

Introduction to Unix

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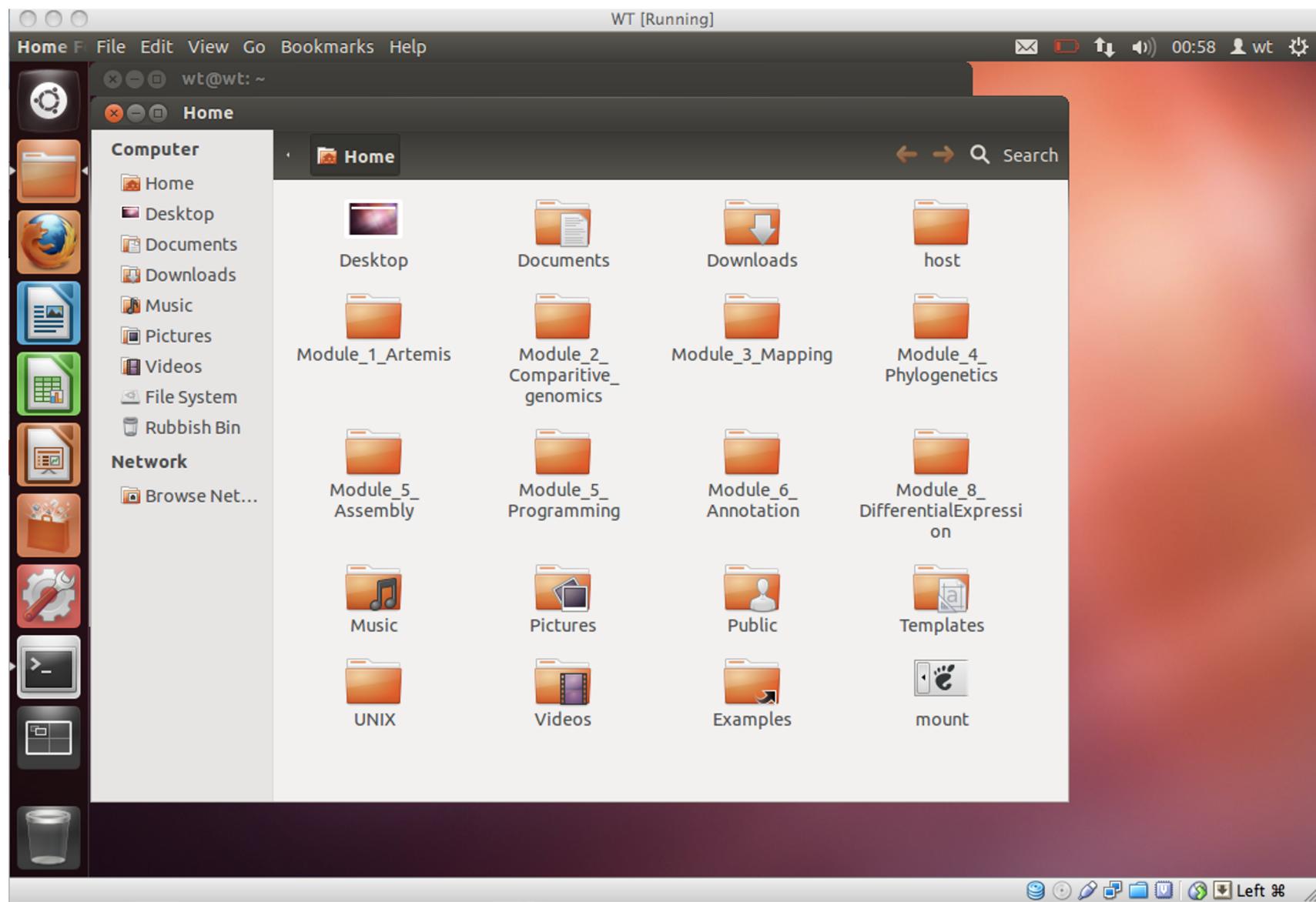


