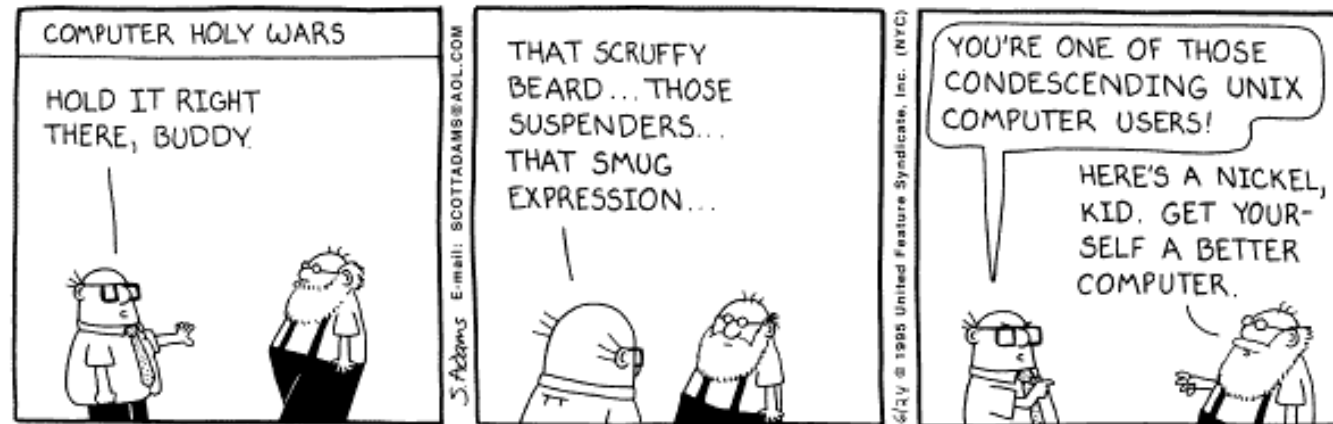# Who Am I?

Bob Fitak, PhD

Genomics and Bioinformatics Cluster
Department of Biology
University of Central Florida

The Command Line

a.k.a The terminal

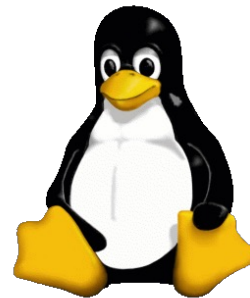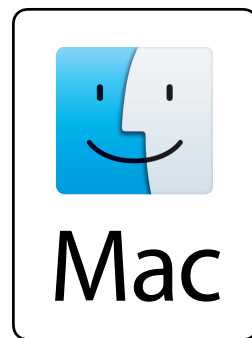*a.k.a. 'My worst nightmare' (but really?)*

Interacting with a computer

WIMPs

Session Goals

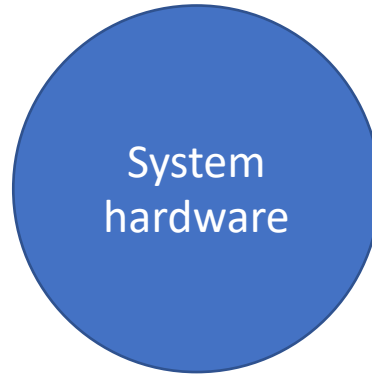What is the command line interface (**CLI**)?

Learn fundamental commands of a UNIX operating system

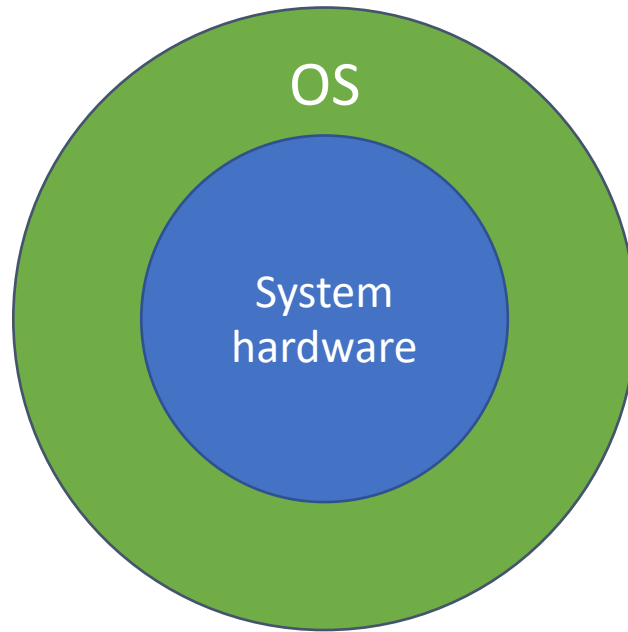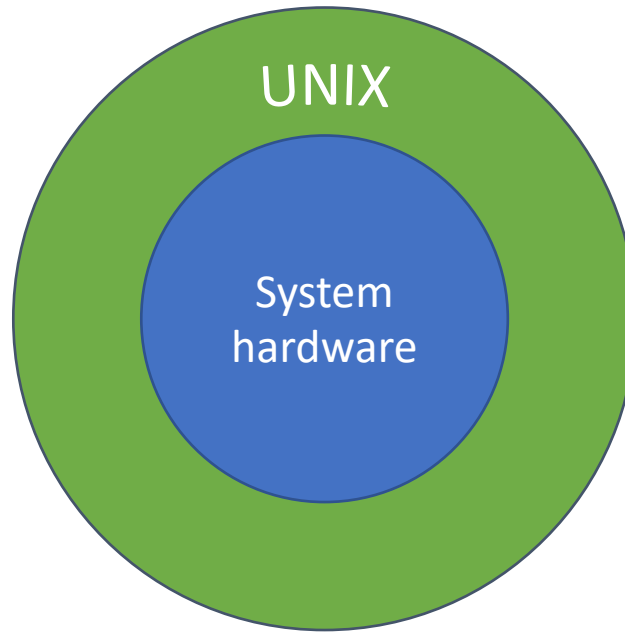- Basis for Mac and Linux operating systems

What is UNIX?

UNIX
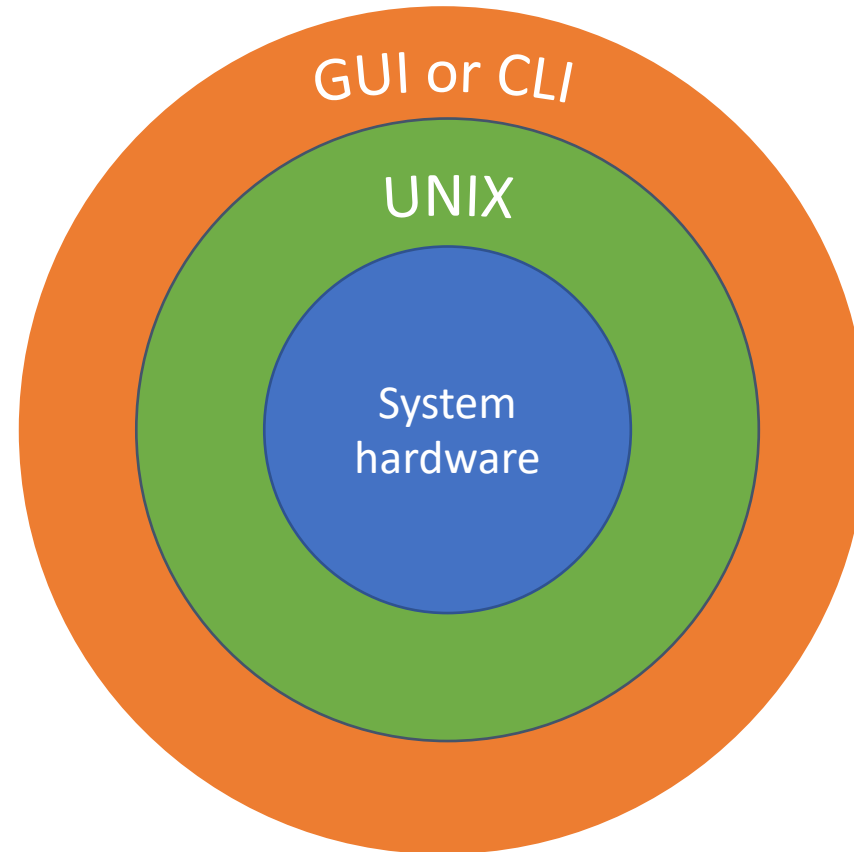

System hardware
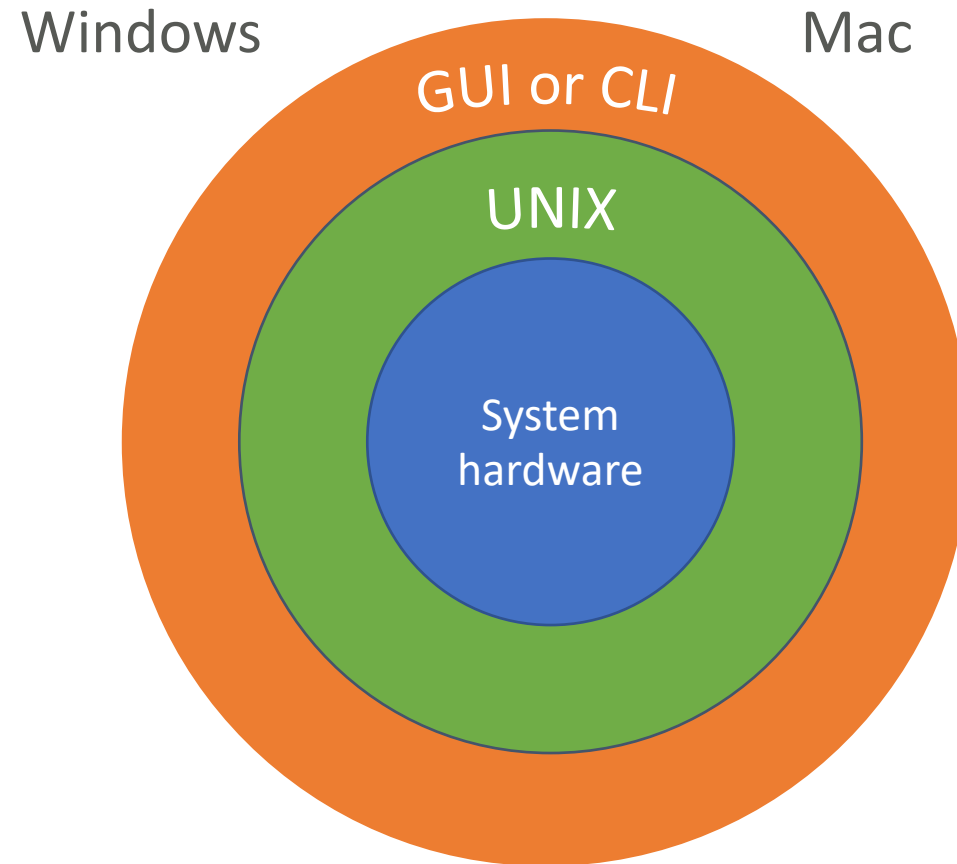
UNIX

OS

System hardware

UCF

UNIX

UNIX

GUI or CLI

UNIX

System hardware
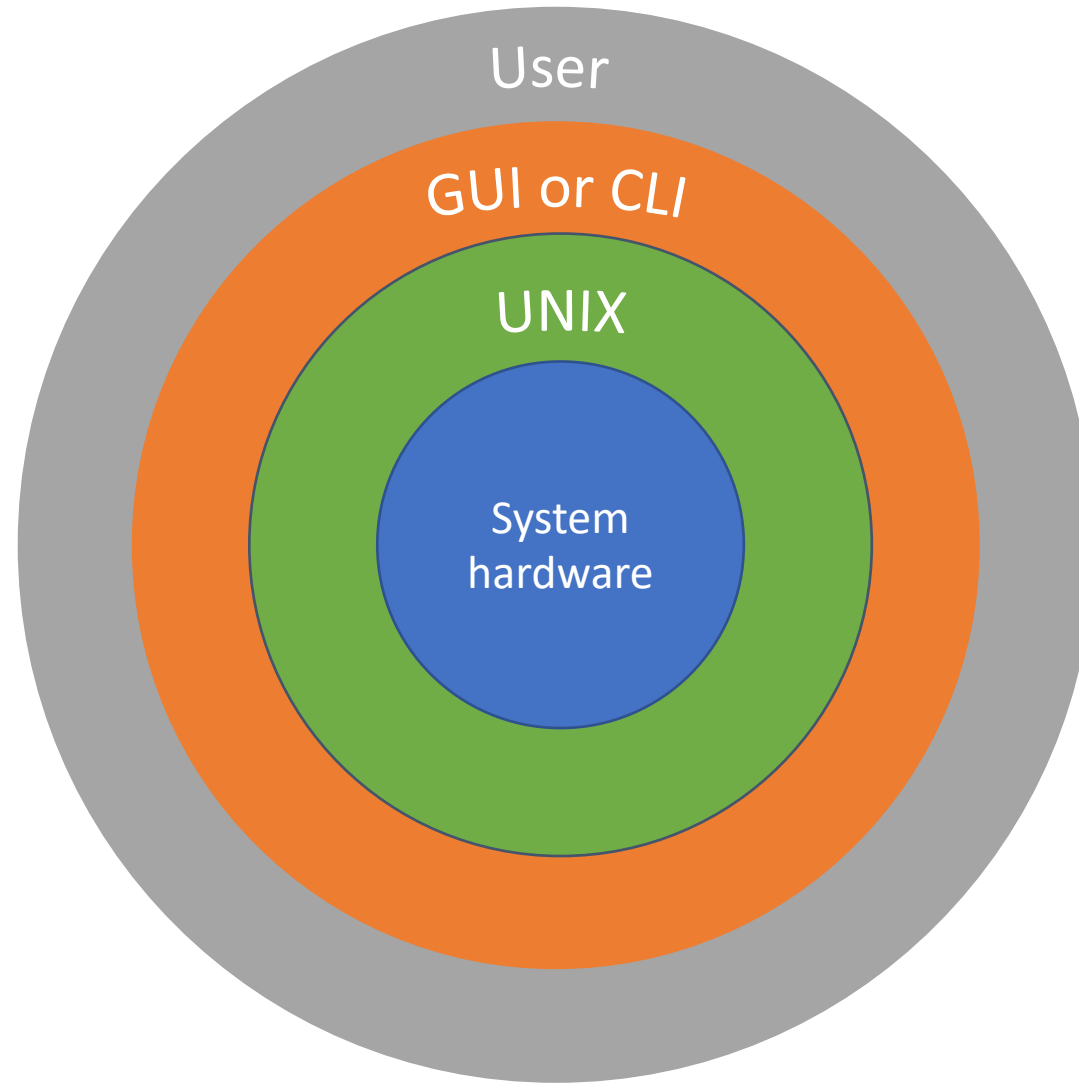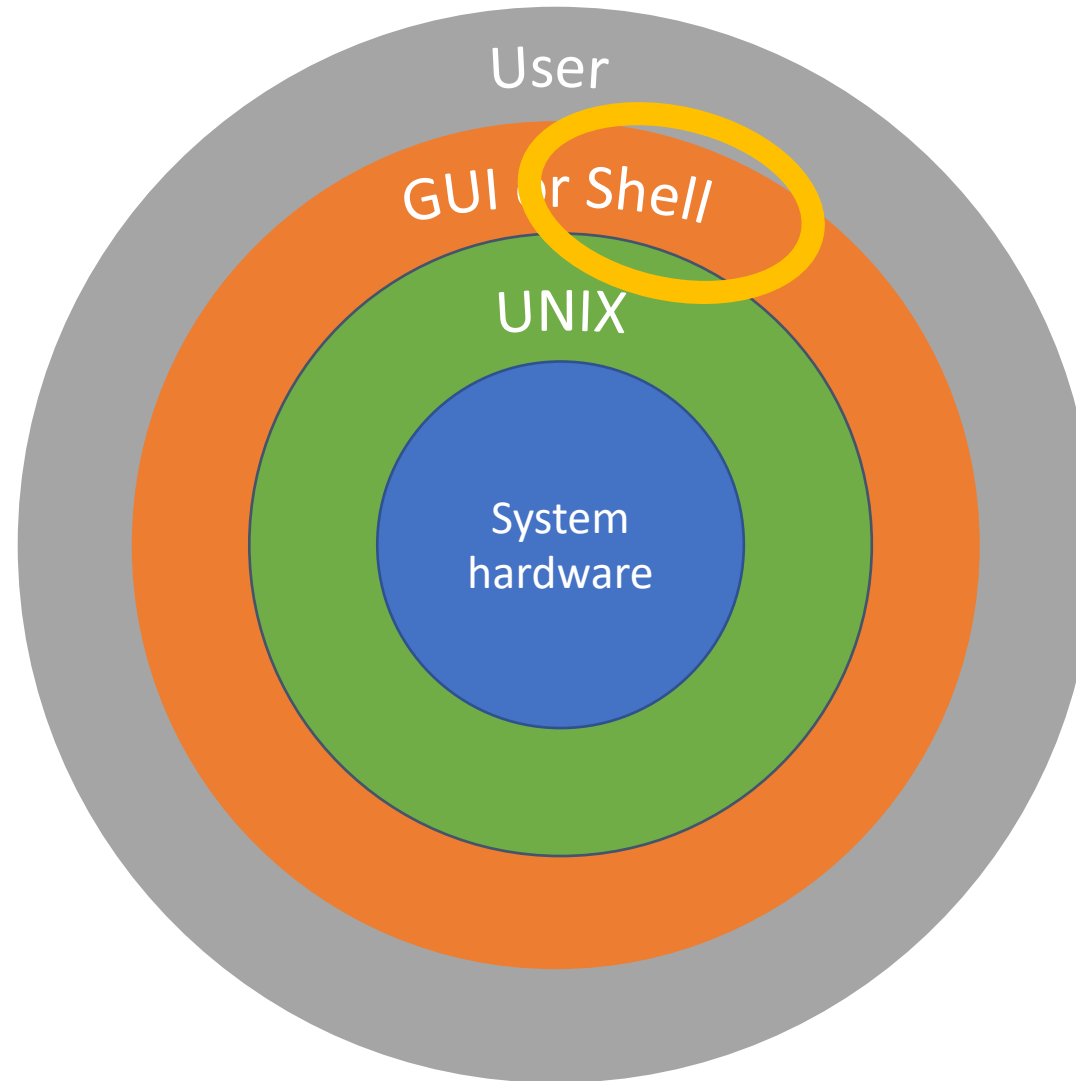
UNIX

