

Introduction to Unix Command Line

Pitithat Puranachot
Applied Bioinformatics (B330)
DKFZ

Outline

Introduction

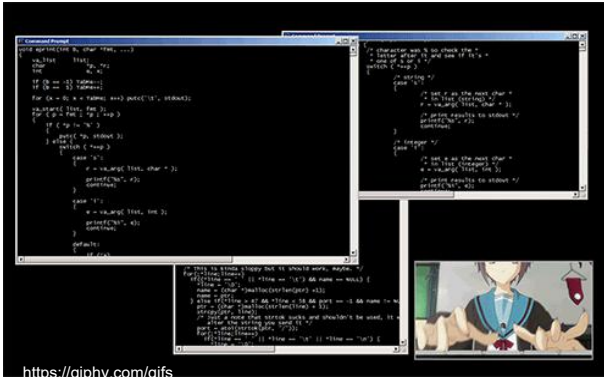
- What and Why Command line?
- Open Terminal
- First command 'Hello World!'
- Directory Navigating Command Line
 - Directory structure, relative path, absolute path
 - pwd, ls

Exercise

- Explore files and directory
 - cd, ls
- Creation and inspection
 - cp, rm, rmdir, mv, ln
 - wc, cat, touch, mkdir, less, head, tail, more, grep
 - Redirecting output: >>, >
- Advanced Topic
 - Wildcards, grep, sed
 - Man pages
 - Bash programming

What do you think of command line?

Someone do hacking!!



Computer geek language !!



What is actually command line?

These words are often used interchangeably:

Command line interpreter (shell)

sh, bash, tcsh

Programs that give you interaction with shell

Terminal, konsole, xterm, gnome-terminal

“One of user interfaces provided to command and control computing system.”

