```
lab1_unix_DSB_2/data/Saavedra2013/n12.txt
lab1_unix_DSB_2/data/Saavedra2013/n13.txt
lab1_unix_DSB_2/data/Saavedra2013/n14.txt
lab1_unix_DSB_2/data/Saavedra2013/n15.txt
lab1_unix_DSB_2/data/Saavedra2013/n16.txt
lab1_unix_DSB_2/data/Saavedra2013/n17.txt
lab1_unix_DSB_2/data/Saavedra2013/n18.txt
lab1_unix_DSB_2/data/Saavedra2013/n19.txt
lab1_unix_DSB_2/data/Saavedra2013/n2.txt
lab1_unix_DSB_2/data/Saavedra2013/n20.txt
lab1_unix_DSB_2/data/Saavedra2013/n21.txt
lab1_unix_DSB_2/data/Saavedra2013/n22.txt
lab1_unix_DSB_2/data/Saavedra2013/n23.txt
lab1_unix_DSB_2/data/Saavedra2013/n24.txt
lab1_unix_DSB_2/data/Saavedra2013/n25.txt
lab1_unix_DSB_2/data/Saavedra2013/n26.txt
lab1_unix_DSB_2/data/Saavedra2013/n27.txt
lab1_unix_DSB_2/data/Saavedra2013/n28.txt
lab1_unix_DSB_2/data/Saavedra2013/n29.txt
lab1_unix_DSB_2/data/Saavedra2013/n3.txt
lab1_unix_DSB_2/data/Saavedra2013/n30.txt
lab1_unix_DSB_2/data/Saavedra2013/n31.txt
lab1_unix_DSB_2/data/Saavedra2013/n32.txt
lab1_unix_DSB_2/data/Saavedra2013/n33.txt
lab1_unix_DSB_2/data/Saavedra2013/n34.txt
lab1_unix_DSB_2/data/Saavedra2013/n35.txt
lab1_unix_DSB_2/data/Saavedra2013/n36.txt
lab1_unix_DSB_2/data/Saavedra2013/n37.txt
lab1_unix_DSB_2/data/Saavedra2013/n38.txt
lab1_unix_DSB_2/data/Saavedra2013/n39.txt
lab1_unix_DSB_2/data/Saavedra2013/n4.txt
lab1_unix_DSB_2/data/Saavedra2013/n40.txt
lab1_unix_DSB_2/data/Saavedra2013/n41.txt
lab1_unix_DSB_2/data/Saavedra2013/n42.txt
lab1_unix_DSB_2/data/Saavedra2013/n43.txt
lab1_unix_DSB_2/data/Saavedra2013/n44.txt
lab1_unix_DSB_2/data/Saavedra2013/n45.txt
lab1_unix_DSB_2/data/Saavedra2013/n46.txt
lab1_unix_DSB_2/data/Saavedra2013/n47.txt
lab1_unix_DSB_2/data/Saavedra2013/n48.txt
lab1_unix_DSB_2/data/Saavedra2013/n49.txt
lab1_unix_DSB_2/data/Saavedra2013/n5.txt
lab1_unix_DSB_2/data/Saavedra2013/n50.txt
lab1_unix_DSB_2/data/Saavedra2013/n51.txt
lab1_unix_DSB_2/data/Saavedra2013/n52.txt
lab1_unix_DSB_2/data/Saavedra2013/n53.txt
lab1_unix_DSB_2/data/Saavedra2013/n54.txt
lab1_unix_DSB_2/data/Saavedra2013/n55.txt
lab1_unix_DSB_2/data/Saavedra2013/n56.txt
lab1_unix_DSB_2/data/Saavedra2013/n57.txt
lab1_unix_DSB_2/data/Saavedra2013/n58.txt
lab1_unix_DSB_2/data/Saavedra2013/n59.txt
lab1_unix_DSB_2/data/Saavedra2013/n6.txt
lab1_unix_DSB_2/data/Saavedra2013/n7.txt
lab1_unix_DSB_2/data/Saavedra2013/n8.txt
lab1_unix_DSB_2/data/Saavedra2013/n9.txt
lab1_unix_DSB_2/data/Saavedra2013_about.txt
lab1_unix_DSB_2/data/miRNA/ggo_miR.fasta
lab1_unix_DSB_2/data/miRNA/hsa_miR.fasta
lab1_unix_DSB_2/data/miRNA/miRNA_about.txt
lab1_unix_DSB_2/data/miRNA/miR_about.txt
lab1_unix_DSB_2/data/miRNA/ppa_miR.fasta
lab1_unix_DSB_2/data/miRNA/ppy_miR.fasta
lab1_unix_DSB_2/data/miRNA/ptr_miR.fasta
lab1_unix_DSB_2/data/miRNA/ssy_miR.fasta
lab1_unix_DSB_2/sandbox/.DS_Store
lab1_unix_DSB_2/sandbox/.gitignore
lab1_unix_DSB_2/sandbox/copyThisFolder/My Manuscript.txt
lab1_unix_DSB_2/sandbox/createEmpty.txt
lab1_unix_DSB_2/sandbox/headers.csv
lab1_unix_DSB_2/sandbox/test.csv
lab1_unix_DSB_2/sandbox/unix names should not contain spaces/My Manuscript.txt
lab2_unix/Lab2Exercises
lab2_unix/Lab2Homework
lab2_unix/Lab2_code
pal-nat186-22-162:DS4Bio_labs liuyue$
```

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pages.github.itap.purdue.edu/heqixin/BIOL495DS4B...

1.10 Course Schedule

2 Unix

2.1 What is Unix and why do we use...

2.2 Installation

2.3 Operation

2.4 Handling directories and files

2.5 Excercises I

2.6 Viewing and processing text files

2.7 Redirecting printouts and piping

2.8 Exercises II

2.9 Useful wildcards

2.10 Exercises III

2.11 Search and select lines using *g*...

2.12 Substituting characters using *tr*

2.13 cut, sort and unique

2.14 Exercises IV

3 Git

3.1 What is version control?

3.2 The advantages of VCS

3.3 Getting started with Git

3.3.1 Installation

3.3.2 Global configurations

3.3.3 Getting help

3.4 Using Git locally

3.5 Exercise I

3.6 Working with Remote Repositories

Chapter 3 Git

Adapted from *Computing Skills for Biologists*, Chapter 2

3.1 What is version control?

A version control system (VCS) is a tool to record and organize changes to a set of files and directories that belong to a project. The database that stores all the changes you perform is called a *repository*. VCS keep track of all the changes, additions and deletions to any **text** files: *.csv*, *.txt*, *.fasta*, *.R*, *.py*, etc. For other files that require a software to open, such as *.docx* *.pdf*, VCS will directly save a new version, but you will not automatically see the differences between different versions of the files. You can `commit` the changes daily or when substantial revisions have been made to create a snapshot of the project. You can revert back to any previous `commit` when desired.

3.2 The advantages of VCS

- Great for collaborative projects. Several people work on the same file, then conflicting changes are reported and can be resolved.
- Instead of saving many versions of the analyses or reports manually, VCS takes care of all the changes in one place. This is ideal for a project with many files, especially a coding project.
- Experimenting different ideas using `branching` to `merge` or keep as separate approaches.

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