UNIX
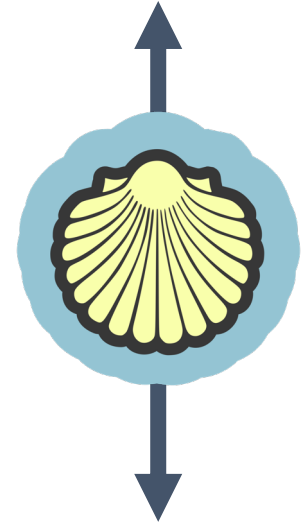
UNIX

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

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Command Line Interface (CLI): Advantages vs Disadvantages

Command Line Interface (CLI): Advantages vs Disadvantages
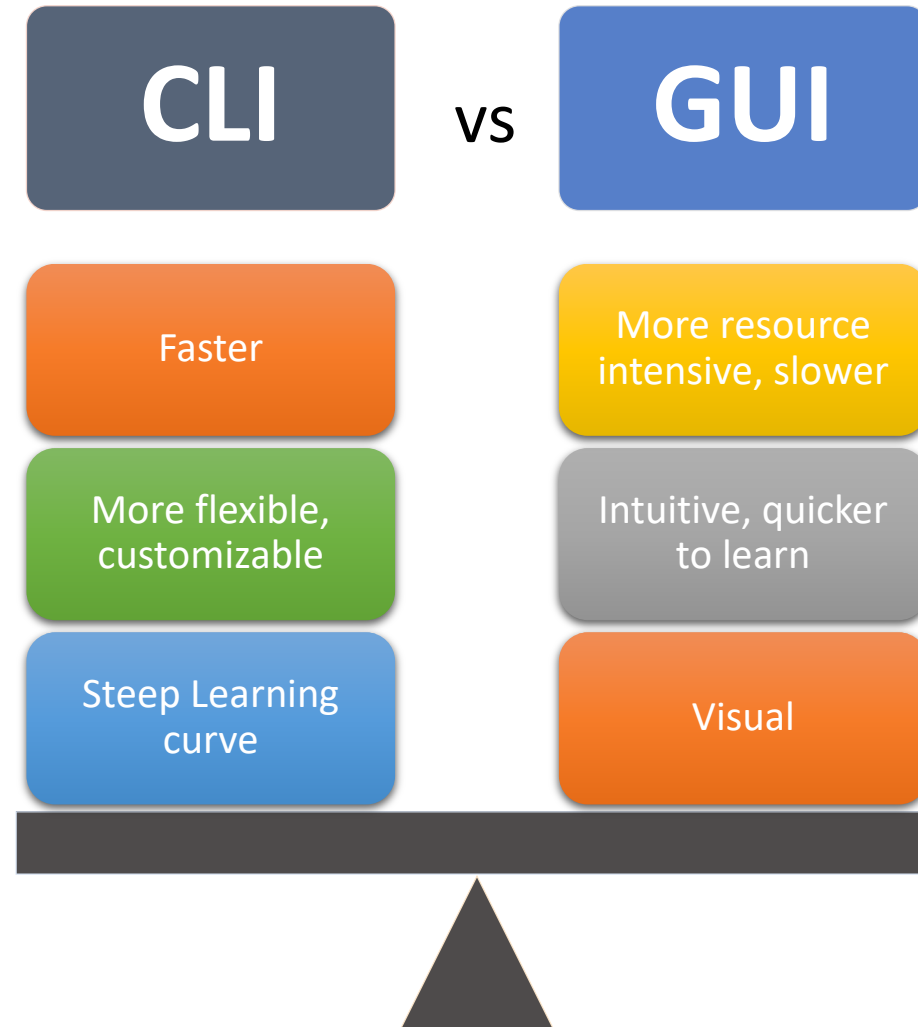
CLI vs **GUI**

More resource intensive, slower

More flexible, customizable
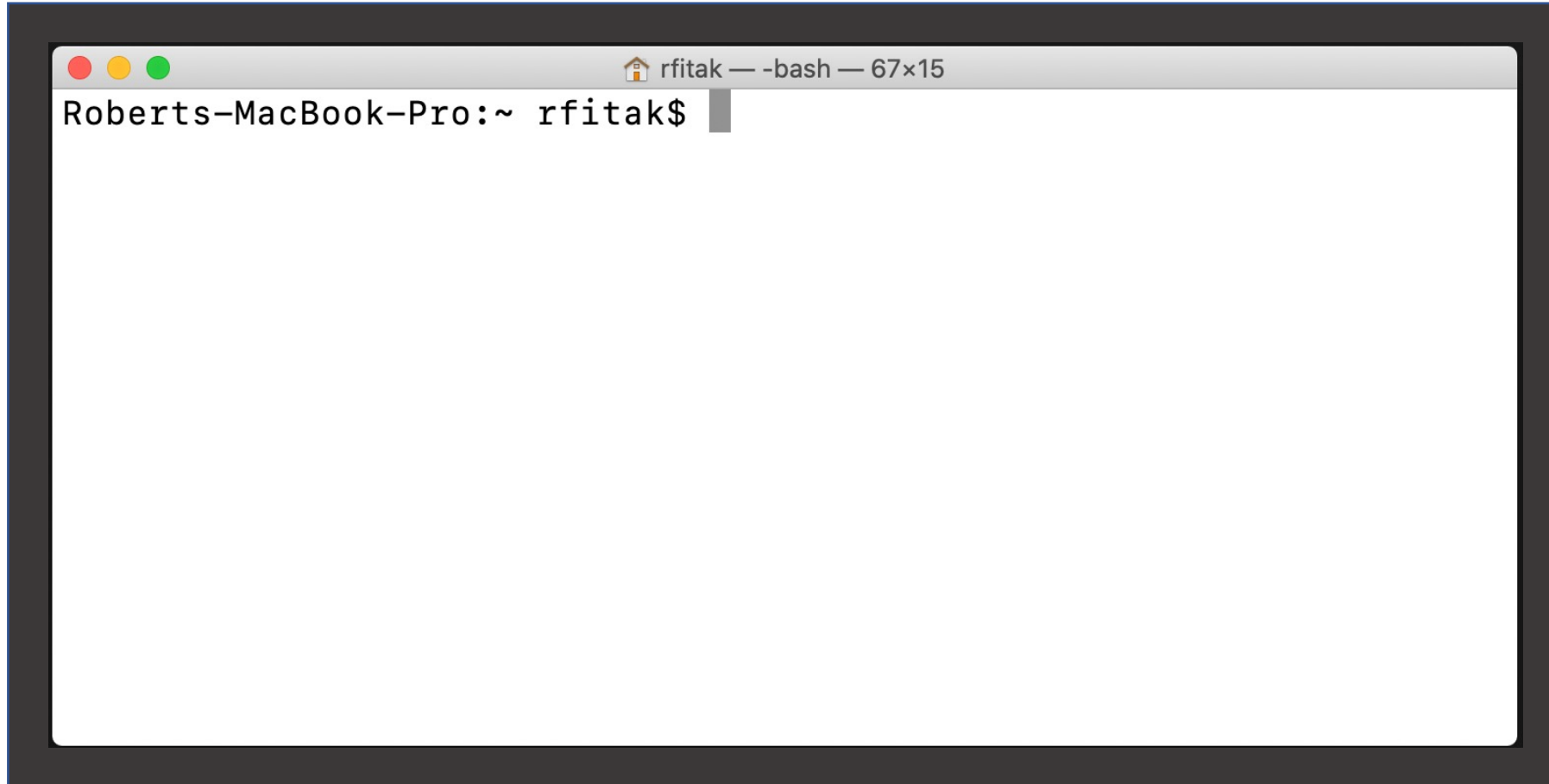
Intuitive, quick to learn

Steep Learning curve

Visual

UCF

Command Line Interface (CLI): Advantages vs Disadvantages

CLI vs GUI

CLI
- Faster
- More flexible, customizable
- Steep Learning curve

GUI
- More resource intensive, slower
- Intuitive, quicker to learn
- Visual
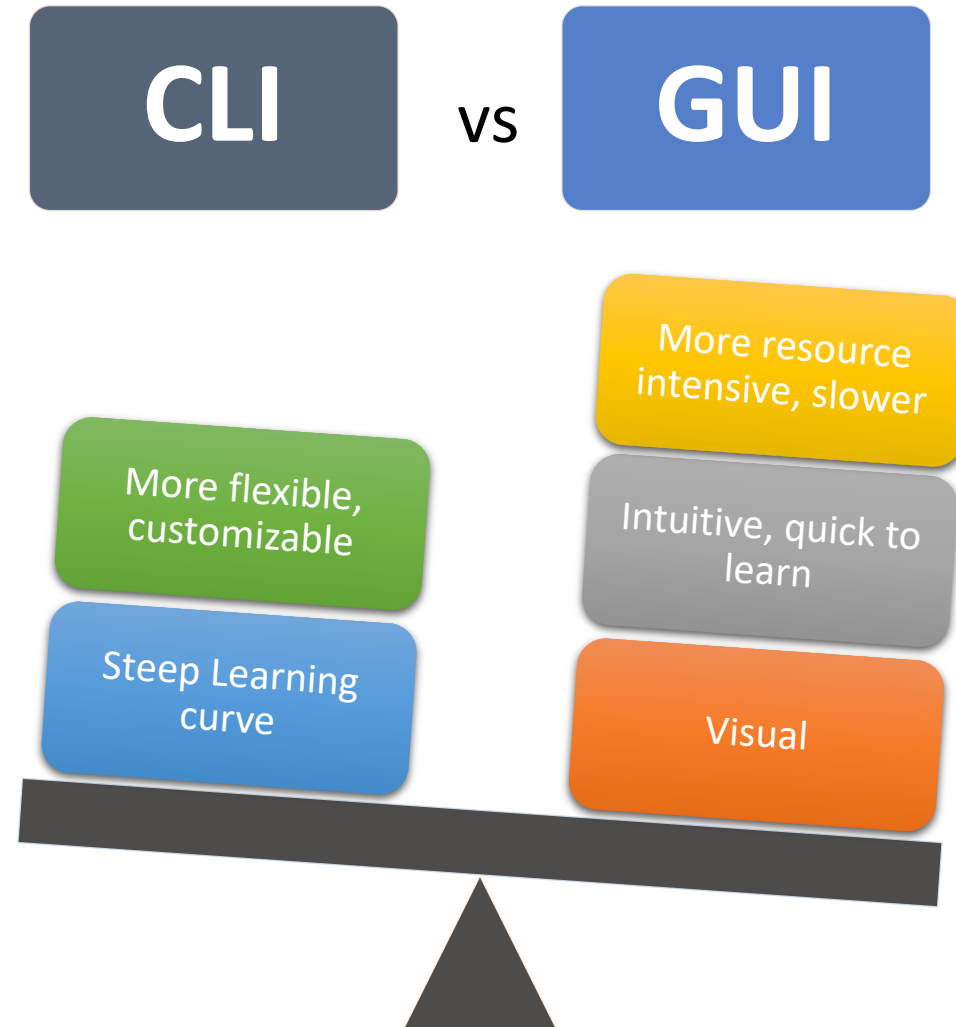
The Terminal

The Terminal
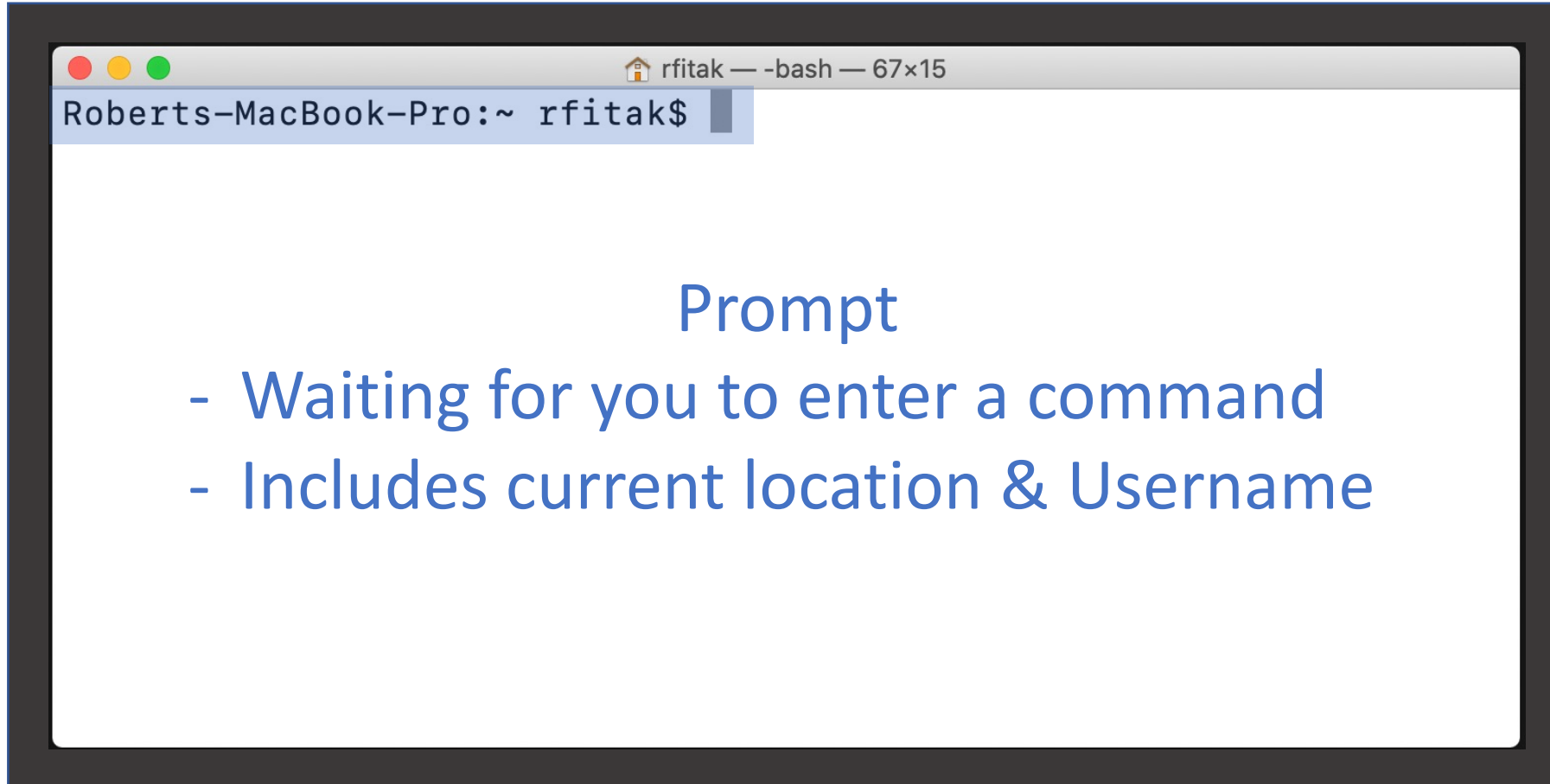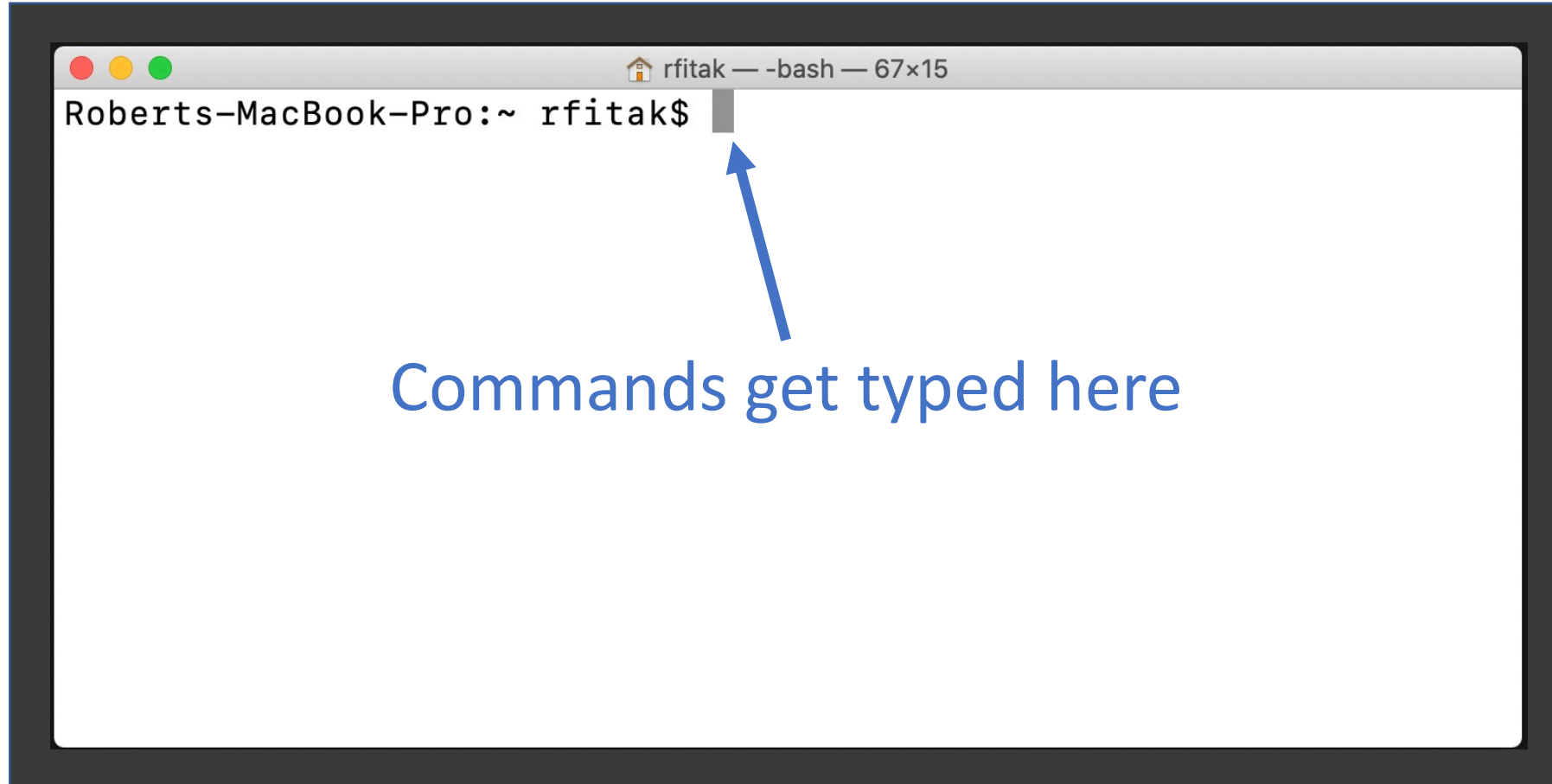
User name and current SHELL

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The Terminal

```
Roberts-MacBook-Pro:~ rfitak$
```
🏠 rfitak — -bash — 67×15

Prompt
- Waiting for you to enter a command
- Includes current location & Username

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The Terminal

```
🏠 rfitak — -bash — 67×15
Roberts-MacBook-Pro:~ rfitak$ ▊
```

Commands get typed here

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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)**

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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)**

- 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.

