Introduction to Linux

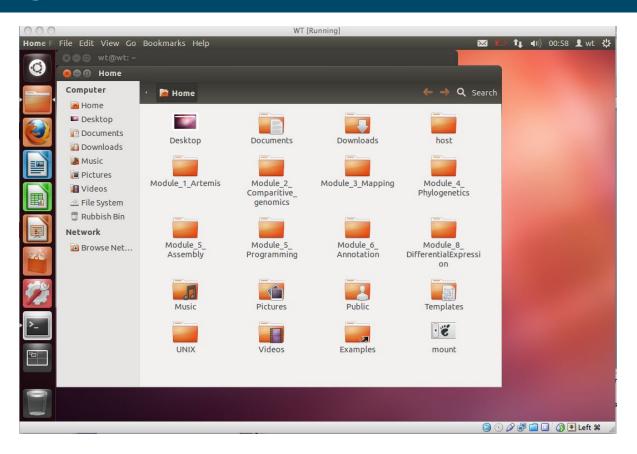
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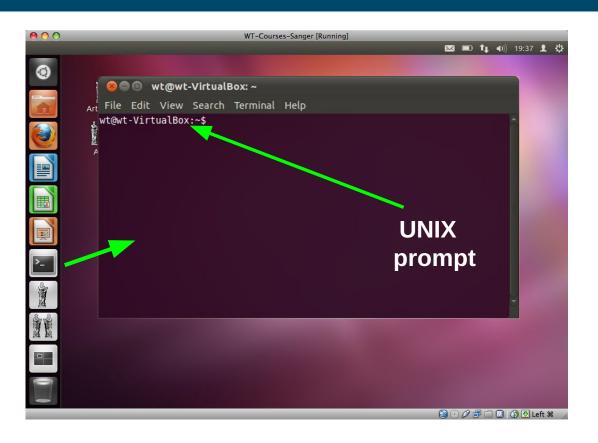
Unix/Linux

- What is Unix?
 - Standard operating system (alternative to MS Windows, Mac OS)
 - Provides a way for you to interact with the computer
 - Many 'flavours' of Unix, using Linux
 - Originally created to provide a free UNIX-like OS for PCs
- Why use Unix/Linux?
 - Output of lots of biological research exists in large text files
 - Very suitable for working with such files
 - Powerful and flexible commands for processing large text files
 - Save you time
 - Widely used in scientific community
 - Powerful and stable operating system

Using Linux



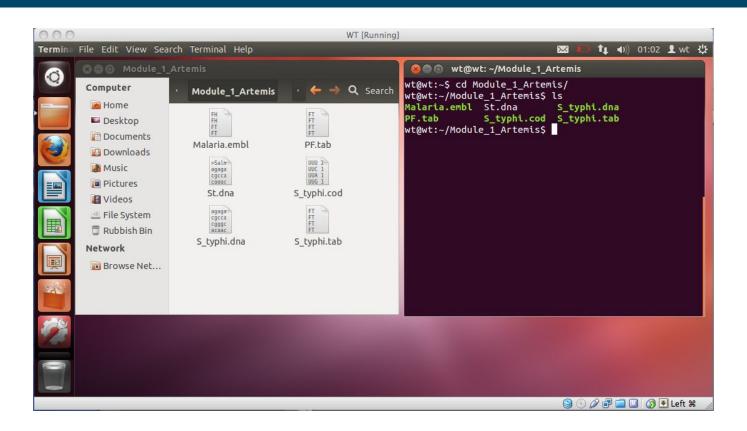
Terminals and Commandline



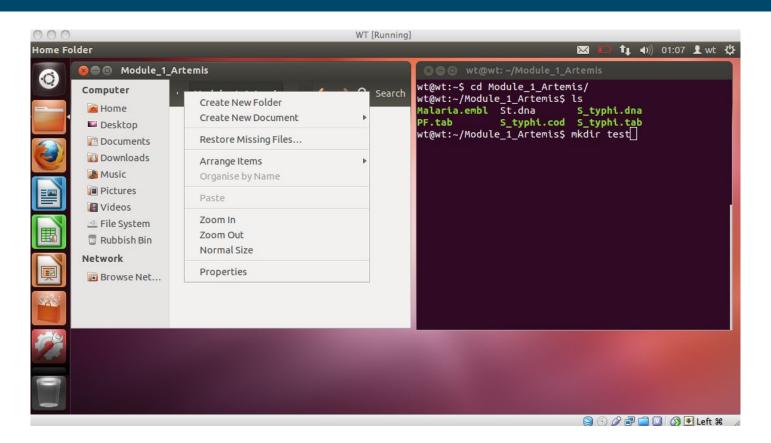
Linux Commands

Command	What it does
ls	List the contents of the current directory/folder
cd	Changes a directory/folder
$\mathbf{m}\mathbf{v}$	Moves a file
ср	Copies a file
rm	Remove a file
less	Displays the contents of a file
head	Displays the first ten lines of a file
tail	Displays the last ten lines of a file
cat	Concatenate files together
pwd	Print working directory
mkdir	Make a new directory

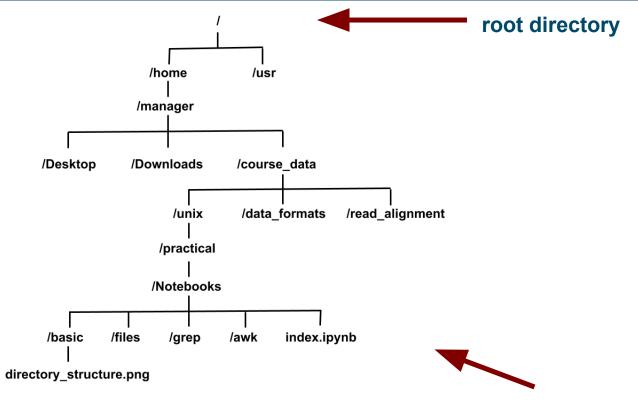
1s command



mkdir command



Directory Structure



/home/manager/course_data/unix/practical/Notebooks/index.ipynb

Linux Tips & Tricks

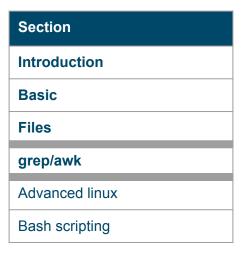
- Linux is case sensitive
 - Typing LS is NOT the same as typing Is
- You need to put spaces between
 - a command
 - the values passed to the command
 - mkdir new_dir will create a new directory
 - mkdirnew_dir will just give an error!
- Linux is not psychic! If you misspell the name of command or a file it will not understand you

Questions?

Practical Exercises

Practical exercises are found on the VM (linux.pdf)

Multiple sections



Getting Started