Old-school IBM terminal PC



Network equipments



 Raspberry Pi



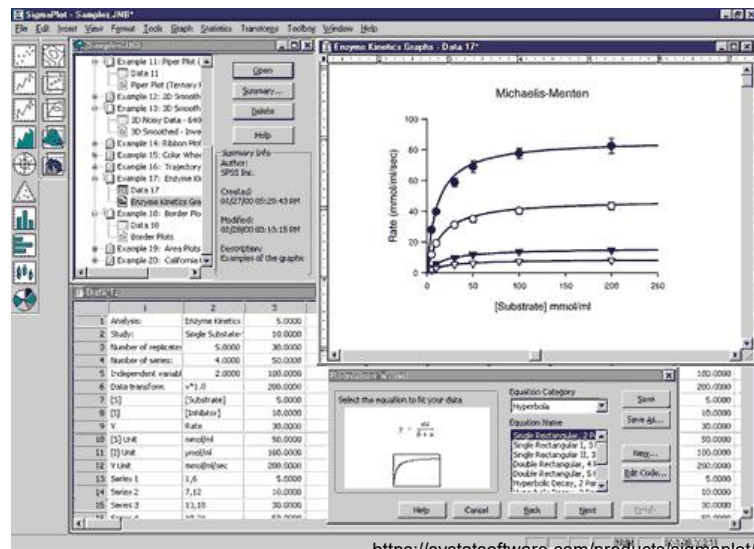
Command line vs GUI

```
declare -x miRBase18=/icgc/ngs_share/assemblies/hg19_GRCh37_1000genomes/databases/miRNA/miRBase_version-18_chr_gz
declare -x COSMIC=/icgc/ngs_share/assemblies/hg19_GRCh37_1000genomes/databases/COSMIC/Cosmic_v77_hg19_coding_5
ed.gz:7.8.9.1
declare -x miRNATargets=/icgc/ngs_share/assemblies/hg19_GRCh37_1000genomes/databases/miRNA/miRNAsites_TargetSc
rtalLab_2011_01_14_chr.bed.gz
declare -x CgiMountains=/icgc/ngs_share/assemblies/hg19_GRCh37_1000genomes/CustomDeepAnnotation/CgiMountains_c
d.gz:4
declare -x phastConsElem20bp=/icgc/ngs_share/assemblies/hg19_GRCh37_1000genomes/databases/UCSC/phastConsElem_m
p_chr.bed.gz:4
declare -x ENCODE_TFBS=/icgc/ngs_share/assemblies/hg19_GRCh37_1000genomes/UCSC/Sept2013/UCSC_27Sept2
gEncodeRegTFBSClusteredV3.bed.gz
#-PIPE_CONFIG=INDEL_DEEPANNOTATION

declare -x WRAPPED_SCRIPT_DEBUG_OPTIONS="-v -x -o pipefail "

if [[ "$SET_PATH-" != "" ]]; then export PATH=$(SET_PATH): fi
-bash-4.2$ cat roddyExecutionStore/exec_181210_143532630_icgcdata_WES/runtimeConfig.sh | CONF1
-bash-4.2$ cat roddyExecutionStore/exec_181210_143532630_icgcdata_WES/runtimeConfig.sh | grep CONF1
declare -x MIN_CONF1_DENCE_SCORE=8
declare -x CONF1_DENCE_OPTS_INDEL=
declare -x CONF1_DENCE_OPTS="t 500 -c 0 -p 0"
declare -x TOOL_PLATYPUS_CONF1_DENCE_ANNOTATION=/ldf/dkfz/project/inform/liquid_biopsies/sequencing/exon_seque
/view-by-pid/LB-1023_004/indel_results/paired/tumor01_control/results/indelCallingWorkflow-1.2.177.v1.0.2018-12-1
33/roddyExecutionStore/exec_181210_143532630_icgcdata_WES/analysisTools/indelCallingWorkflow/confidenceAnnotation
ts.py
declare -x TOOL_PLATYPUS_CONF1_DENCE_ANNOTATION_NO_CONTROL=/ldf/dkfz/project/inform/liquid_biopsies/sequencing
sequencing/view-by-pid/LB-1023_004/indel_results/paired/tumor01_control/results/indelCallingWorkflow-1.2.177.v1.0.2018-12-14h33/roddyExecutionStore/exec_181210_143532630_icgcdata_WES/analysisTools/indelCallingWorkflow/platypusC
onfidenceAnnotation_noControl.pl
#-PIPE_CONF1G=INDEL_RELIABILITY
#-PIPE_CONF1G=INDEL_RELIABILITY
#-PIPE_CONF1G=INDEL_DEEPANNOTATION
#-PIPE_CONF1G=INDEL_DEEPANNOTATION
-bash-4.2$ ll
total 77013
-r--r--r-- 1 icgcdata W610-LOW-MAF 808 Dec 10 15:28 checkSampleSwap.json
-r--r--r-- 1 icgcdata W610-LOW-MAF 0 Dec 10 15:28 indelCallingCheckPoint checkSampleSwap
```

VS



<https://systatsoftware.com/products/signaplot/>

Command line

- Learn commands
- Combine commands
- Free to do anything if you know how

Graphic User Interface (GUI)

- Intuitive to use with graphical interface
- Window-style, clickable
- Good for what it's designed for

Why Command line?

- Tasks can be performed quicker and can be much easier to automate and do remotely.
- Faster to develop command line program since GUIs need amount of time to create.
 - The source code are mostly openly distributed and allow modification.
 - Drive faster software development for research
- Easier to manipulate large text files and to perform repetitive task.
- GUI software requires more computing resource (memory, CPU, disk space)
- Most computer cluster for research provide non-GUI to users.