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SCRIPTING

Scripting

- Many tools (*especially in genomics*) <u>ONLY</u> have a CLI
- Combining tools in powerful new ways

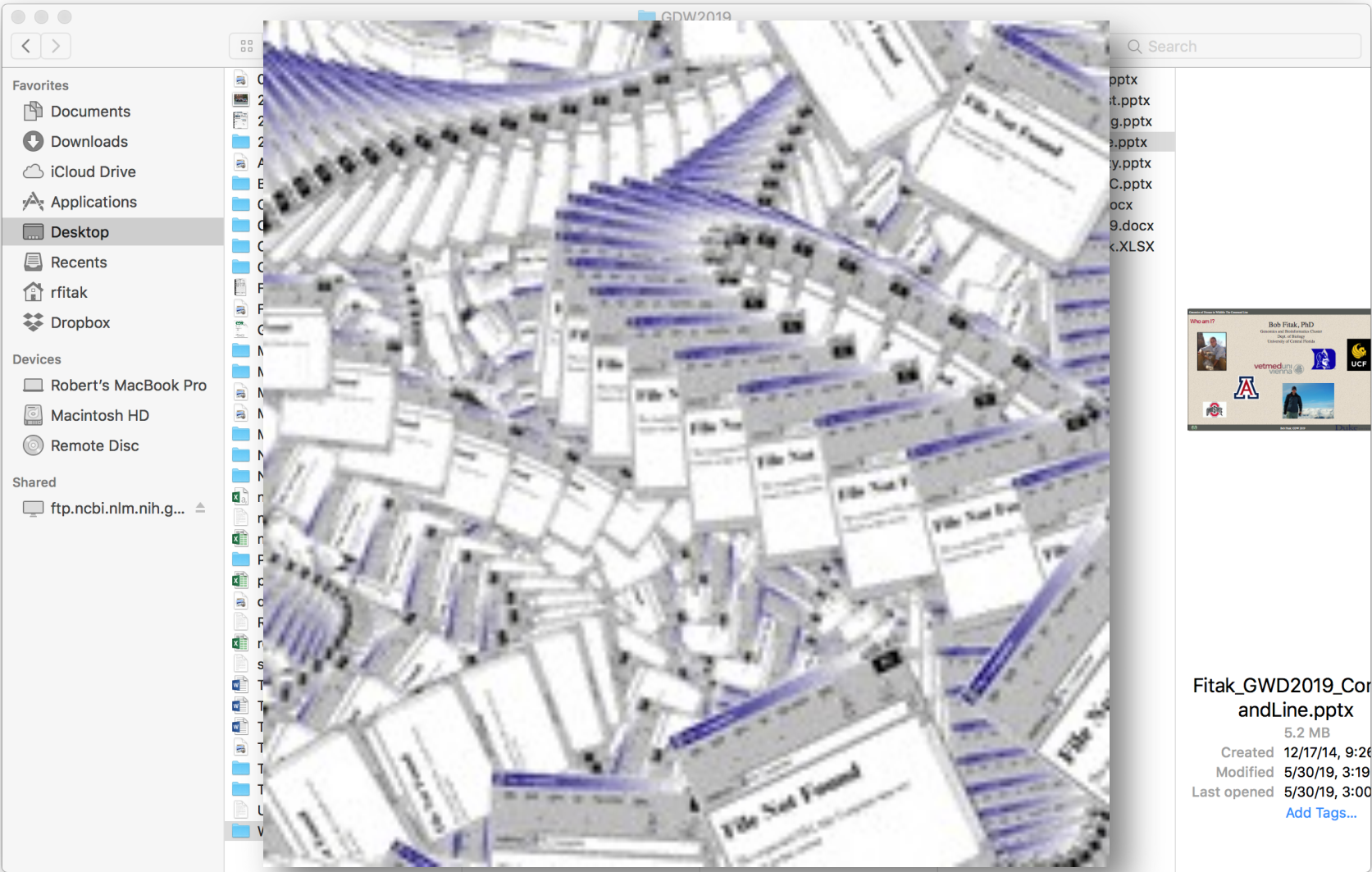Tool 1

Tool 2

Tool 3

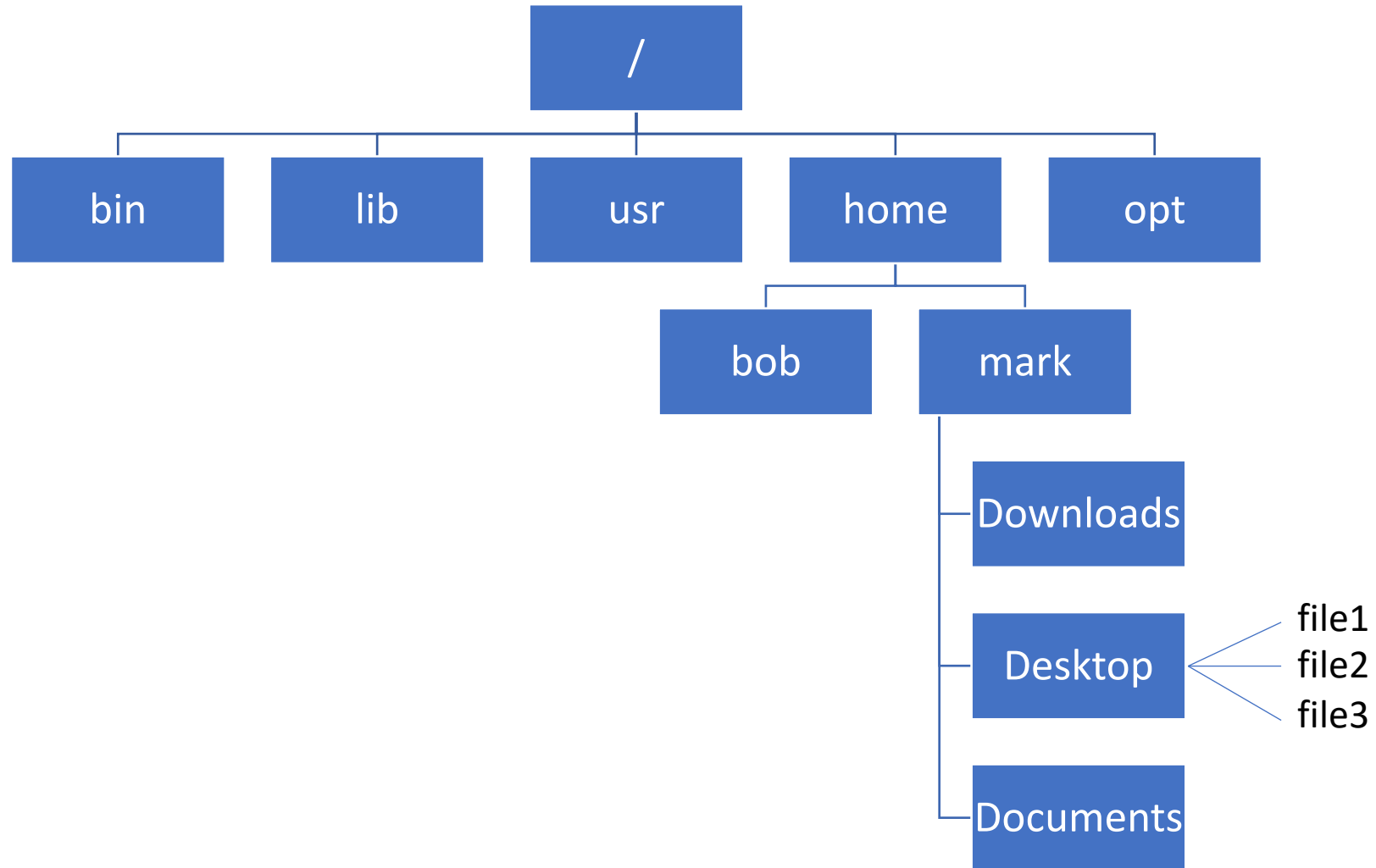**Custom output**
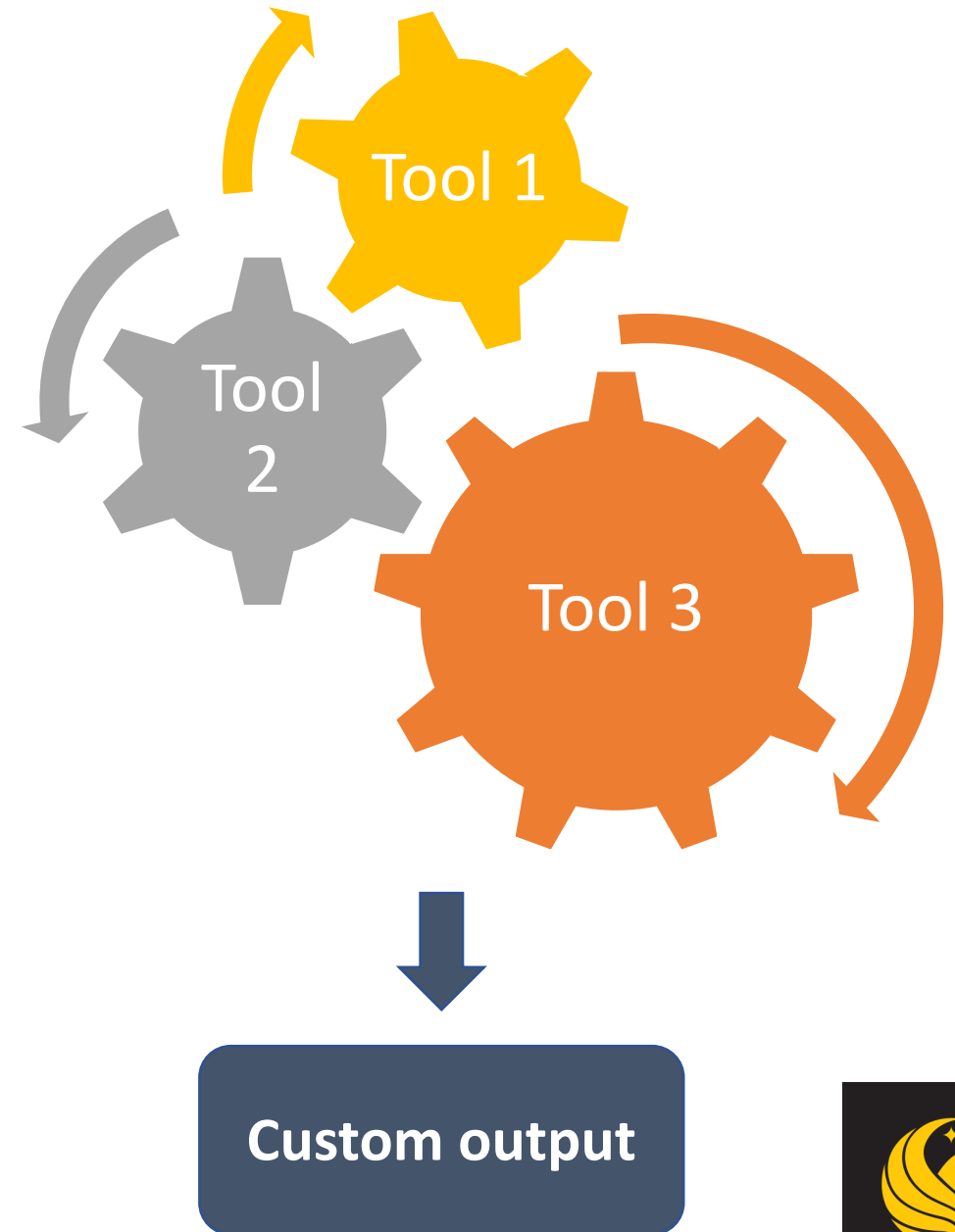
Navigating your computer
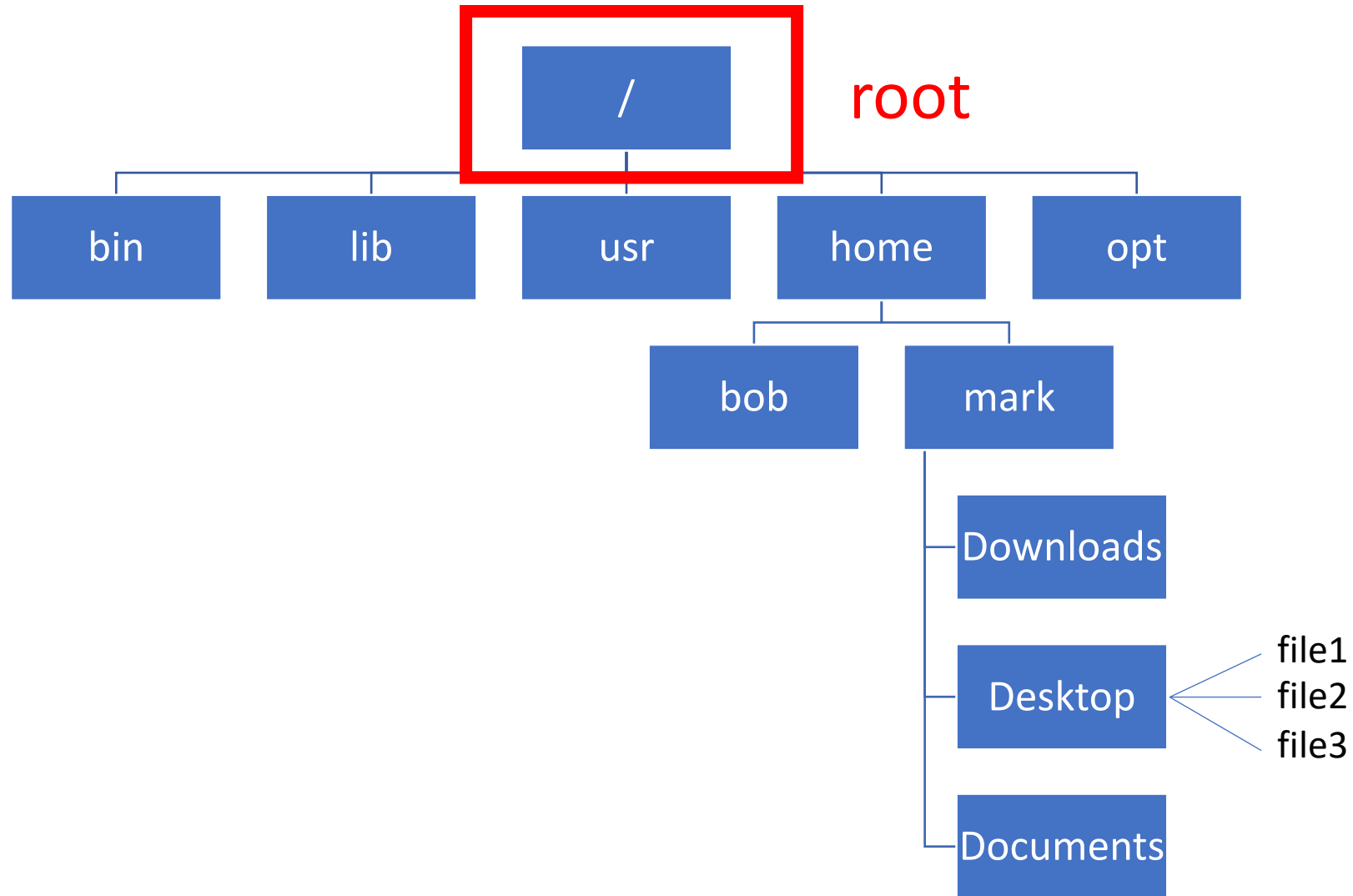
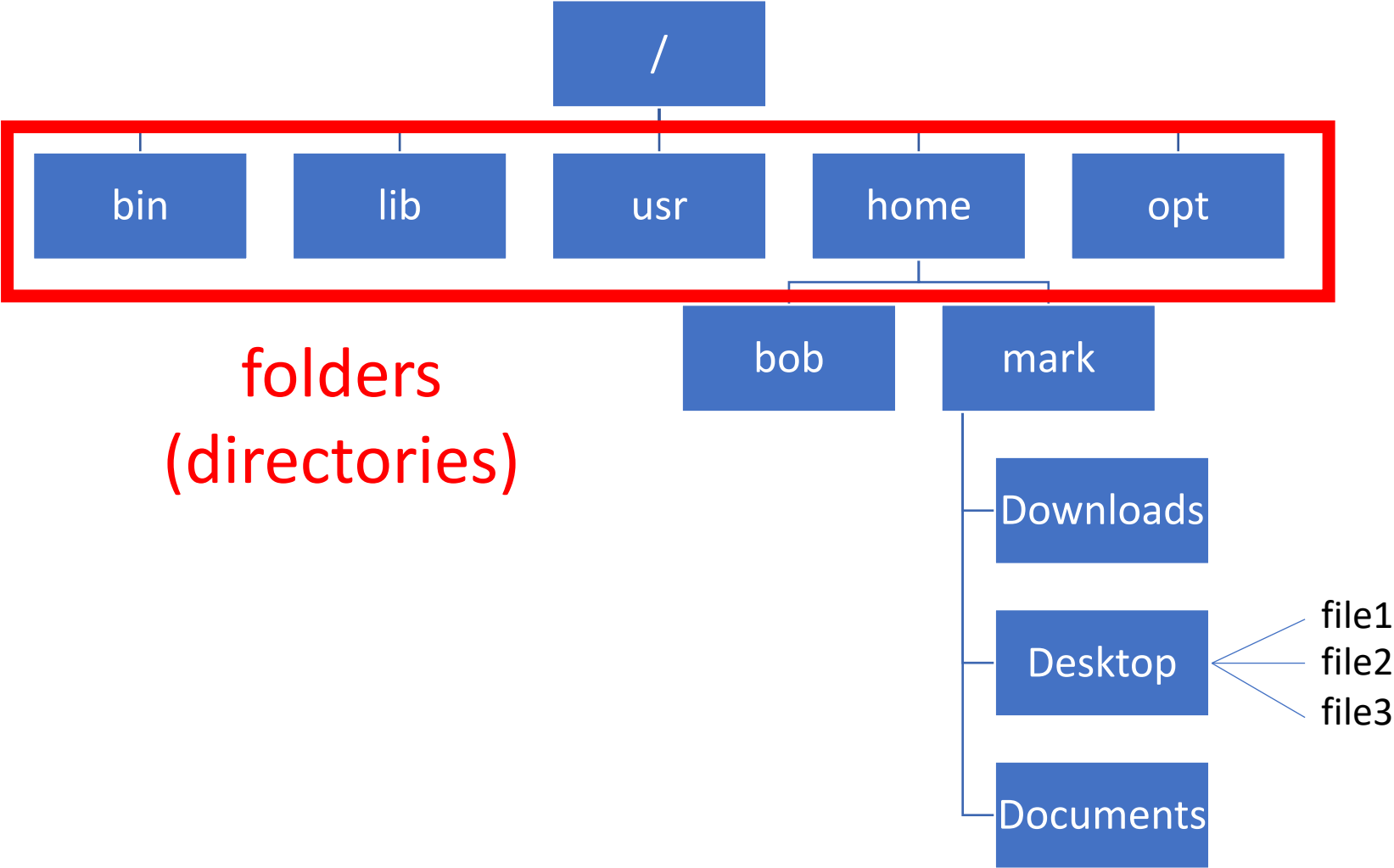Using the command line

