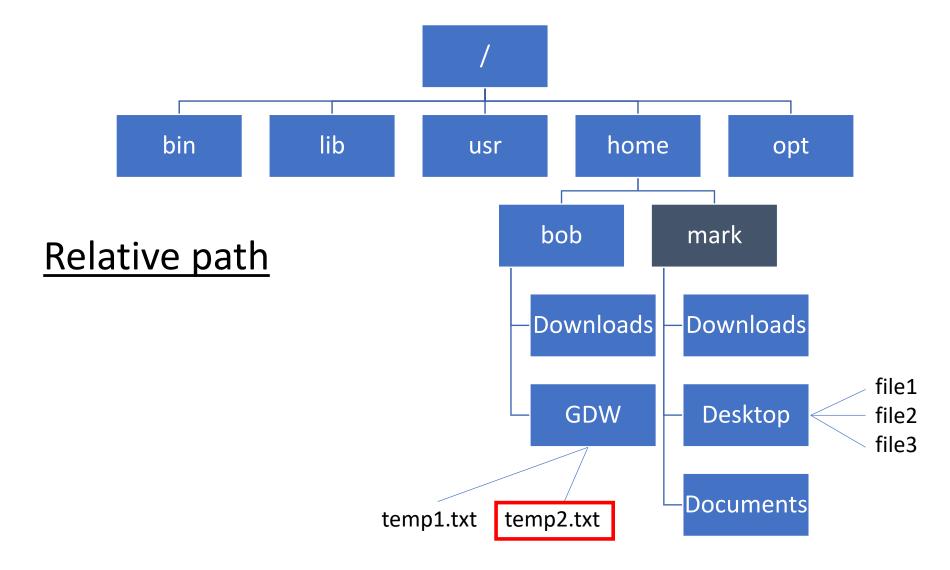


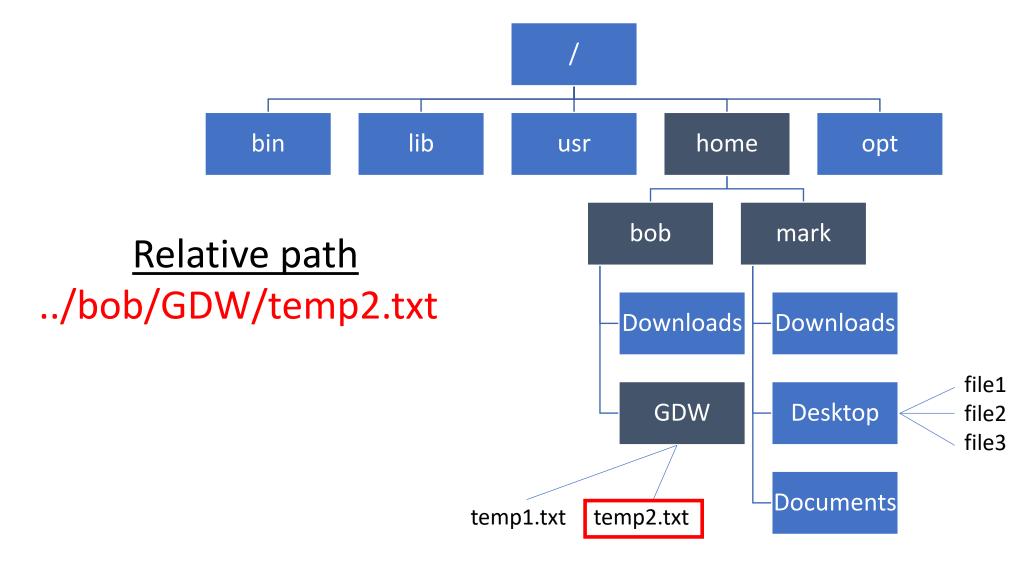














### To your terminals!!!

https://github.com/gdw-workshop/2023\_GDW\_Workshop

