Introduction to Unix

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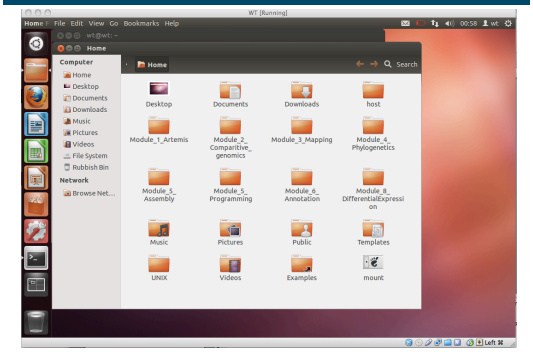
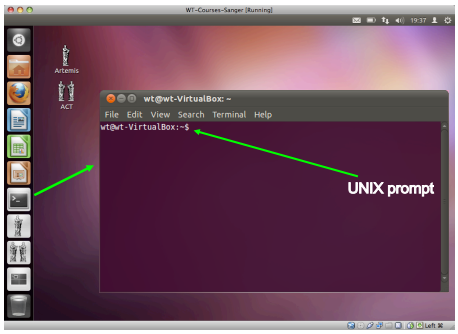
Unix

- What is Unix?
  - Standard operating system (alternative to MS Windows, Mac OS)
  - Provides a way for you to interact with the computer
  - Many 'flavours' of Unix, using Linux
  - Originally created to provide a free UNIX-like OS for PCs
- Why use Unix?
  - Output of lots of biological research exists in large text files
  - Very suitable for working with such files
  - Powerful and flexible commands for processing large text files
  - Save you time
  - Widely used in scientific community
  - Powerful, robust and stable operating system

Using Unix



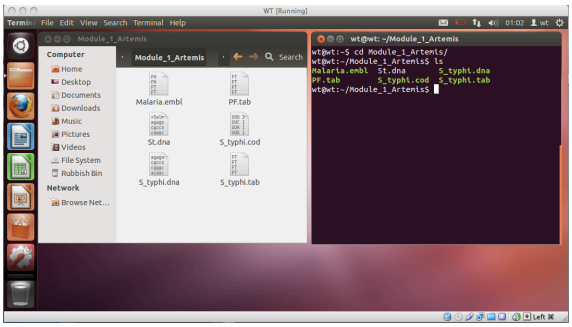
Terminals and Commandline



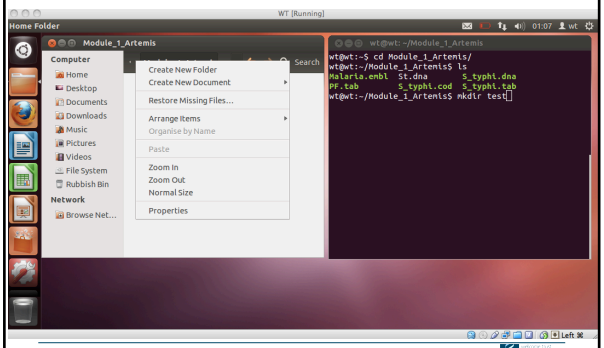
Unix Commands

Command	What it does
`ls`	List the contents of the current directory
`cd`	Changes a directory
`mv`	Moves a file
`cp`	Copies a file
`rm`	Remove a file
`less`	Displays the contents of a file
`head`	Displays the first ten lines of a file
`tail`	Displays the last ten lines of a file
`cat`	Concatenate files together
`pwd`	Print working directory
`mkdir`	Make a new directory

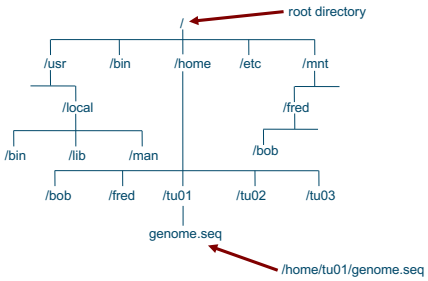
`ls` command



`mkdir` command



Directory Structure



Unix Tips & Tricks

- Unix is case sensitive
  - Typing LS is NOT the same as typing ls
- You need to put spaces between
  - a command
  - the values passed to the command
    - **mkdir new_dir will create a new directory**
    - **mkdirnew_dir will just give an error!**
- Unix is not psychic! If you misspell the name of command or a file it will not understand you