Log in with your Linux account

My username:

rkurs01

Password:

pk4seed

Note down your login name:

rkurs01

rkurs02

...

rkurs49

Open the Terminal

Click this icon:
(Bottom of Desktop screen)

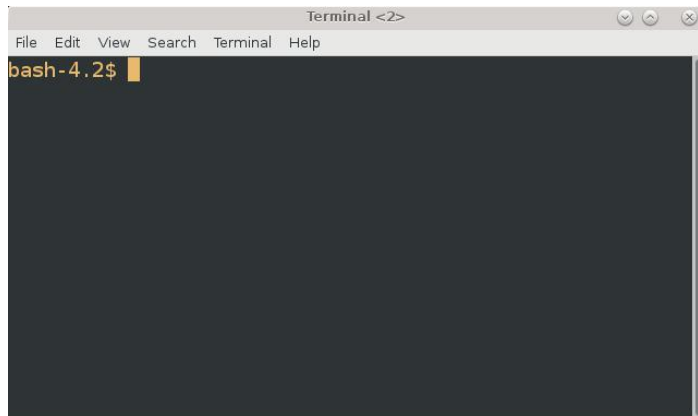


Terminal

Or

Go to Applications Menu -> System -> Xfce Terminal
(Top of Desktop Screen)

Hello Terminal



It always start with string of characters (**prompt**). \$

You type command line commands after the prompt.

General Structure of Commands

[command] [options] [arguments]

clear

command only

ls

-lth

1 option

ls

-lth

/Intro/Linux

1 option and 1 argument

cut

-f 2

-d","

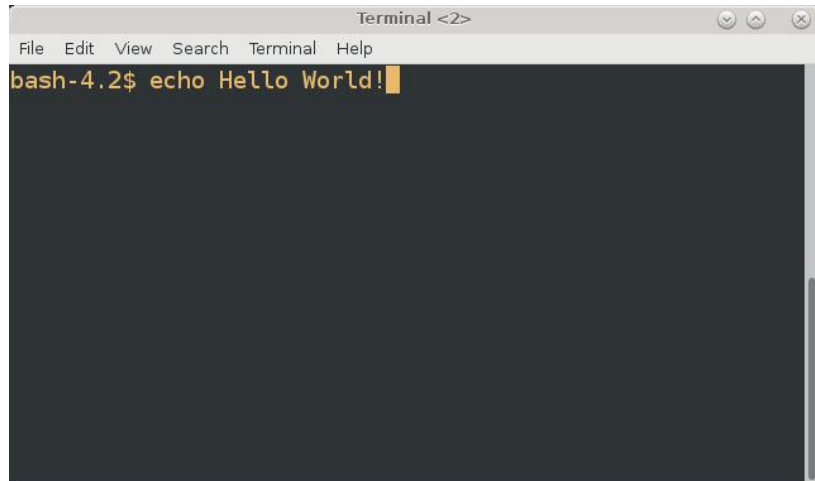
text.csv

2 options and 1 argument

First command 'Hello World!'

Now you are ready to run the first command.

Please type after command prompt
echo Hello World!

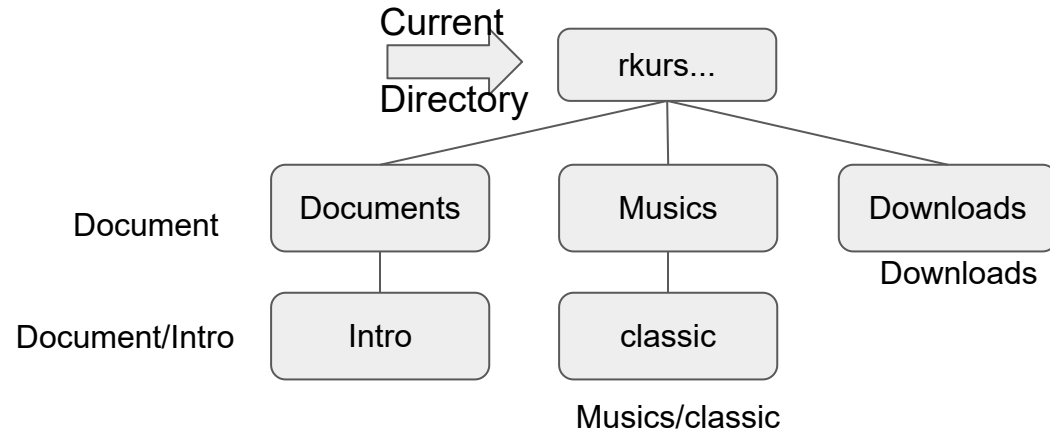
A screenshot of a terminal window titled "Terminal <2>". The window has a menu bar with "File", "Edit", "View", "Search", "Terminal", and "Help". The terminal content shows the prompt "bash-4.2\$" followed by the command "echo Hello World!" which is currently being entered, indicated by a yellow cursor at the end of the line.

```
Terminal <2>  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
bash-4.2$ echo Hello World!
```

