Unix

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What is UNIX?

 It is an operating system (it talks to the hardware and controls files on your computer or phone).





macOS Big Sur



- You can interact with point-and-click tools or type commands.
- Most people associate UNIX with Linux (Tux the penguin) and/or "Ubuntu" (a flavor of Unix), but the most popular UNIX-based systems are .red["Mac OS") and "Android".





https://www.junauza.com/2012/04/how-to-manage-android-devices-on-linux.html

Interacting with UNIX

- The core of an operating system (what talks to the hardware) is called the "kernel".
- The part that a user can interact with is called the shell.
- There are many different shells.
 Bourne, Korn, POSIX, Bourne Again Shell (bash).
- You type commands to run programs.
 - For example, you can run a program called git to backup your files or a program called find to find files.

Set Up Bash Shell/Git

- Why use a shell?
 - It is "faster" to type than mouse
- Bash is the most popular UNIX shell.
- Mac has the terminal app preinstalled.
 - Type \mathbb{H} spacebar and then type terminal and push the return key. Right click it to add it to your dock.
 - The Mac terminal runs bash (the most modern Macs ship with zsh instead of Bash by default) and has software including git already installed.
- If you use Windows, download and install the Bash shell
 - The git instalation for windows includes bash
 - Go here: https://git-for-windows.github.io/

How does UNIX work?

- UNIX commands are short "words" followed by options.
- The command to use git is ... git
 - The command by itself is mostly useless.
- You add options by typing them after git
 - sometimes they are just a word
 - sometimes then a letter
 - sometimes -- then a word

Pipe and Redirect

With the UNIX pipe | and redirect > or >> characters, simple verbs can be joined together to make complex workflows (just like pipes in dplyr) within a single command.

UNIX Commands Ray Will Type (by reflex)

Command	It means:
pwd	Show me where I am (present working directory).
cd blah	Change into the subdirectory (child directory) of this directory called blah.
cd	Change into the directory holding this one (parent directory).
cd ~	Go to my home directory.
ls	List stuff in this directory.
ls -a	List all the stuff in this directory.
ls -l	List stuff in long form.
touch blah	Make a file called blah.
open blah	Open a file called blah.
rm blah	Delete a file called blah. (remove)
mkdir	Make a directory balled blah