Basic CLI commands

Command	Description
whoami	Determine the current username (who am I?)
pwd	Present working directory (where am I?)
Ls (-la)	List the content of a directory (with details)
$\operatorname{cd}\operatorname{\textit{pathname}}$	Change directory (folder) in the file system
cd /	Move to the root folder of the file system
cd	Move one level up (one folder) in the file system
ср	Copy a file to another folder
mv	Move a file to another folder
mkdir	Creates a new directory (folder)
cat	Display a file
rm filename	Removes a file
rm -r (or rmdir)	Remove a directory
clear	Clears the CLI window
exit	Closes the CLI window
man command	Shows the manual for a given command

Useful tricks to avoid excessive command typing



- Use copy/paste: ctrl+shift+c (copy) and ctrl+shirt+v (paste).
- Use Up/Down arrow keys: Cycle through recently executed commands.
- Use the TAB key: Autocomplete file/directory name.
- history command: list all recently used commands. Users can copy and paste a desired command to execute it again.
- The wildcard * symbol represents a string of any character of any length.



Default login path: /home/username $\equiv \sim$ e.g., /home/username/Documents $\equiv \sim$ /Documents

Basic CLI commands: File manipulation

> or >> : Redirecting output
| : Piping output

Text files: Human-readable, can be viewed and modified using a text editor

- Text documents (e.g., README files)
- Data in text format (e.g., FASTA, FASTQ, VCF, ...)
- Scripts:
 - Bash scripts (*.sh or *.csh)
 - Python scripts (*.py)
 - R scripts (*.R)

Bash script

A bash script is a file containing a sequence of commands that are executed by the bash program line by line.

It allows you to perform a series of actions, such as navigating to a specific directory, creating a folder, and launching a process using the command line.

Script manipulation

#! /bin/bash	Bash script header
chmod +x script	Give execution permission to a bash script
./script.sh	Run a bash script

-rwxrwxr-x 1 mgem mgem 13 Aug 21 12:42 script.sh



Create and print file		
nano first.txt	Create a text file (.txt) named first	
echo "Hello world!" > first.txt	Insert "Hollo word" into <i>first.txt</i> file	
cat first.txt	Print content of first.txt file	
cat file1.txt file2.txt > file3.txt	Concatenate the contents of the file1/2 into file3.txt	
echo "RandomText" >> first.txt	Append the content of <i>first.txt</i> file	
grep "o" first.txt	Search for pattern "o" matches	
cat first.txt grep "o"	Piping the output of cat into grep command	
wc -l first.txt	Count the number of lines in <i>first</i> file	
grep "o" first.txt wc -l	Count number of lines with pattern "o"	
head first.txt	Display top line of a file	
tail first.txt	Display bottom of a file	

Compression and Archives		
gzip first.txt	Compress first file into first.txt.gz file	
gunzip first.txt.gz	Uncompress first file	
zip -r folder.zip folder/	Compress folder to folder.zip file	
unzip folder.zip	Uncompress folder folder.zip	
tar -cvzf folder.tar.gz folder/	Compress folder into folder.tar.gz	
tar -xvzf folder.tar.gz	Extract folder.tar.gz	