## **BINF2111 – Introduction to Bioinformatics Computing**

**BASH 101 - while wild loops of function** 



Richard Allen White III, PhD RAW Lab

Lecture 11 - Thursday Sep 27<sup>th</sup>, 2022

#### Learning Objectives

- Review quiz/bonus
- Review lab 4
- Review bash for loops
- Bash while loops
- Bash functions
- Quiz 11

#### Bonus 9

- Write a bash script that prints the working directory, counts all the sequences within a fasta files within the working directory, and prints the first five lines of the file into std\_out.txt?

Provide unique commands to convert a tsv to csv?

```
awk '{gsub(/\t/, ","); print}' awk '{gsub(/\t/, ","); print}', awk '{gsub(/\t/, ","); print}' awk '{gsub(/\t/, ","); print}'
```

My input is: more file.tsv bill rod david Xi abdul larry

command: head -1 file.txt | tail +2

What will the command do?

My input is:
more file.tsv
bill rod david
Xi abdul larry
bill rod david
Xi abdul larry
steve bill larry

What is the command to print only lines 2 and 5 with the correct line numbers?

```
#!/bin/bash
for i in *.txt
do
head "$i"
done
```

Will do what to files labeled .txt?

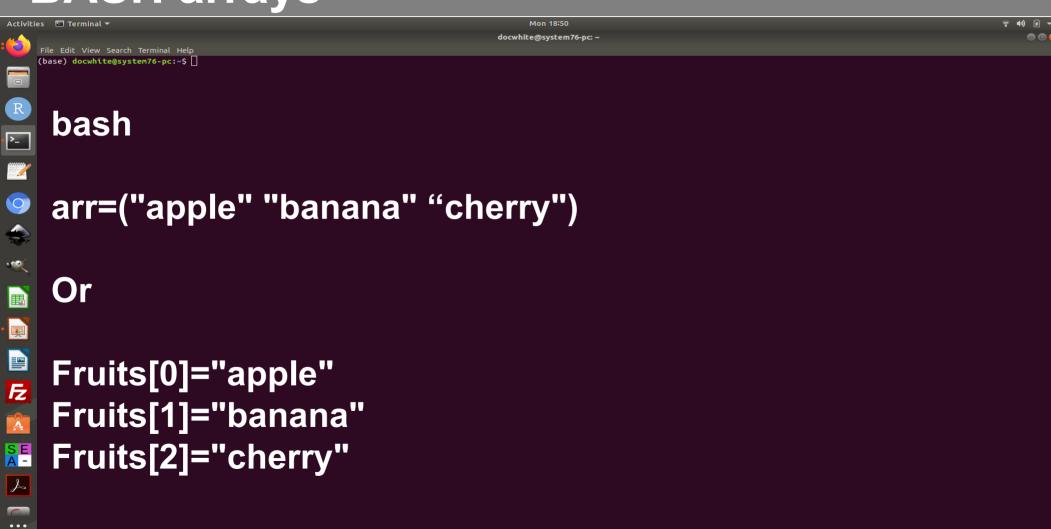
#### **Array Variables in Bash**

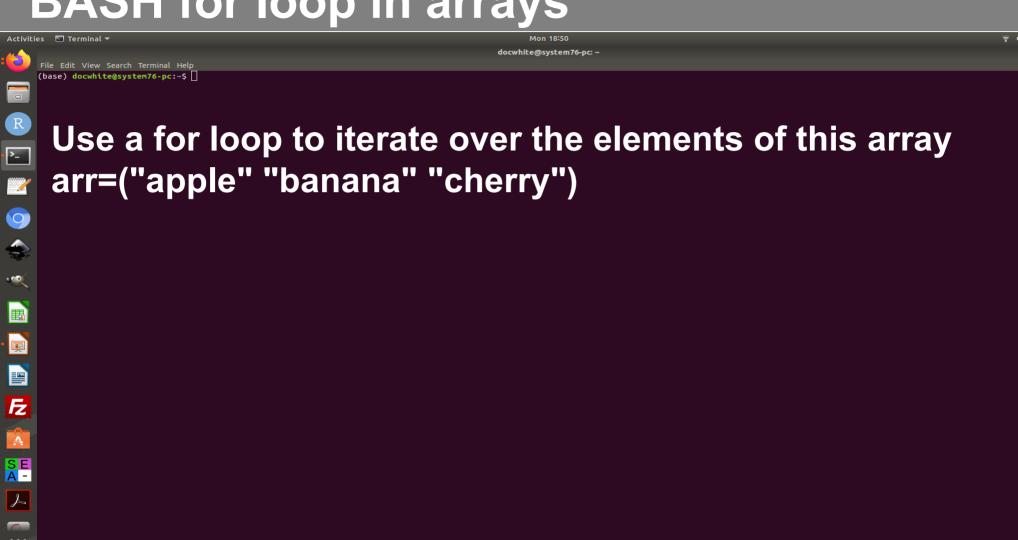
An array is a variable containing multiple values. Any variable may be used as an array.

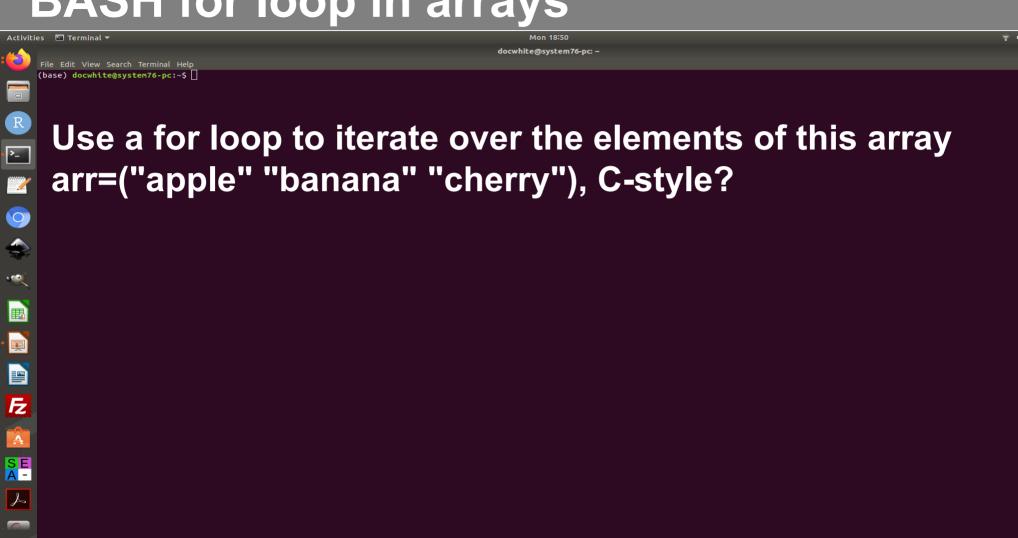
There is no maximum limit to the size of an array, nor any requirement that member variables be indexed or assigned contiguously.

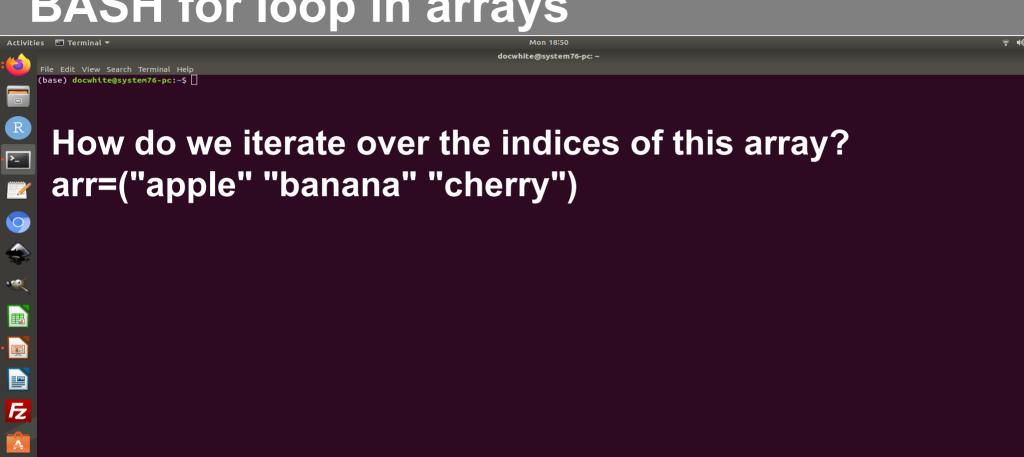
Arrays are zero-based: the first element is indexed with the number 0.