CONNECTING
SCIENCE

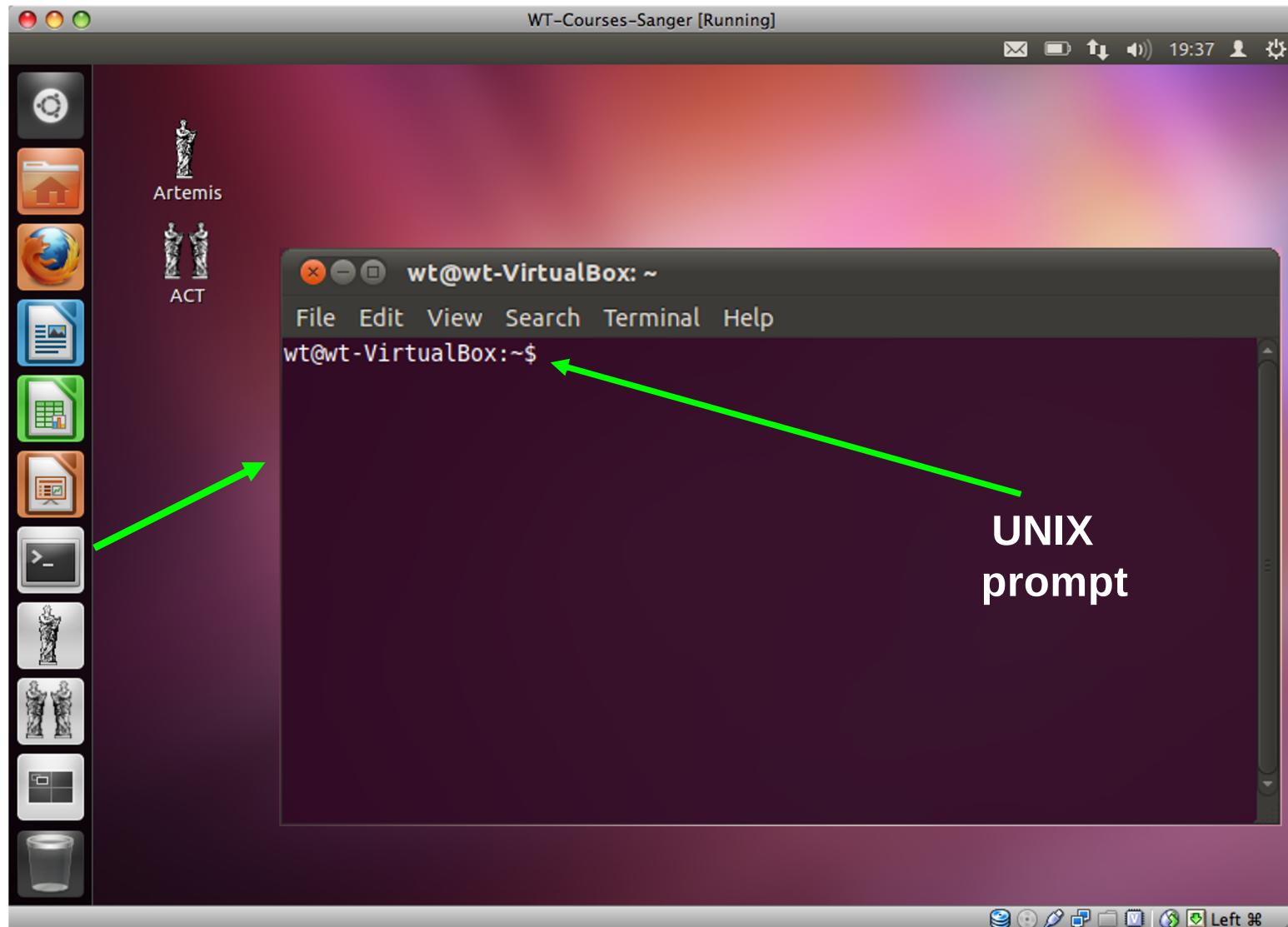
Unix

- ▶ 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?
 - ▶ 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, robust and stable operating system