Directory structure in Linux

A path is a sequence of nested directories with a file or directory at the end, separated by the / character

Relative path: Documents/Intro
(relative to the current directory)



Type command below

`pwd`

(what is shown to you?) current directory

`ls -la`

(what is shown to you?) All files/directories inside current directory

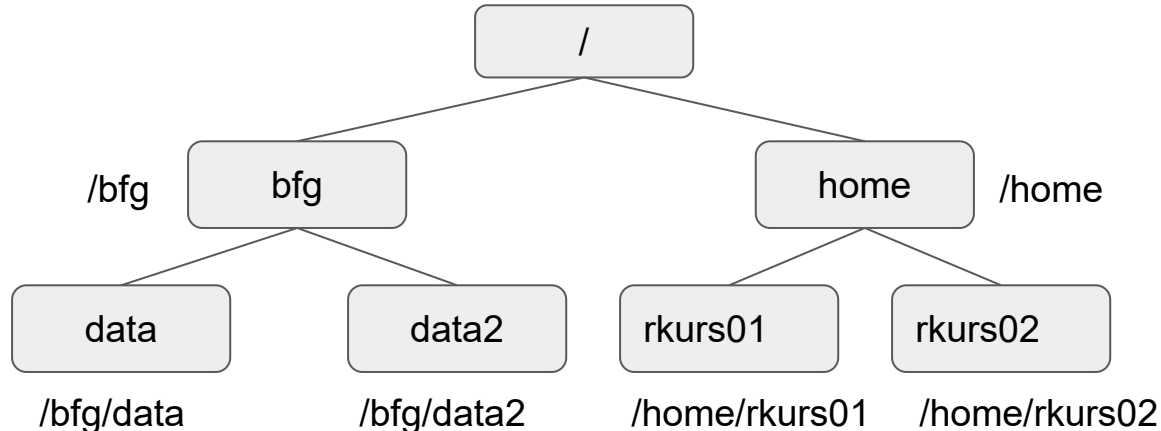
Directory structure in Linux

Absolute path: `/bfg/data/courses/seeded2017/Intro/Linux`

`/` : root directory.

Start of absolute paths for all files on the system

(even for files on removable devices or network shared).



Wildcards (Regular Expression)

Replace (parts of) filenames. Examples

ls *txt

- The shell first replaces *txt by all the file and directory names ending by txt (including .txt), except those starting with ., and then executes the ls command line.

cat ?.log

- Displays all the files which names start by 1 character and end by .log

Redirecting a Command's Output ...

- ... to a file:
ls > file.txt (print output to the file, replace if file exists)
ls >> file.txt (if file exists, append output to the end of file)
- ... to another command (pipes):
ls | head

Creating links(shortcut in Windows) to a file

Instead of copying a large file to your home directory, you can set a softlink to it:

```
ln -s targetfile link-name
```


Now you're ready for exercise!!

- Remember! Learn them with opened heart
- Learning CLI, you will grasp a very direct and powerful way to manipulate computer.
- You can produce wonderful creations or wreak havoc on yourself and on others.

“With great power comes great responsibility”

-Benjamin Parker

Thank you and hope you enjoy exercise

