Lab #3

Commands to Edit Files

BINF 2111, Fall 2023

Bonus #1 Review

- BONUS 1: Give an awk command to display Sequence 4 through 6 (including headers) in lab2_protein.fasta

```
awk 'NR==10, NR==15 {print NR,$0}' lab2_protein.fasta
```

Line with >Sequence 4

Line with sequence 6

Print those lines (and everything in between) out

```
(base) madelinebellanger@Madelines-MacBook-Air Lab2 % awk 'NR==10, NR==15 {print NR,$0}' lab2_protein.fasta
10 >Sequence 4
11 EEFSRAVEKLYLTDPMKVRVVLKYRHCDGNLCIKVTDNSVVSYEMRLFGVQKDNFALEHSLL
12 >Sequence 5
13 MSWEEFAKAAEVLYLEDPMKCRMCTKYRHVDHKLVVKLTDNHTVLKYVTDMAQDVKKIEKLTTLLMR
14 >Sequence 6
15 FTNWEEFAKAAERLHSANPEKCRFVTKYNHTKGELVLKLTDDVVCLQYSTNQLQDVKKLEKLSSTLLRSI
```

Bonus #2 Review

- BONUS 2: Give an awk command to find the longest line in lab2_protein.fasta. What is the length?

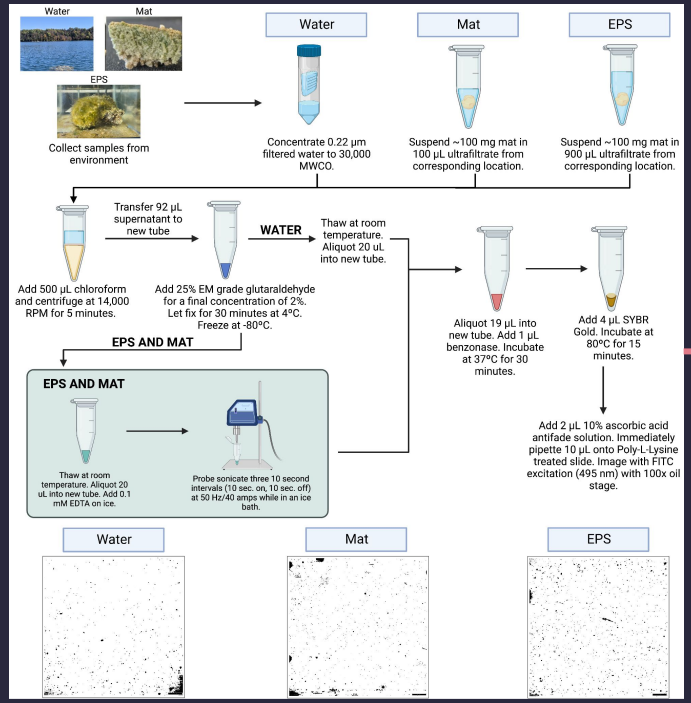
If the length of the current line is longer than the max — Make the length of the current line the max — Make the current line the line

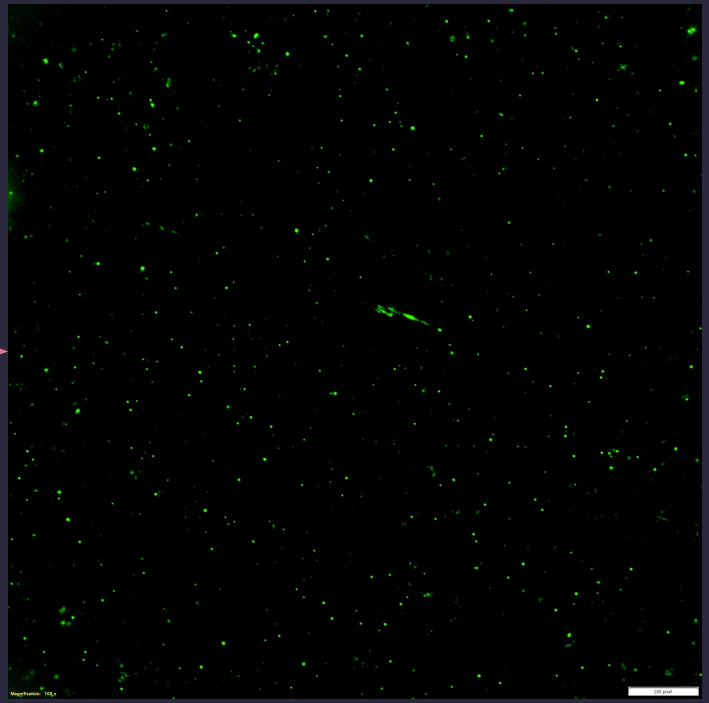
```
awk '{ if (length($0) > max) { max = length($0); line = $0 } } END { print max,line }' lab2_protein.fasta
```

The longest line is 73 characters long

```
(base) madelinebellanger@Madelines-MacBook-Air Lab2 % awk '{ if (length($0) > max) { max = length($0); line = $0 } } END { print max,line}' lab2_protein.fasta
73 MKYRTWEEFTRAAEKLYQADPMKVRVVLKYRHCDGNLCIKVTDDVVCLLYRTDQAQDVKKIEKFHSQLMRLME
```

Lab 3 Data - EFM Counts





Bellanger et al, 2023

Terminology

TSV — Tab Separated Value - file where each column is separated by tabs

Text editor — A system or program that allows a user to edit text

CSV — Comma Separated Value - file where each column is separated by commas

EFM — Epifluorescence microscopy. Microscopy technique that uses fluorescence to see particles. (Not necessary to know.)