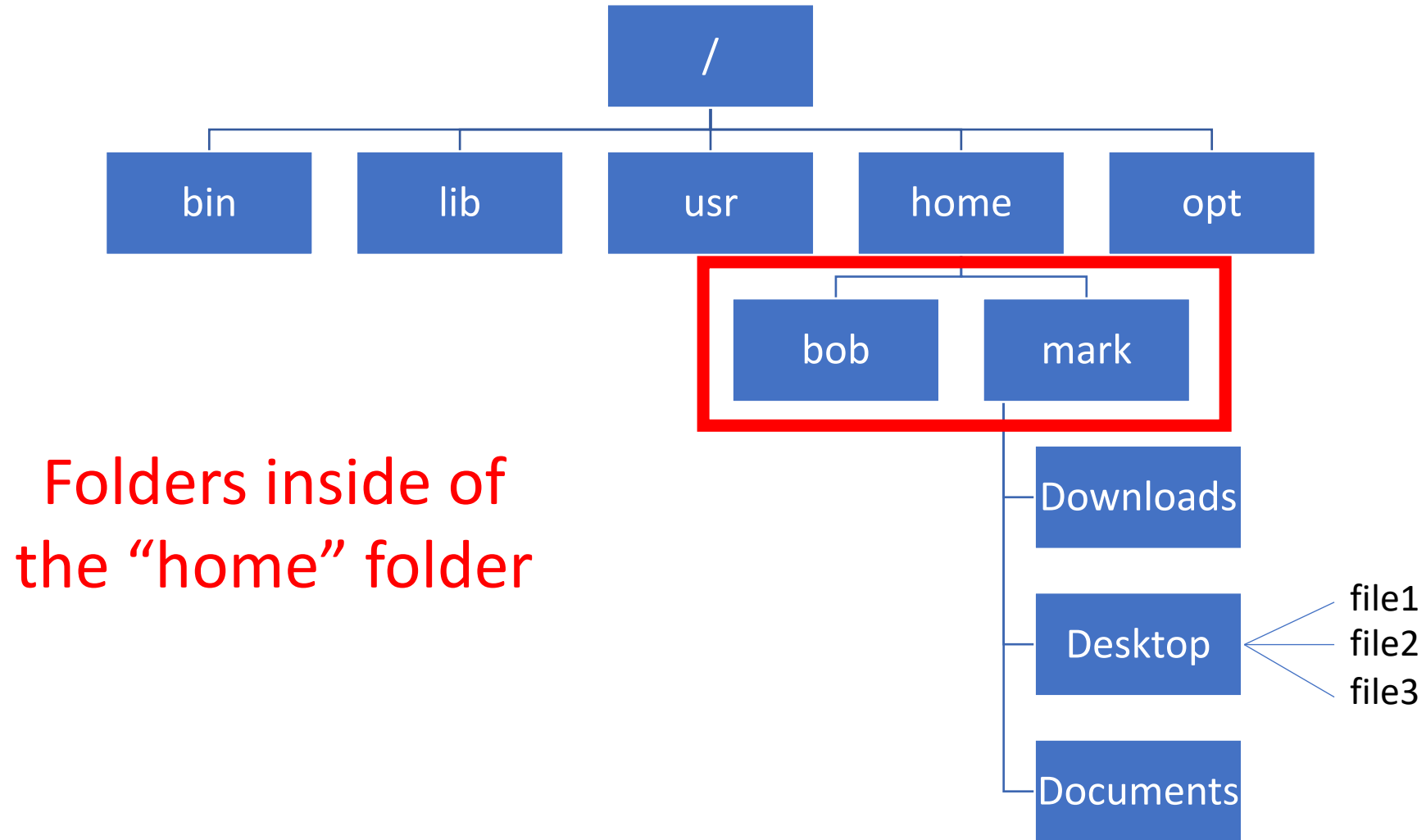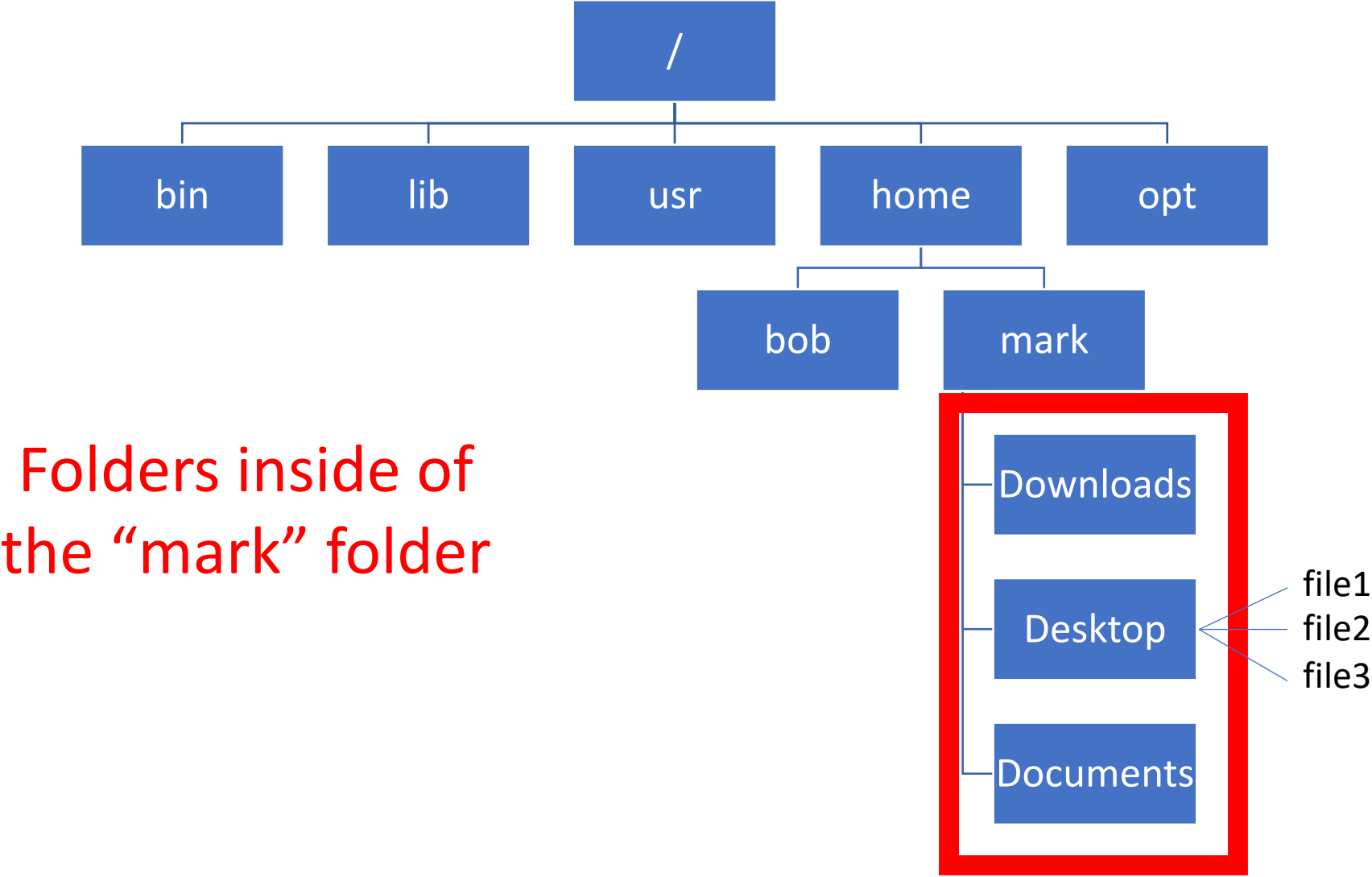# Navigating your computer
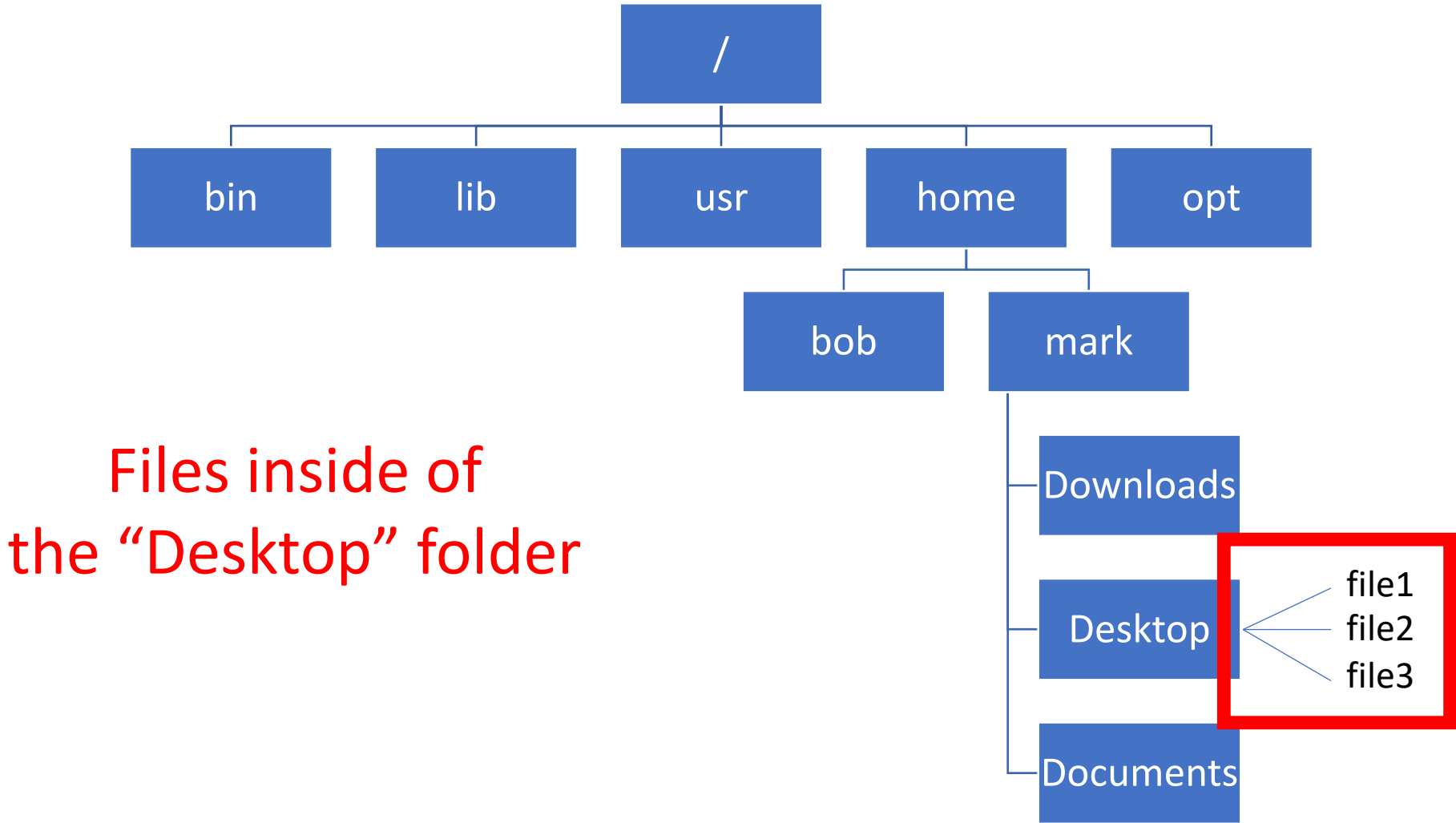
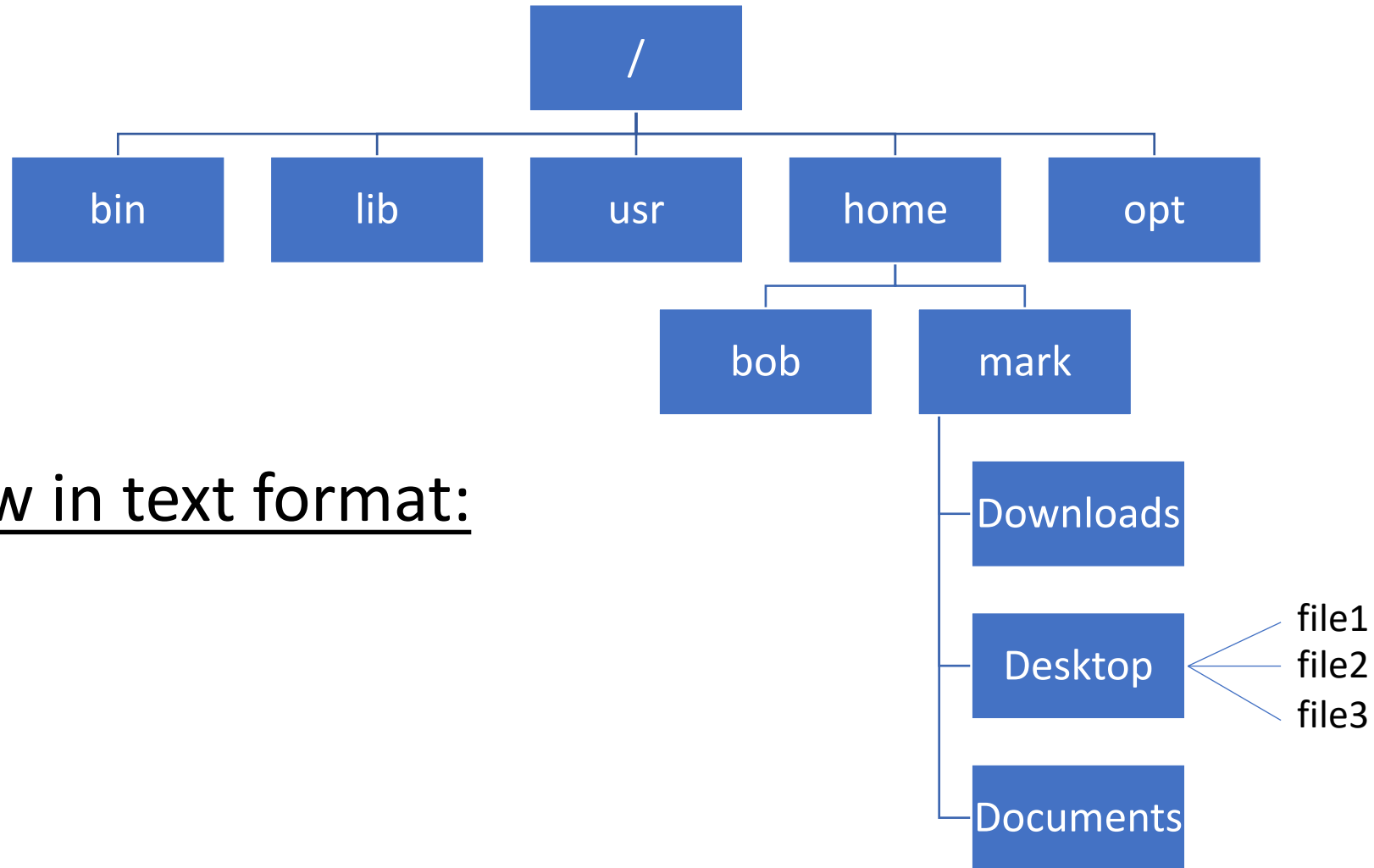# The File System