#### **BASH** arrays

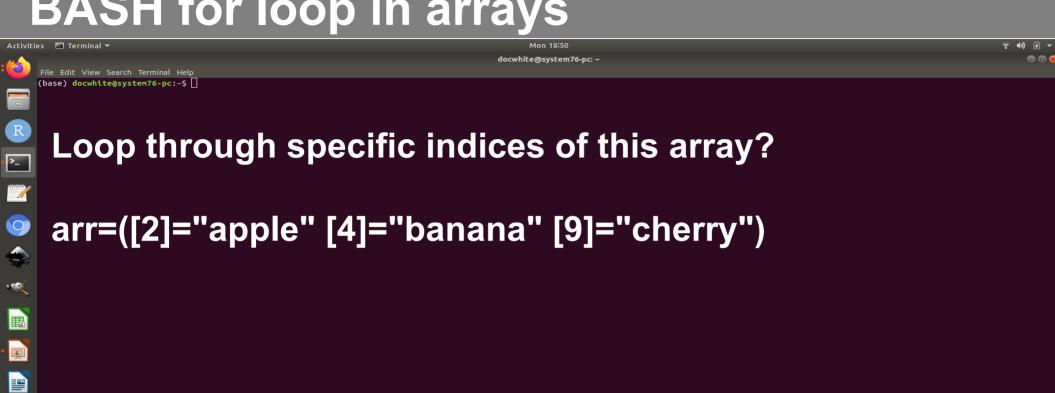








Æ



#### Lab Question 3

Write a bash script to count the number of ATG (starts) and TAA, TAG, TGA (stops) from the example2.fasta file.

Remember that ATG encodes for methionine so the only count the from the beginning of the sequence or the end for the stops.

**HOW WOULD YOU DO THIS?** 

# for i in file.\*;do command \$i done

#### BASH - for loop (C-style)

```
for ((i = 0 ; i < 100 ; i++)); do
  command $i
done</pre>
```

#### BASH - for loop (Java)

```
for (i = 0; i < 100; i++){
    command (i);
}</pre>
```

#### **BASH** - for loop (Python)

### for x in file: command (x)

#### **BASH** - while loop

```
while[condition]
do
 command1
 command2
 command3
done
```

#### **BASH** - while loop

Command1 to Command3 will be executed repeatedly till condition is false. The argument for a while loop can be any boolean expression. Infinite loops occur when the conditional never evaluates to false. The while loop should be used as long as a certain condition is true, such as the a counter is less than a maximum value or the ping time to a server is lower than a threshold or forever if you loop while TRUE or while 1.

Here is the while loop one-liner syntax:

while [condition]; do commands; done while control-command; do COMMANDS; done

#### **BASH** - until loop

The until loop is similar to the while loop but with reverse logic. Instead of looping while a condition is true you are assuming the condition is false and looping until it becomes true. They are reverse of each other in logical expression.

# until [ CONDITION ]; do LINES OF CODE MORE LINES OF CODE done

#### **BASH - functions**

```
Function_name(){
  command
}
```

Think of a function as a small script within a script.

It's a small chunk of code which you may call

multiple times within your script.

MY FAVORITE WAY! (There is another way)

#### **BASH** - functions

# Function function\_name(){ command

Not my favorite. But, you may like it?

- On canvas now

#### Bonus 11

- Write a function that will return the number of lines it has in it?