Bash Day 1

Cut

Takes columns and removes them from a text file

Syntax

Cut -f the number of the column filename

Cut -f 1 gene_annotations.tsv
Takes column 1

To cut multiple columns us a comma

Cut -f 1,3 gene_annotations.tsv
Takes columns 1 and 3

To take a range of location s use a dash

Cut -f 1-3 gene_annotations

Takes columns 1 to 3

Grep
'Global regular expressions' lets you look for a particular sequence inside a file

Syntax
Grep string to search for file name
grep blue color.txt
Prints out the lines with the matching text

Ex grep re color.txt
Gives all words with 're' in the list of words in the color txt file

If you don't get a write out it means the string was not present in the file

You can count how many matching patterns using the flag -c

Grep indigo *.txt will allow you to search multiple files int he same directory.

Paste adds columns of data right next to each other. However it does not account for line matching so if rows are not equivalent it will paste the data and make an uneven number of rows.

Sort to sort files by a value

Comm   select or reject lines common to two files