The File System

The File System

folders
(directories)

The File System

Folders inside of the "home" folder

The File System


```
                        /
        ┌──────┬──────┼──────┬──────┐
       bin    lib    usr   home    opt
                        ┌────┴────┐
                       bob      mark
```

Folders inside of the "mark" folder

- Downloads
- Desktop — file1, file2, file3
- Documents

The File System

Files inside of
the "Desktop" folder

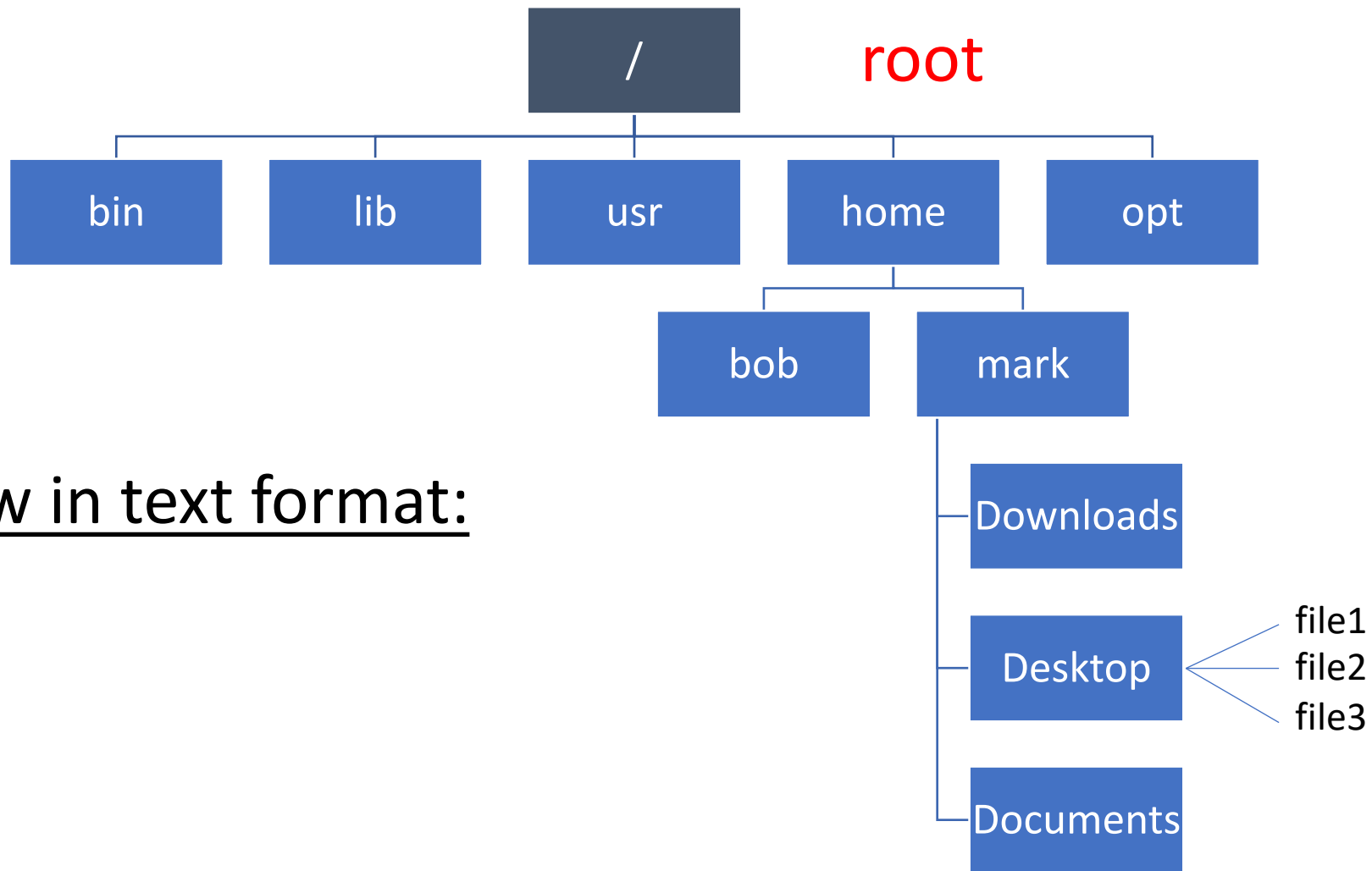# The File System

Now in text format:

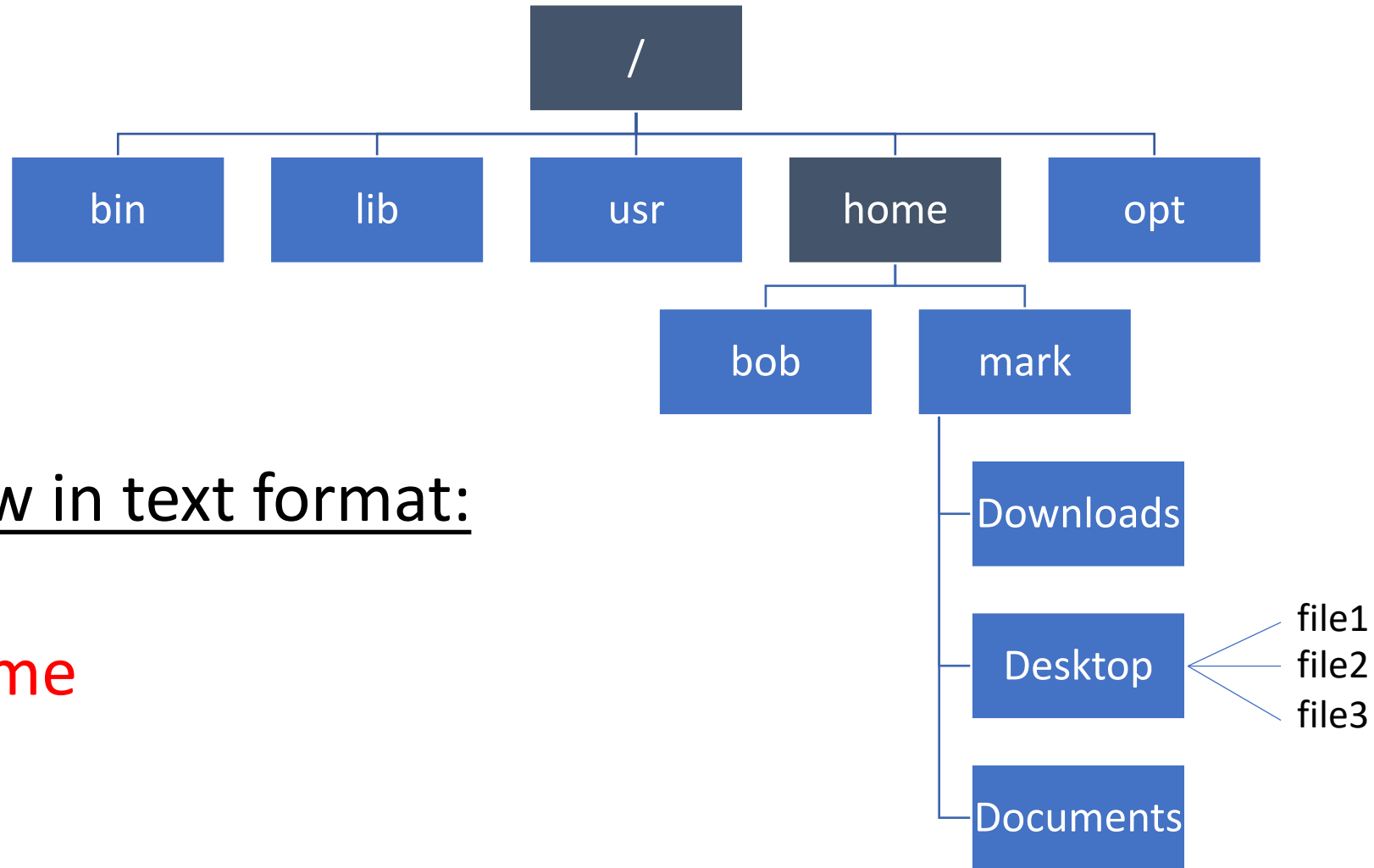# The File System

/   root

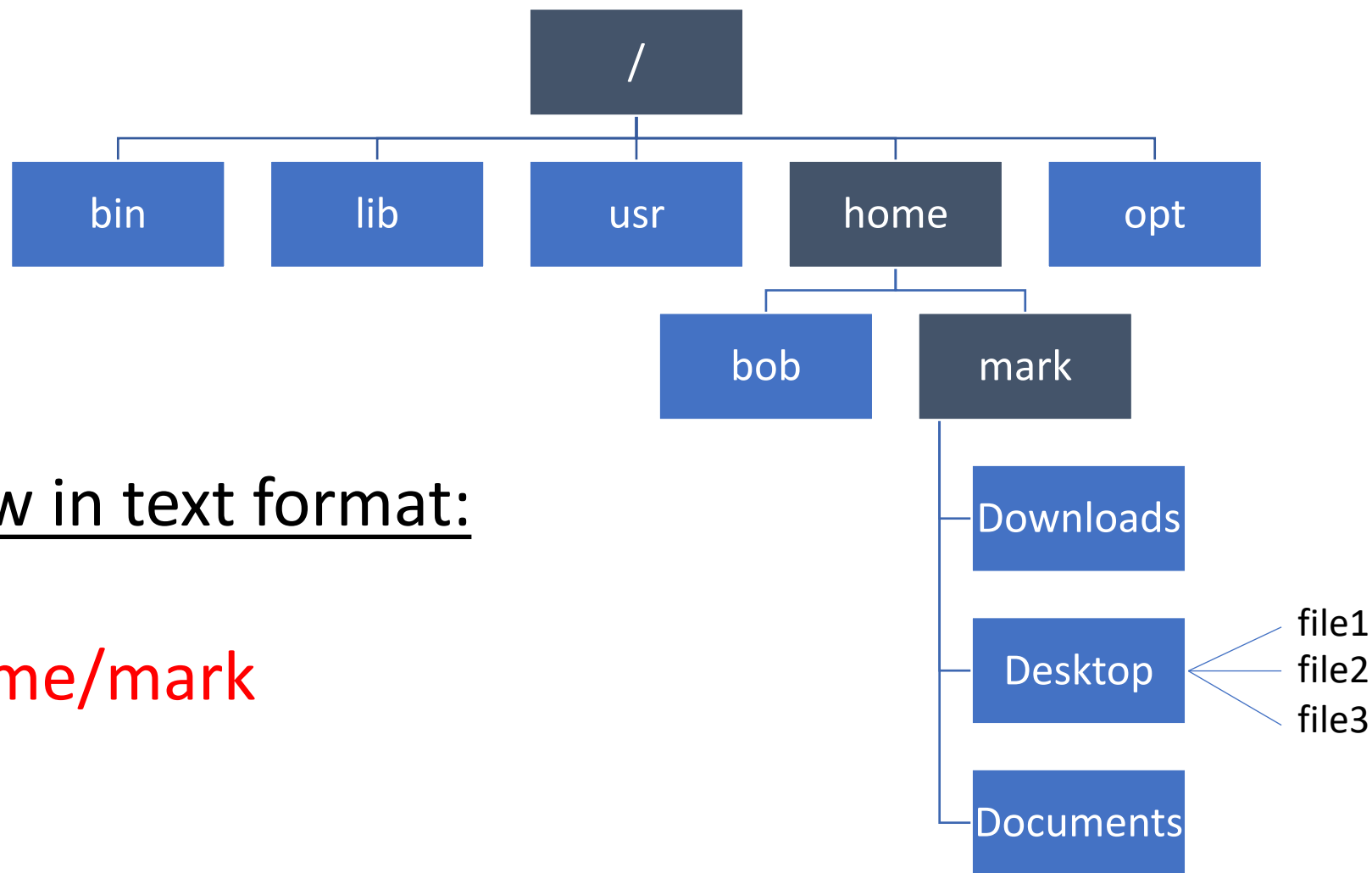Now in text format:

/

The File System

Now in text format:

/home
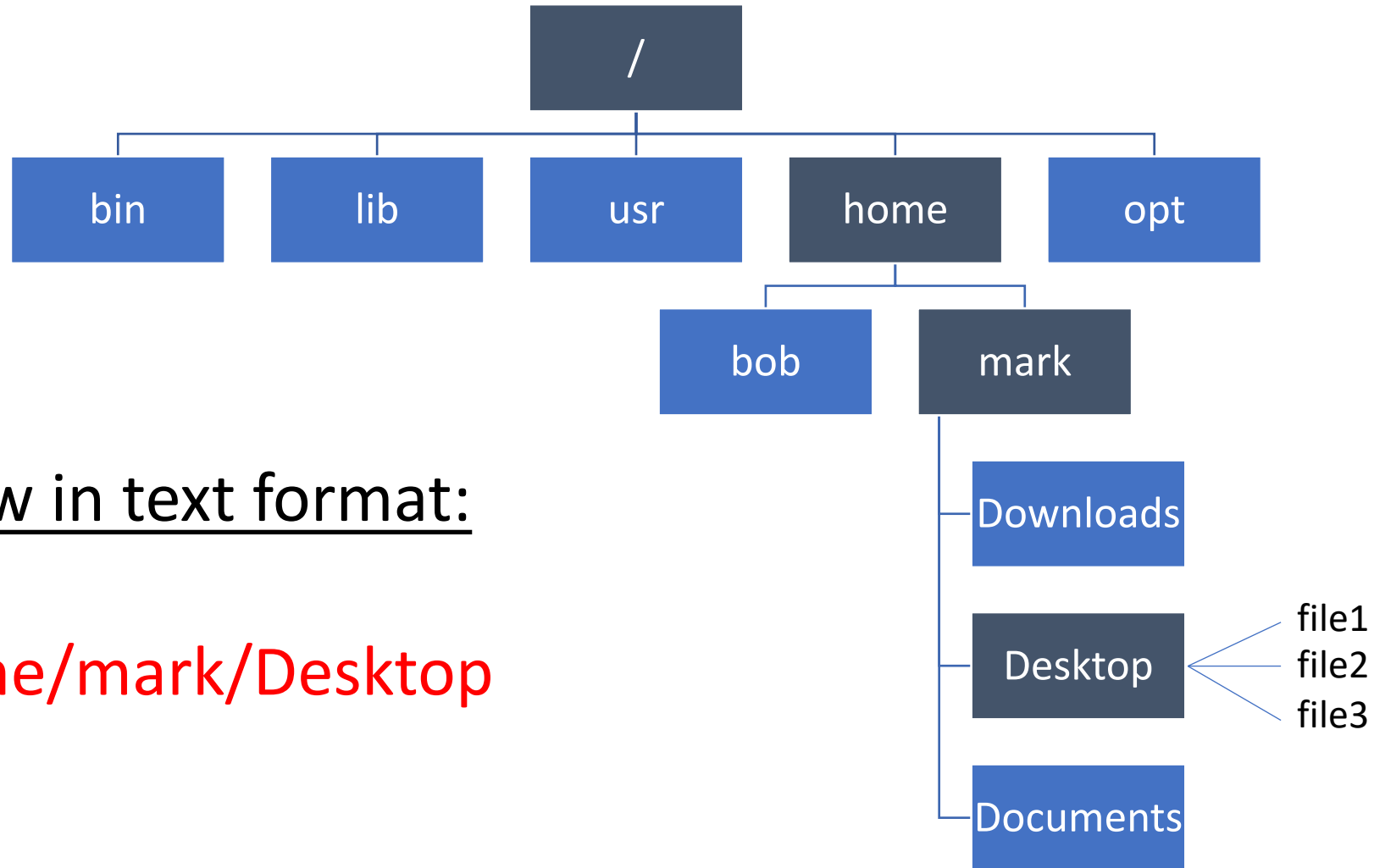
The File System

Now in text format:

/home/mark

The File System

Now in text format:

/home/mark/Desktop

UCF
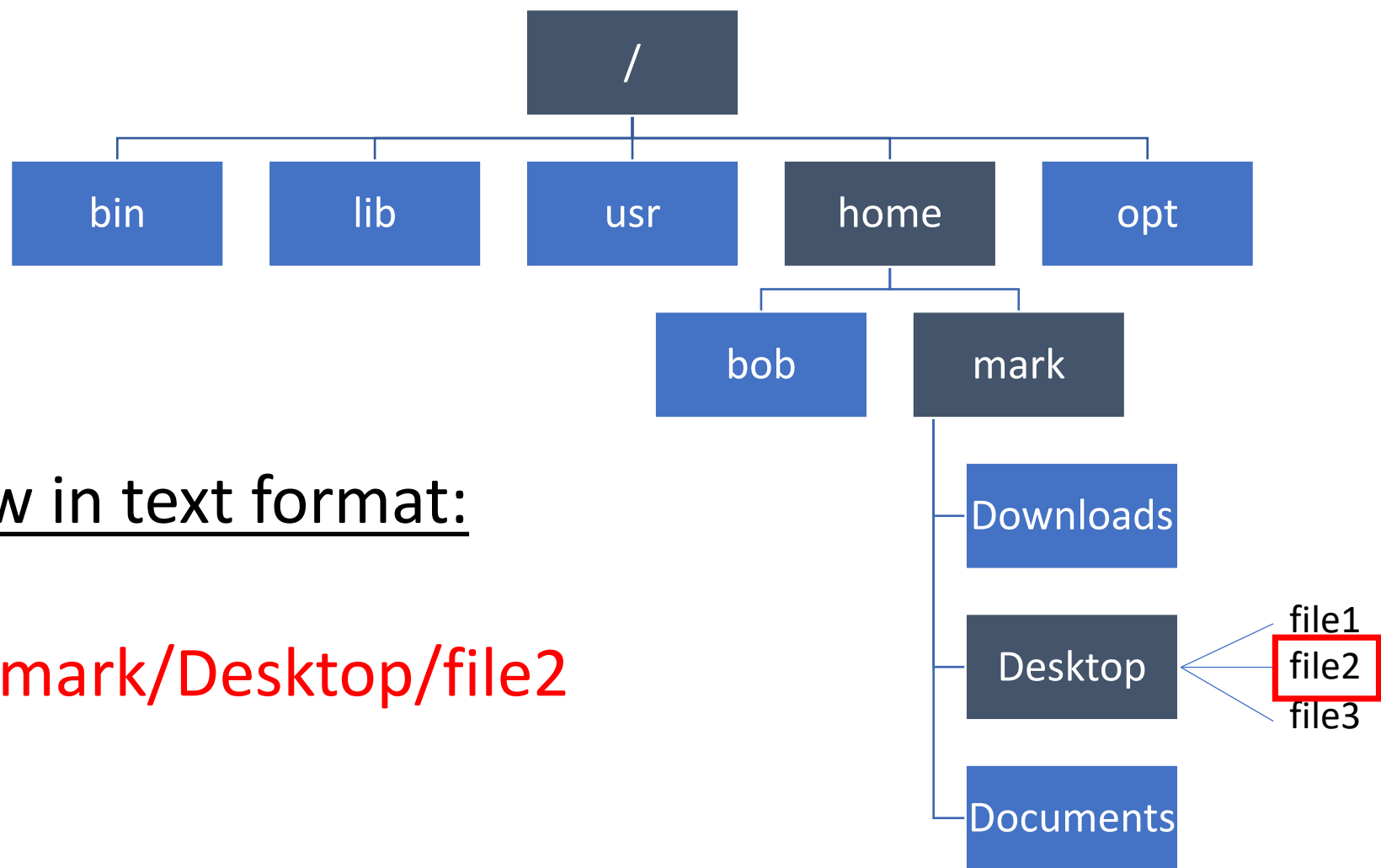
The File System

Now in text format:

/home/mark/Desktop/file2
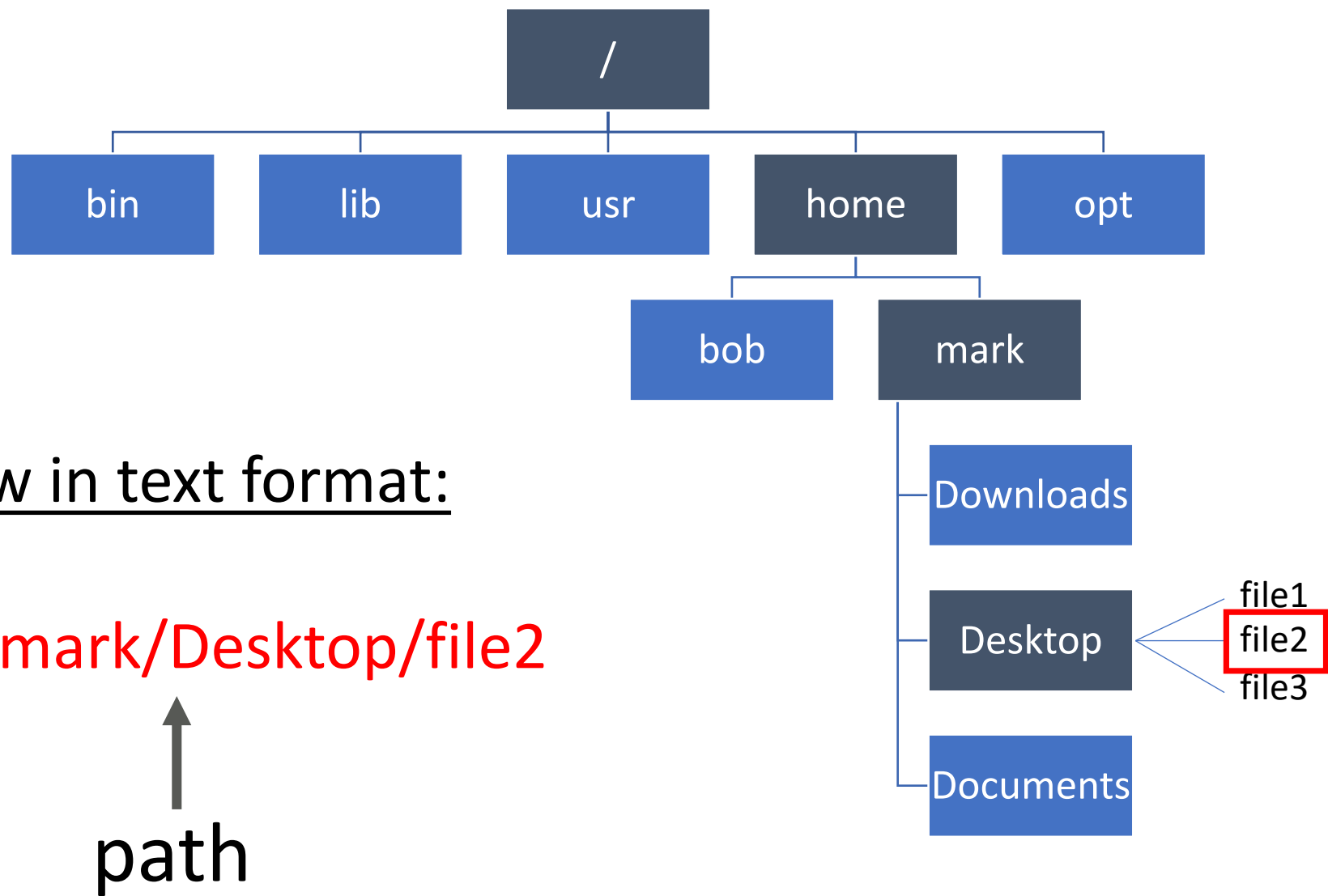
The File System

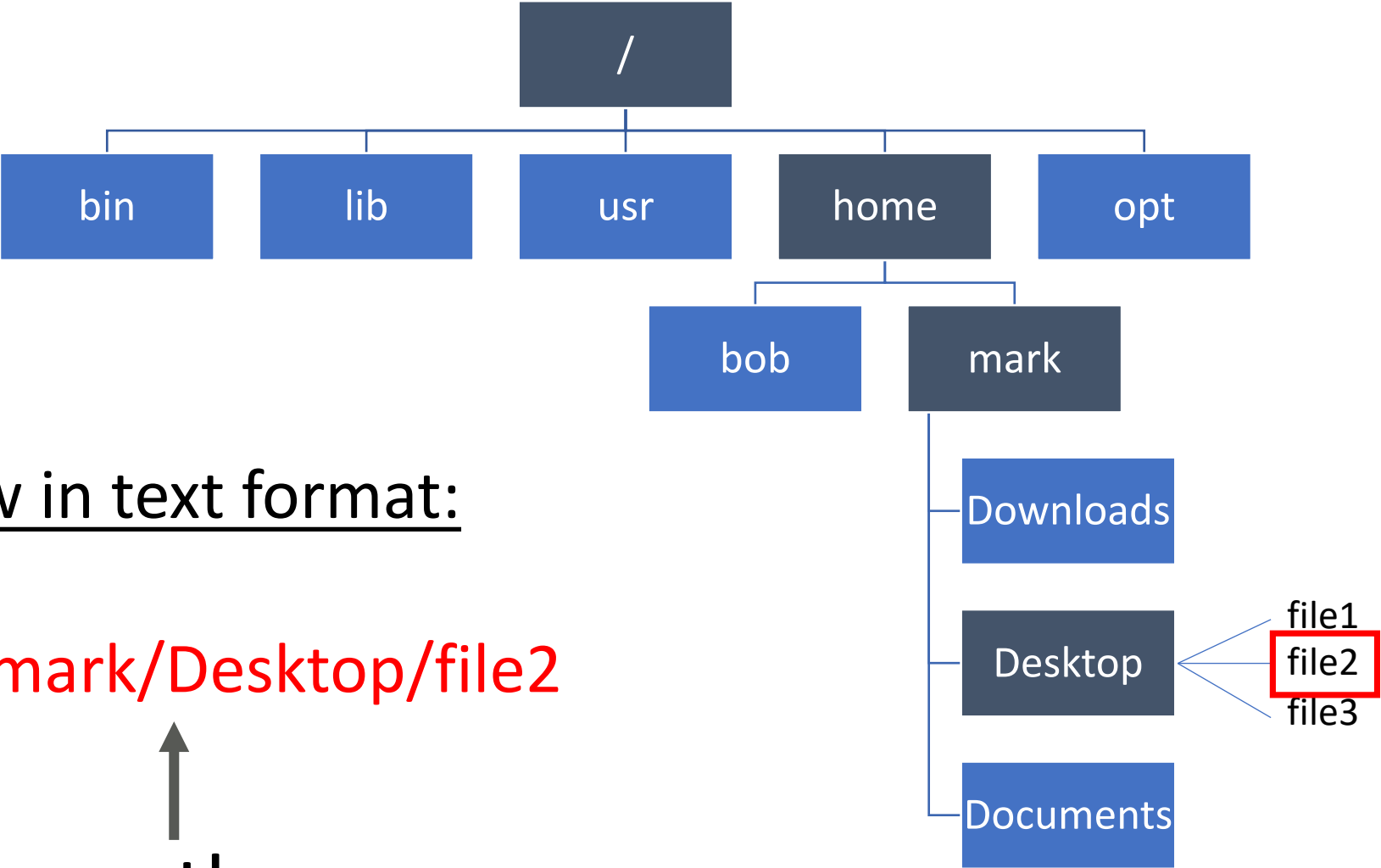Now in text format:

/home/mark/Desktop/file2
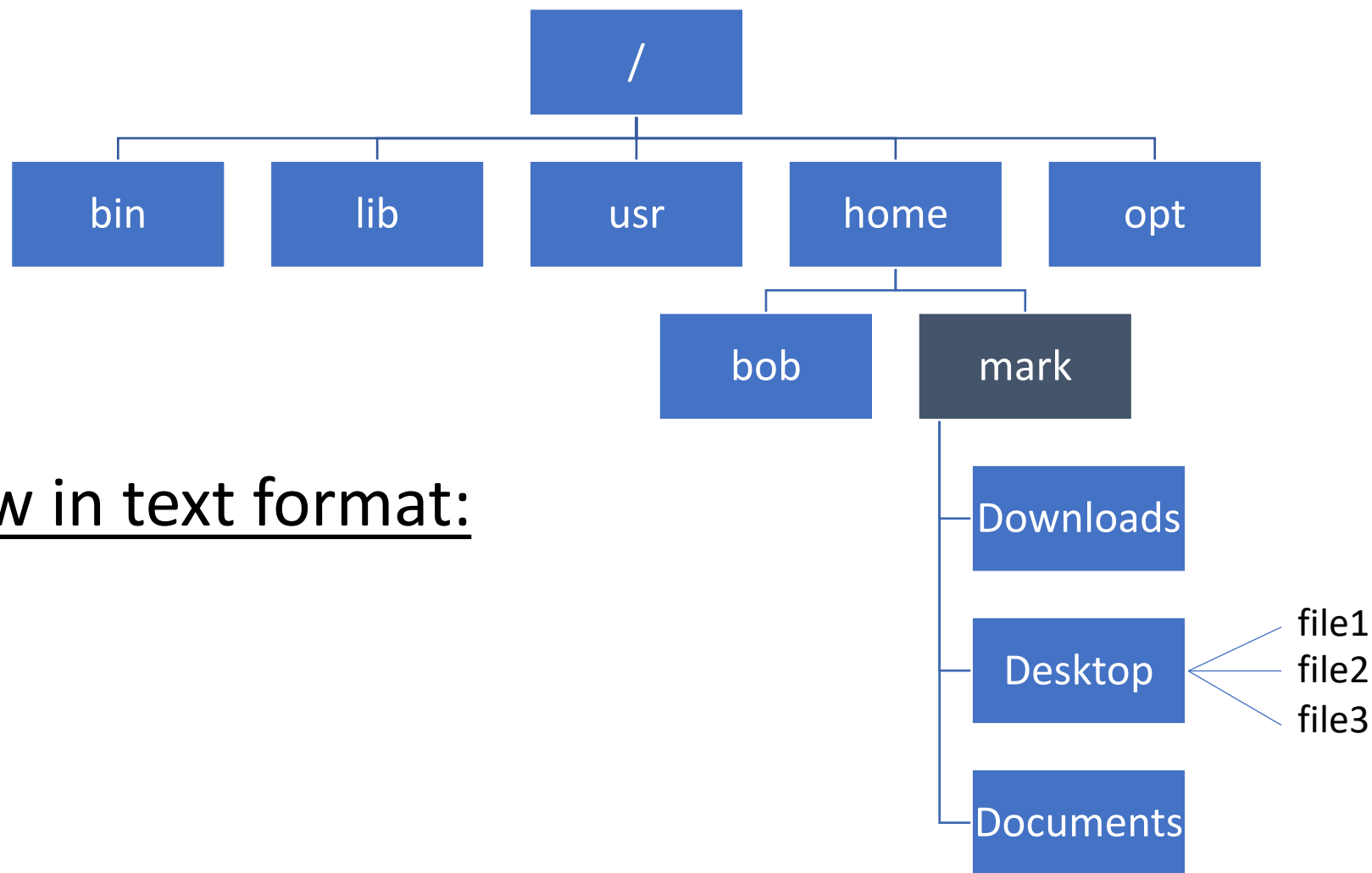
↑
path

The File System

Now in text format:
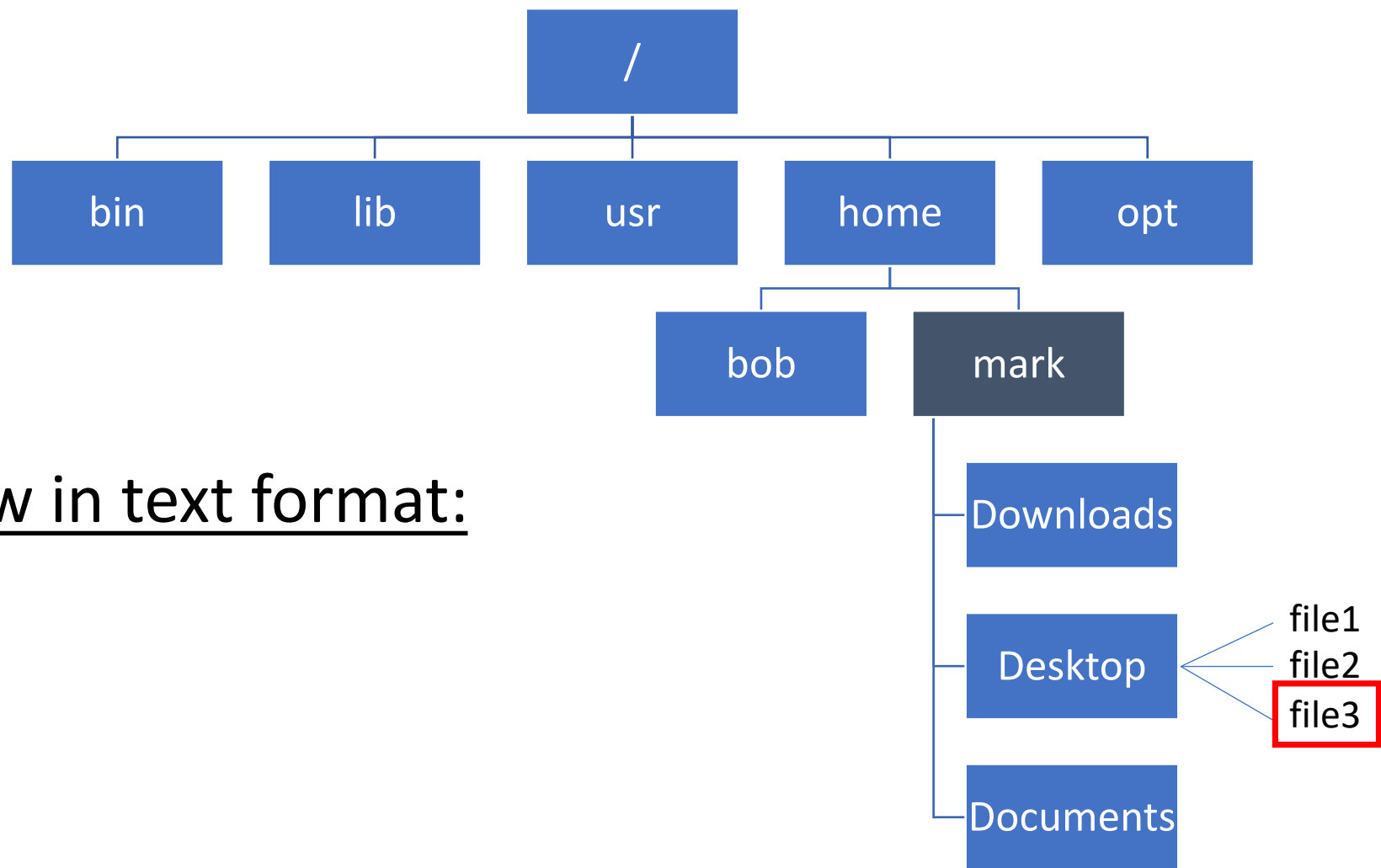
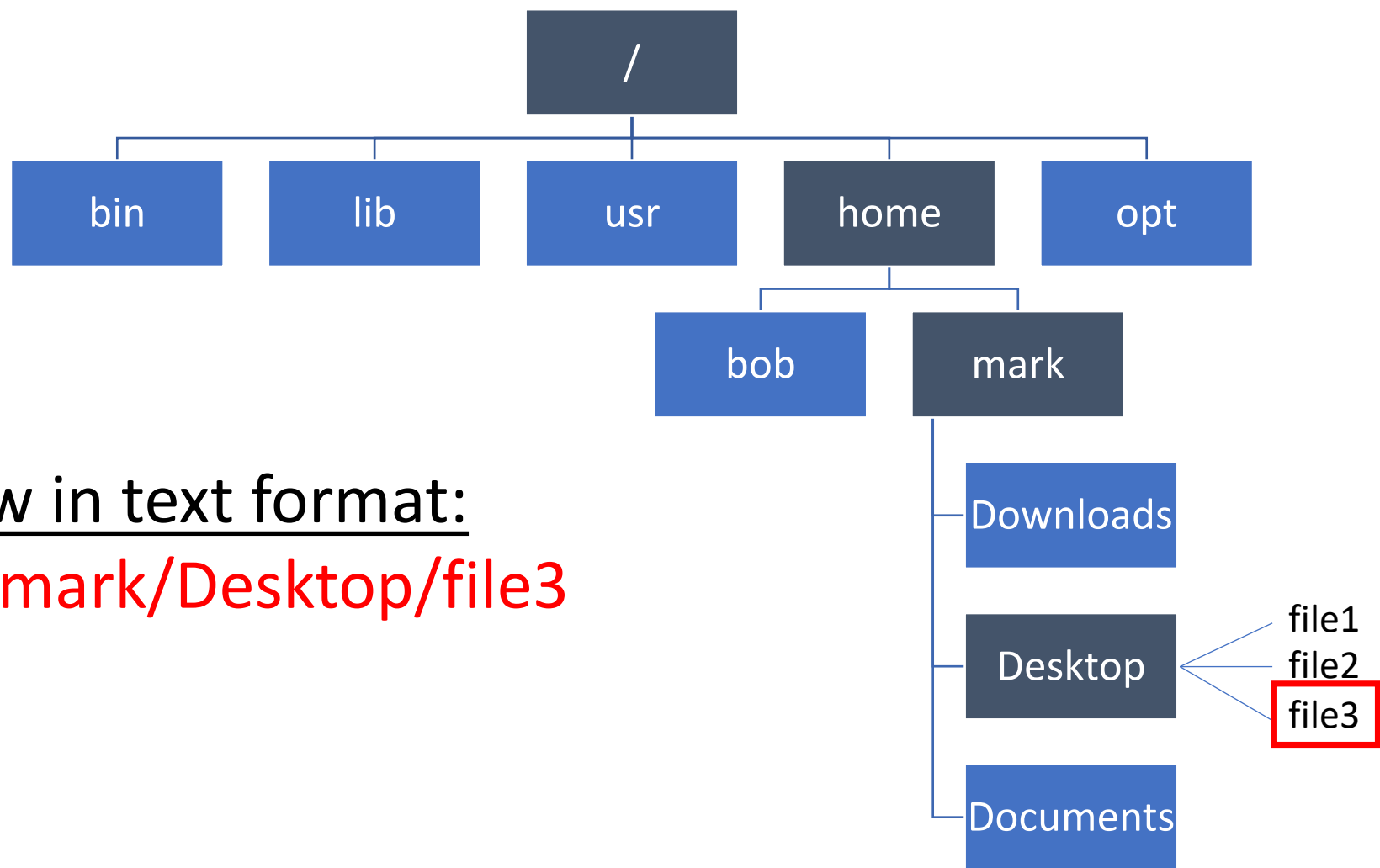/home/mark/Desktop/file2

absolute path

The File System

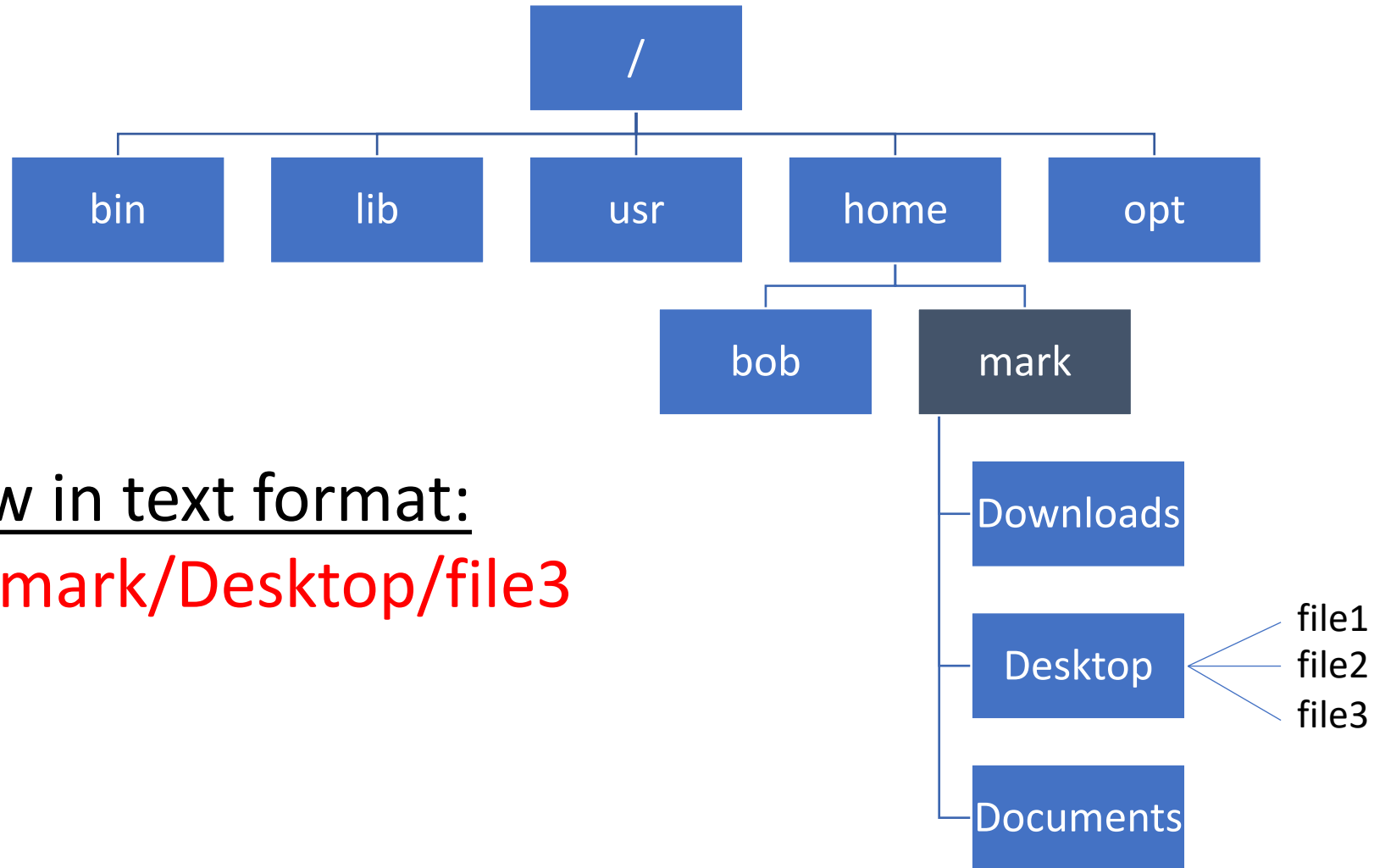Now in text format:

The File System

Now in text format:

The File System

Now in text format:

/home/mark/Desktop/file3
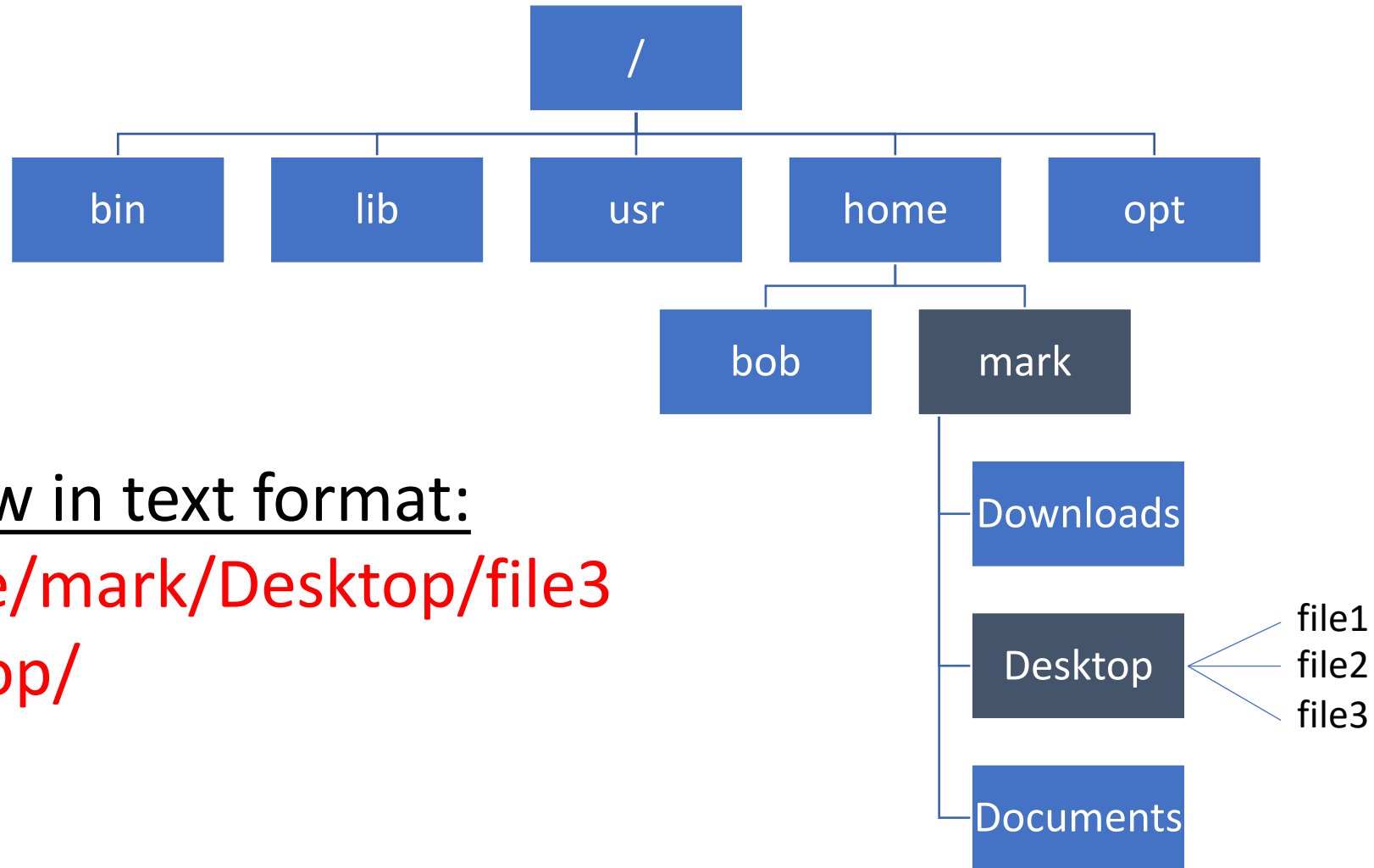
The File System

```
                              /
       ┌──────┬────────┬──────┼────────────┐
      bin    lib      usr    home         opt
                             ┌──┴──┐
                            bob   mark
                                   ├── Downloads
                                   │
                                   ├── Desktop ──── file1
                                   │                file2
                                   │                file3
                                   └── Documents
```

Now in text format:

/home/mark/Desktop/file3

UCF

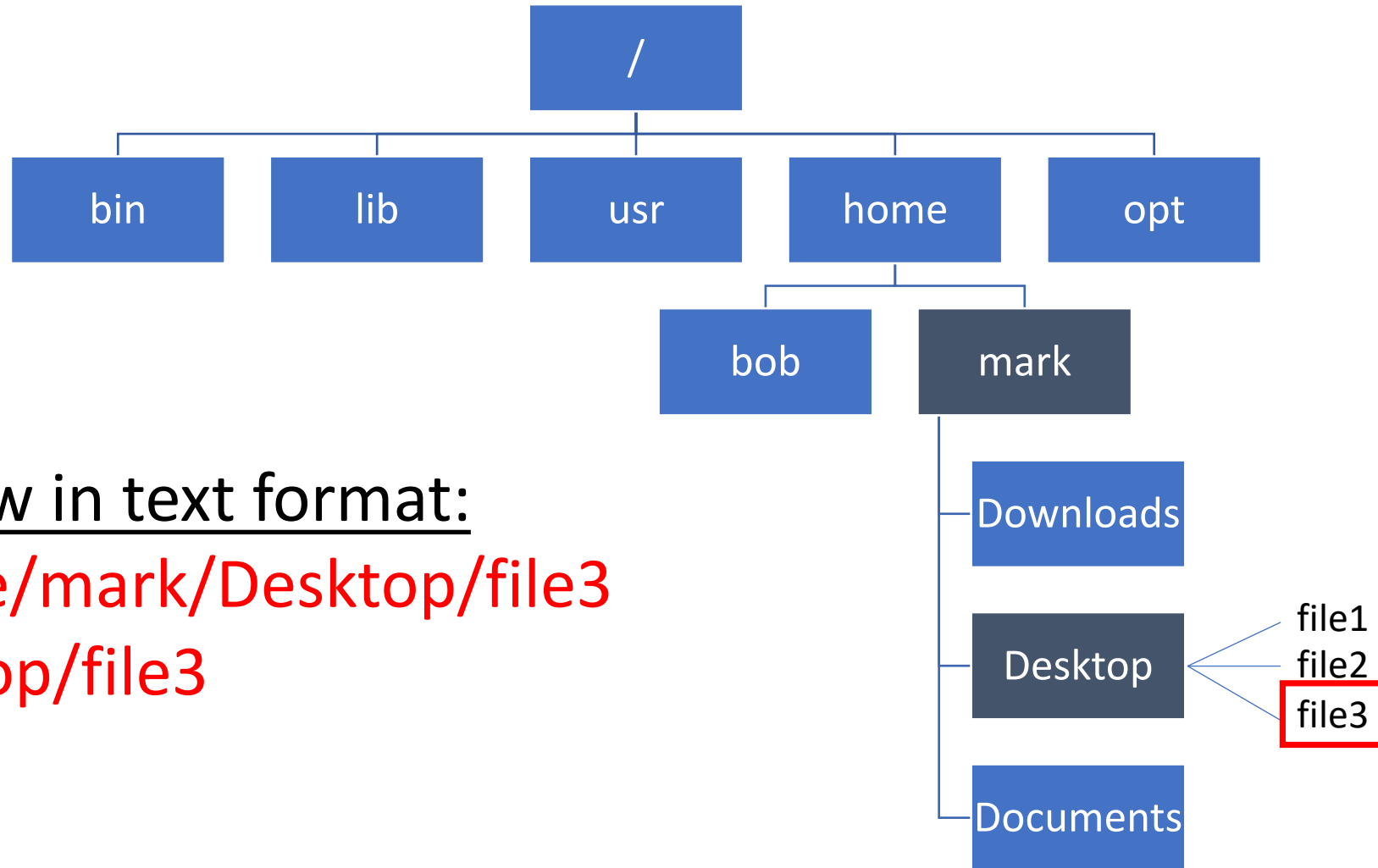# The File System

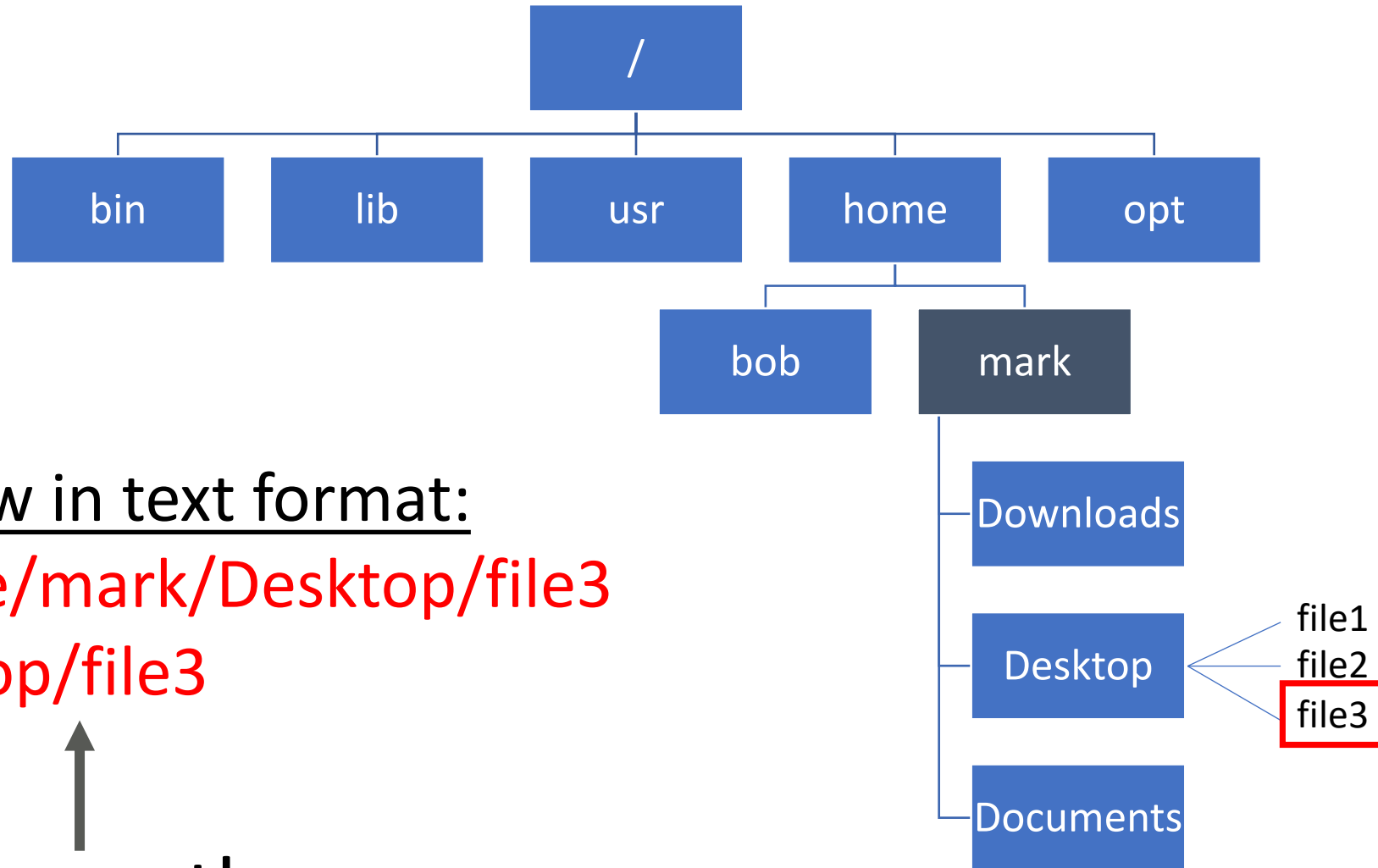Now in text format:

- /home/mark/Desktop/file3
- Desktop/

The File System

Now in text format:

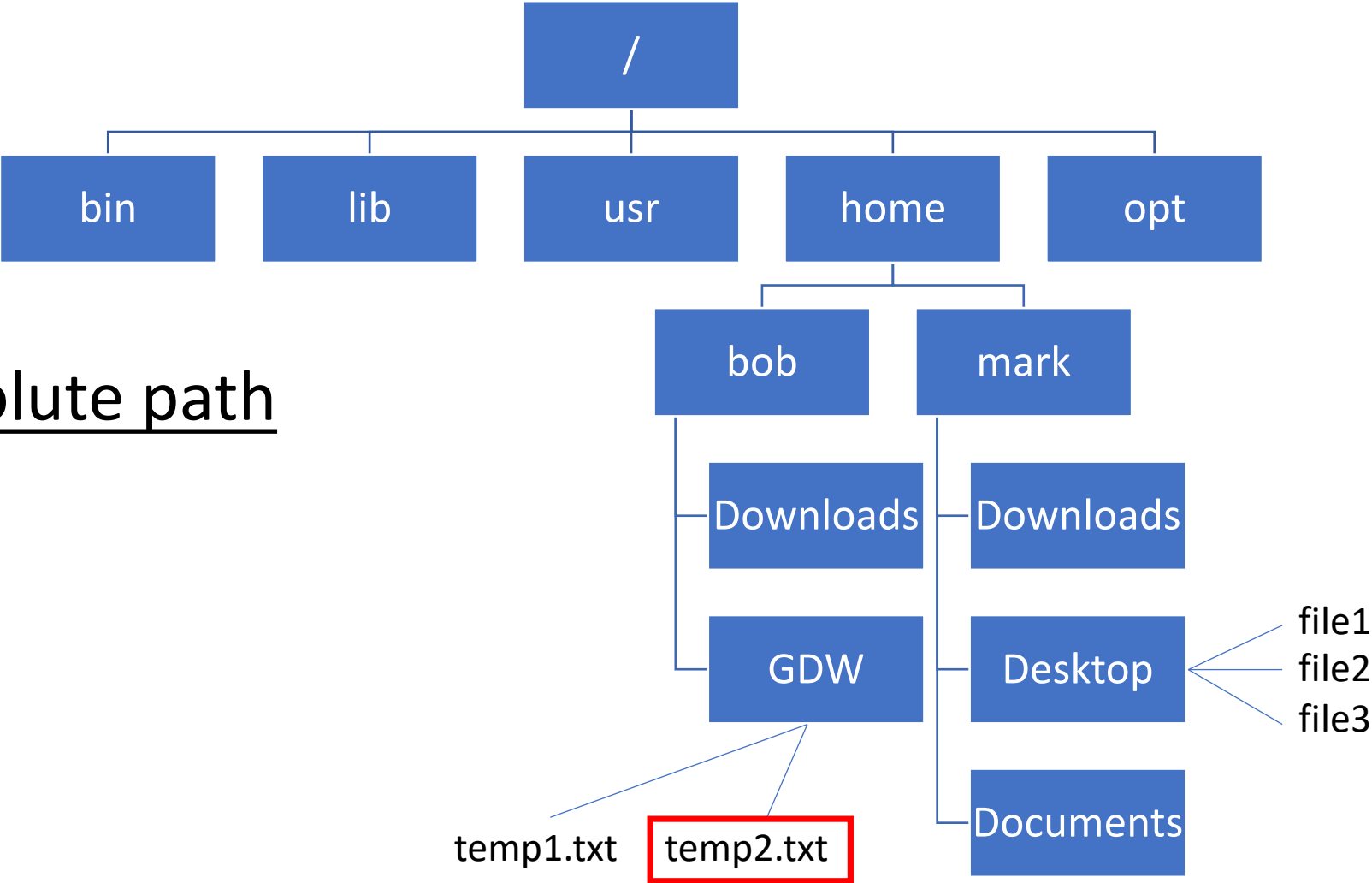- /home/mark/Desktop/file3
- Desktop/file3

The File System

Now in text format:
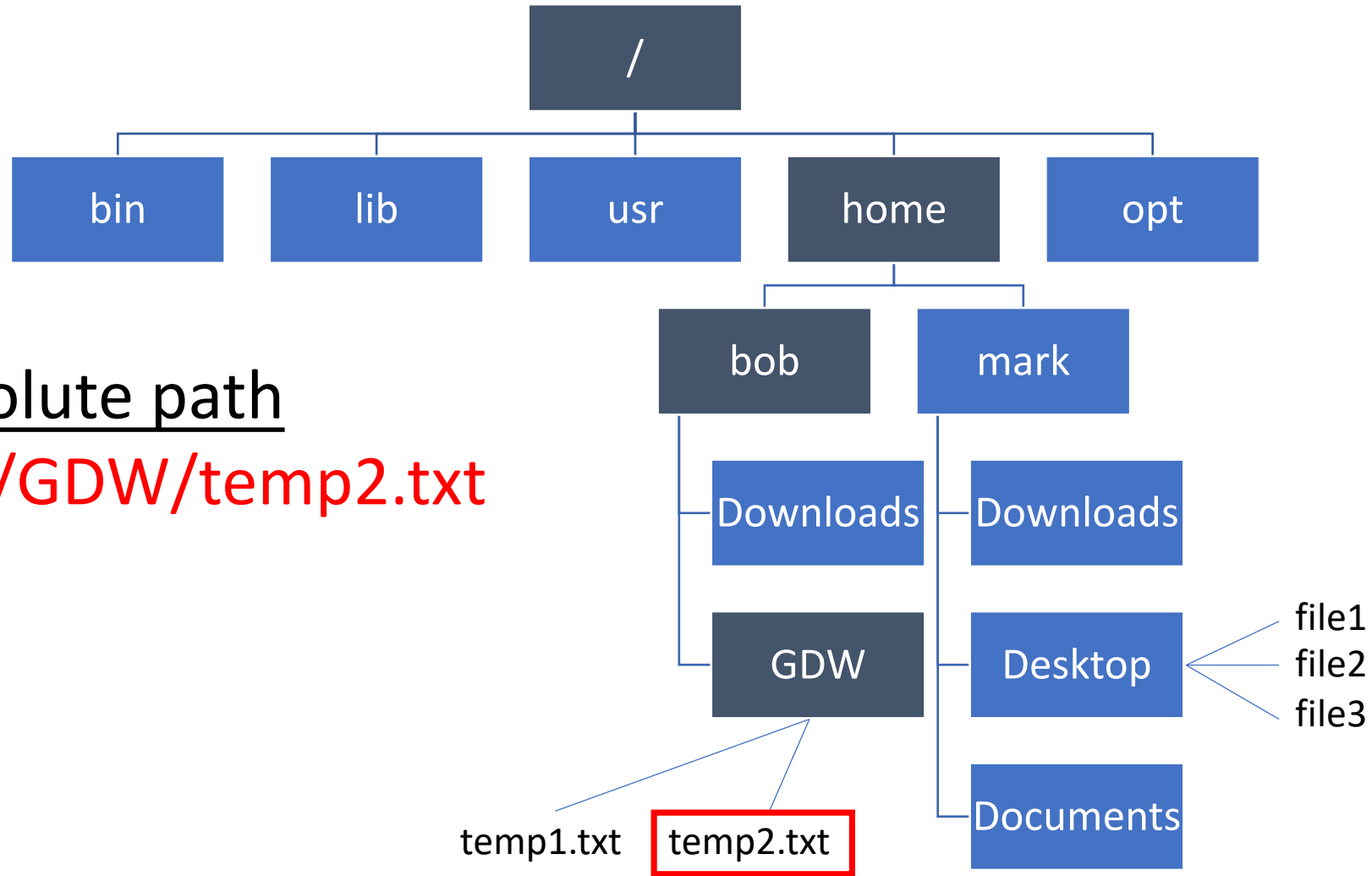
- /home/mark/Desktop/file3
- Desktop/file3
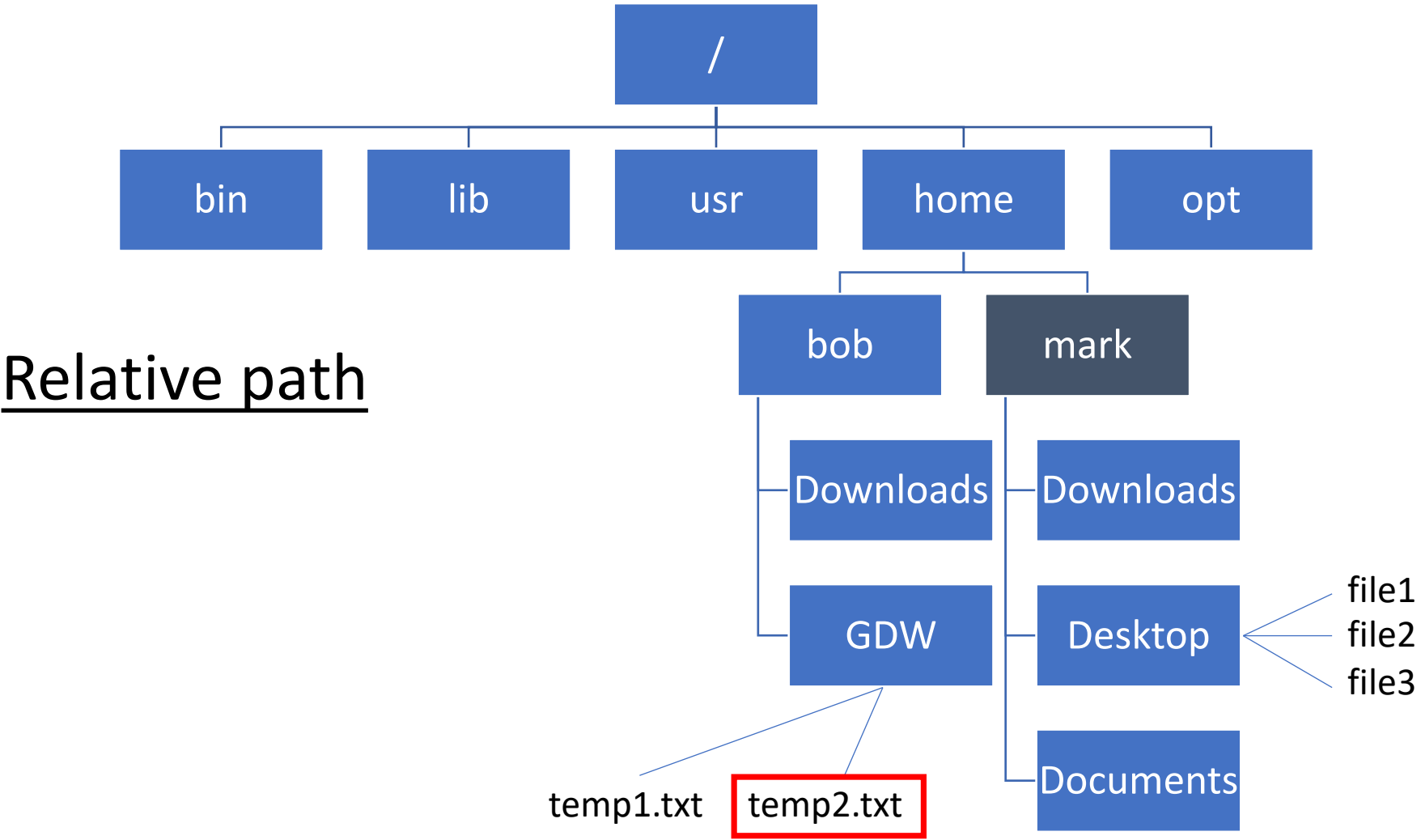
relative path

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Quiz Time!

Absolute path

Quiz Time!

Absolute path
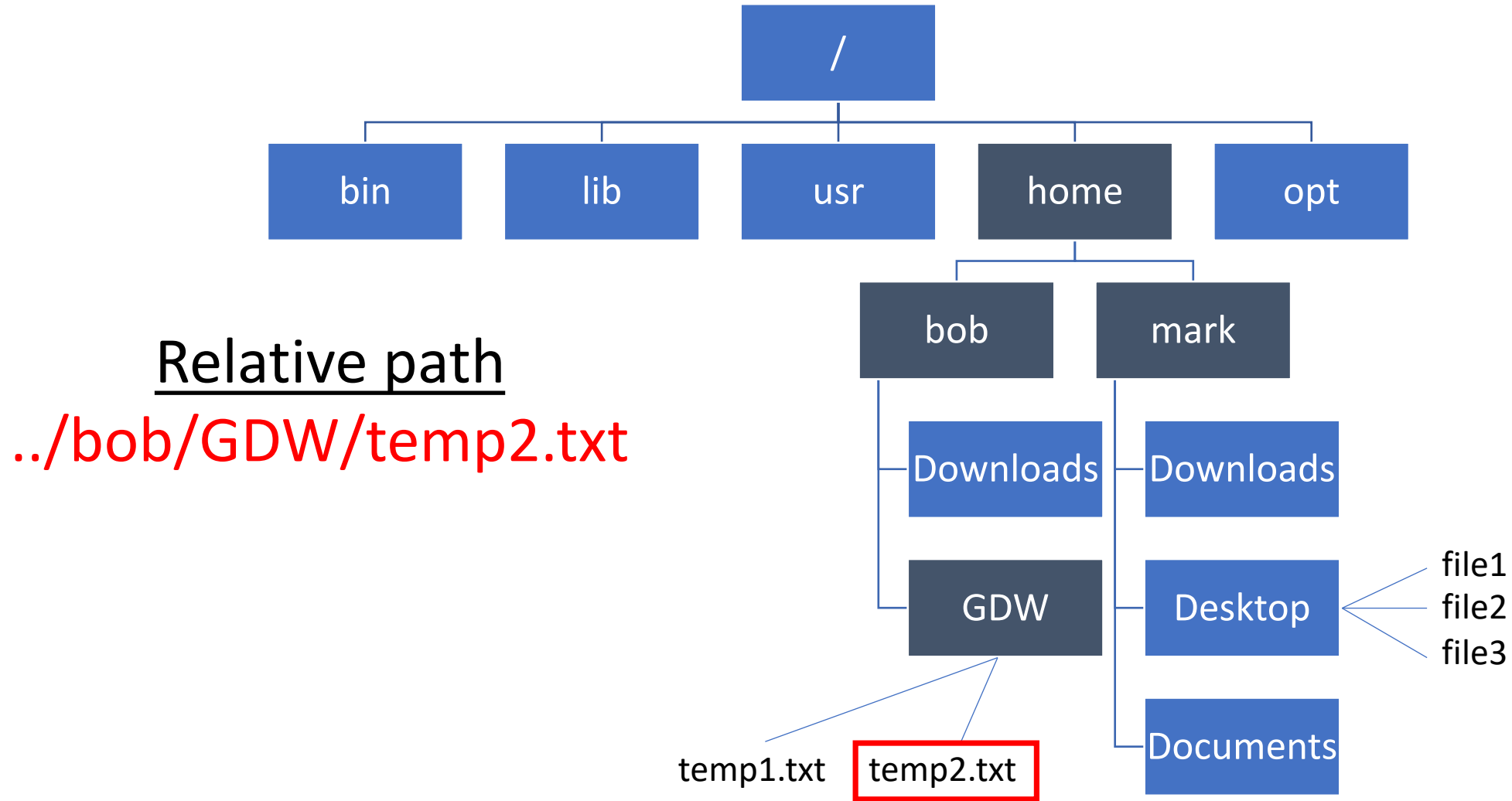/home/bob/GDW/temp2.txt

Quiz Time!

Relative path

UCF

Quiz Time!

Relative path

../bob/GDW/temp2.txt

To your terminals!!!

https://github.com/gdw-workshop/2023_GDW_Workshop