



CWP Workshop

6 January 2020

Golden, Colorado

Today's workshop – Start-up items

- Login to *mio.mines.edu* using your (new) login
 - `ssh -Y username@mio.mines.edu`
- If you have not setup you `~/.bash_profile` or it's your first time logging into Mio then you need to:
 - `cp /gpfs/lb/sets/geop/bash_profile_generic ~/.bash_profile`
- Copy over the workshop materials to your local directory
 - `mkdir -p ~/M8R/Workshop2020/`
 - `cp -r /gpfs/lb/sets/geop/M8R/Workshop2020/* ~/M8R/Workshop2020/`
- Note: There is a shared GEOP folder where you can share codes, files, etc with your peers
 - `/gpfs/lb/sets/geop/`
- Text editors: `vi` / `vim` (suggested) or `gedit` (GUI-like)

Using the command line

- Navigating:
 - `cd /your/directory` takes you to that location
 - Using `~/folder` is the same as `/home/username/folder`
 - `pwd` shows your current location
 - `cd ..` goes back one folder and `cd ../../` goes back two
 - `cd -` is like a 'back' button on a browser
 - `pushd /new/folder` goes to the new location AND:
 - `pushd` again goes to the folder before using `pushd`
 - `popd` does is a second `pushd` but removes previous location
- Exploring:
 - `ls` lists all files in the folder
 - `ls -l` lists the long form of file information (creation date, size, owner, permissions)
 - `ls -t` lists the files by time last touched, not alphabetic
 - All can be combined (e.g., `ls -ltr` lists long form organised by reverse time touched)

Using the command line

- More exploring:
 - **ls SCo*** lists all files starting with SCo
 - Try using other search characters like **??**, **[abcde]**, etc
 - **cat file.txt** shows the file contents
 - Try using **more**, **less**, etc
 - Commands can be 'piped' using **|**
 - **ls | wc** is a word count and shows number of files
 - **find ~/file *.sh** will find all files with .sh extension in all sub-directories of ~/file
 - **grep -n Result SConstruct** shows all instances of Result in file named SConstruct
- Creating:
 - **mkdir folder1** creates a folder in your current directory
 - **touch file2** creates an empty file in your current directory
 - **vim file3** creates the file and immediately allows editing

Using vim

- vim is a text editor!

- Open a file from command line: `vim filename`

- Arrow keys navigate the file
- Information is always at the bottom of the window:



The screenshot shows the bottom status bar of the vim editor. On the left, it says "-- INSERT --" in a light blue font. On the right, it shows "9,1" and "66%" in a light blue font. Below the status bar, there is a line of text: "Current role" on the left and "cursor is at line 9 character 1, which is 66% to the end of the file" on the right.

- Inputting text:
 - `i` to start inserting text at the cursor location
 - `r` to start replacing text
 - `a` to start inserting text after the cursor
 - `A` to start inserting text at the end of the current line
- Commands
 - A colon defines the beginning of a command
 - Write/save the file is `:w`, quit vim is `:q`
 - Can be combined like this → `:wq`

Using vim

- Finding a string
 - `/text` will find all instances and highlight them
 - `n` will bring you to the next instance
- Replacing a string
 - `:%s/old/new/g`
- `dd` cuts the current line
 - `2dd` cuts the current line and the next line (2 lines)
- `yy` yanks the current line (like copy)
 - `2yy` yanks two lines
- `p` places the last cut or yanked line at the cursor
 - `P` places that line below the current line
- vim is very robust and has many commands and lots of online help (e.g., <https://vim.rtorr.com/>)



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