Using Unix



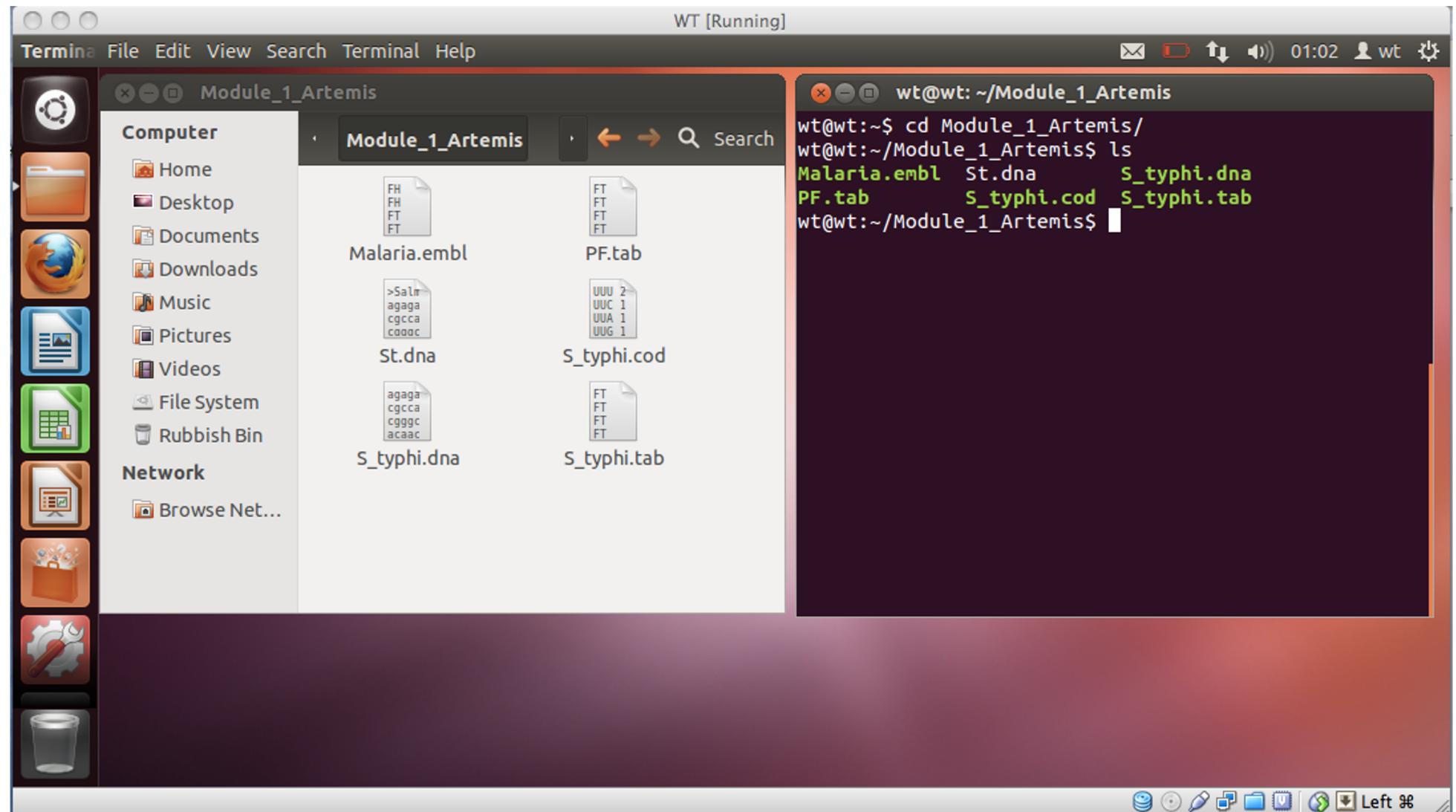
Terminals and Commandline



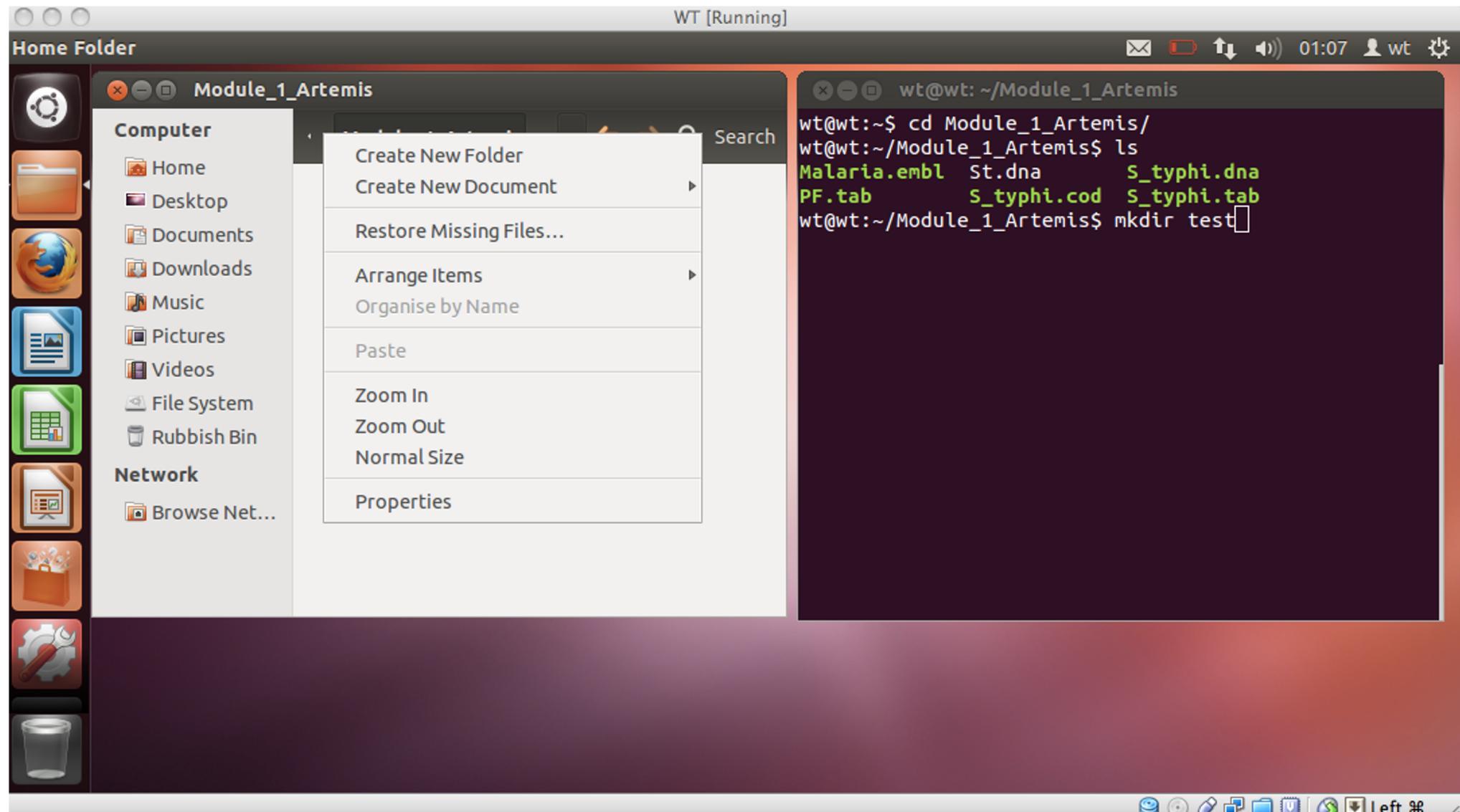
Unix Commands

Command	What it does
ls	List the contents of the current directory
cd	Changes a directory
mv	Moves a file
cp	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

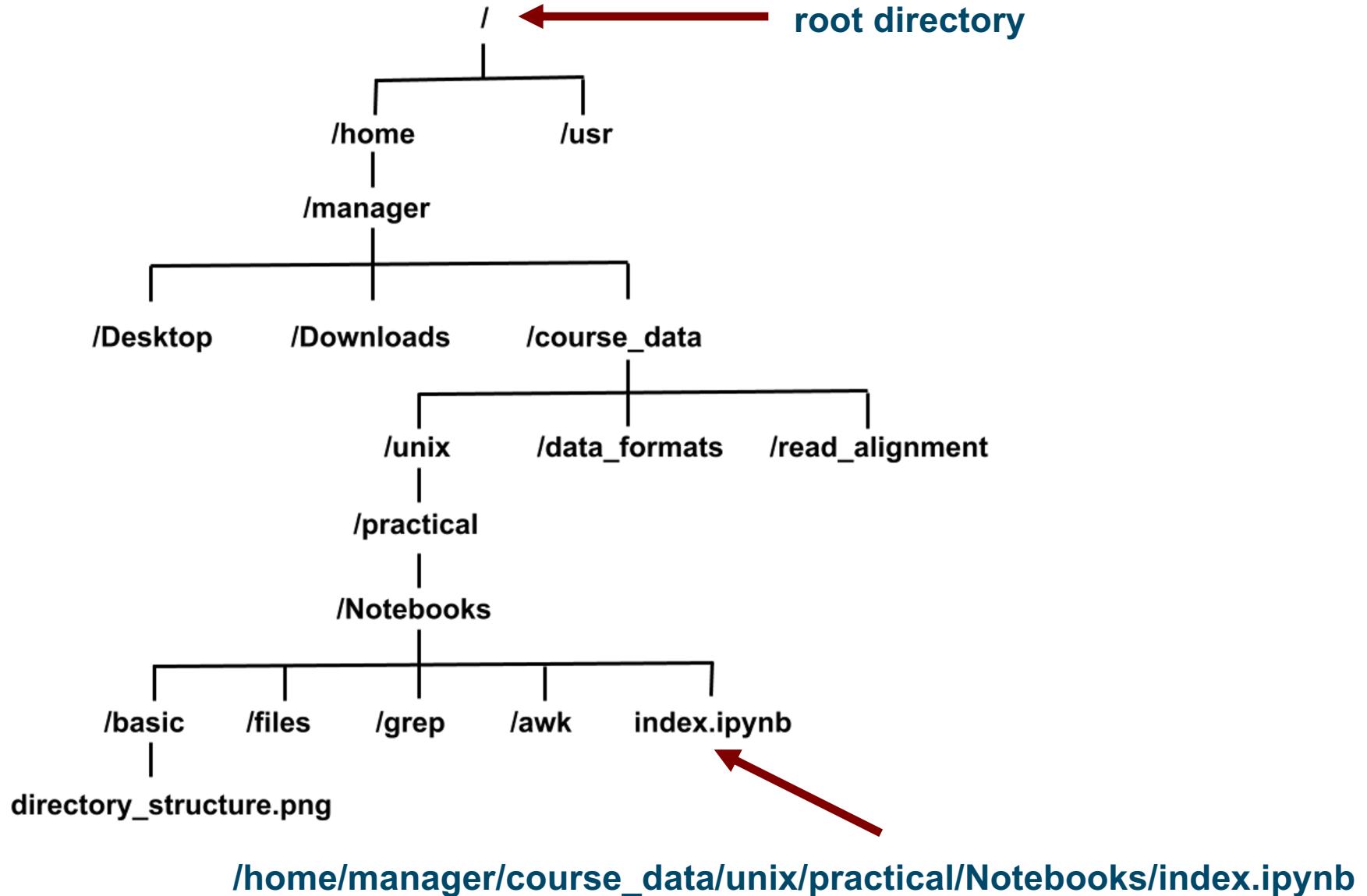
ls command



mkdir command



Directory Structure



Unix Tips & Tricks

- ▶ Unix is case sensitive
 - ▶ Typing LS is NOT the same as typing ls
- ▶ 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!**
- ▶ Unix is not psychic! If you misspell the name of command or a file it will not understand you