Script — A list of programmatically-written instructions (commands) that can be carried out when ran

TSVs and CSVs

- TSV: Tab Separated Value

```
Sample Type    Rep     Field   ImageID Count   Quality Notes
FGL     EPS     R1      F1      00-E    559     high    some background EPS
FGL     EPS     R1      F1      01-E    233     high    some large blobs
FGL     EPS     R1      F1      02-E    361     medium  Large blobs. streaking EPS. some background EPS
FGL     EPS     R1      F2      00-E    598     poor    Large blobs. streaking EPS. some background EPS
FGL     EPS     R1      F2      01-E    521     poor    Large blobs. some background EPS. poly-lysine
FGL     EPS     R1      F2      02-E    427     poor    Large blobs. streaking EPS. some background EPS
FGL     EPS     R1      F3      00-E    271     poor    Large blobs. some background EPS. poly-lysine
FGL     EPS     R1      F3      01-E    460     poor    Large blobs. some background EPS. poly-lysine
FGL     EPS     R1      F3      02-E    507     medium  Large blobs. streaking EPS. some background EPS
```

- CSV: Comma Separated Value

```
Sample,Type,Rep,Field,ImageID,Count,Quality,Notes
FGL,EPS,R1,F1,00-E,559,high,some background EPS
FGL,EPS,R1,F1,01-E,233,high,some large blobs
FGL,EPS,R1,F1,02-E,361,medium,Large blobs. streaking EPS. some background EPS
FGL,EPS,R1,F2,00-E,598,poor,Large blobs. streaking EPS. some background EPS
FGL,EPS,R1,F2,01-E,521,poor,Large blobs. some background EPS. poly-lysine
FGL,EPS,R1,F2,02-E,427,poor,Large blobs. streaking EPS. some background EPS
FGL,EPS,R1,F3,00-E,271,poor,Large blobs. some background EPS. poly-lysine
FGL,EPS,R1,F3,01-E,460,poor,Large blobs. some background EPS. poly-lysine
FGL,EPS,R1,F3,02-E,507,medium,Large blobs. streaking EPS. some background EPS
```

Commands To Know

Commands are case sensitive!!

- Command
- Options
- Input (like a file or folder)

Command	Meaning	Usage
cut	Cut out sections of files	cut [options] [file]
sort	Sort a file line by line	sort [options] [file]
uniq	Prints or deletes the repeated lines in a file	uniq [options] [file]
wget	Web get. Download online files to your computer	wget [link]
tar	Tape archive, used to create Archive and extract the Archive files	tar [options] [file]
gzip	Compress a file to be gzipped	gzip [file]
gunzip	Uncompress a file that was gzipped	gunzip [file.gz]
printf	Format and print text	printf [options] [input]
head	Print the first 10 lines, unless specified	head [number] [file]

Command Breakdown - cut

Mac users:
brew install coreutils

Use gcut instead of cut!

- **cut**: Cut out sections of files
  - Useful Options
    - -c [#] Character, cut by character [#]
    - -f [#] Field, cut by column [#]
    - -d "[delim]" Delimiter, comma (,) or tab (\t)
    - --complement Get the opposite/complement of what is requested. Used with -f or -c.
  - Usage
    - `cut -c 2,3 --complement file.txt`
    - `cut -d "," -f 1 file.txt`

Command Breakdown - sort

- **sort**: Sort a file line by line
  - Useful Options
    - -t "[delim]" Type, delimiter used in file
    - -k [#] Sort column [#]
    - -n Sort numerically
    - -r Sort in reverse order
    - -u Sort and remove duplicates
  - Usage
    - `sort -k 2n file.txt`
    - `sort -ur file.txt`
    - `sort -t "," -nr file.txt`

Command Breakdown - uniq

- **uniq**: Prints or deletes the repeated lines in a file
  - Duplicate lines must be adjacent to each other! Sort before using uniq!
  - Useful Options
    - -c Count repeats
    - -d Only print repeated lines
    - -u Only print unique lines
  - Usage
    - `uniq -c file.txt`
    - `uniq -d file.txt`
    - `uniq -cu file.txt`

Commands to Extract and Compress Files

- **tar**: Tape archive, used to create Archive and extract the Archive files
  - Useful Options
    - -x Extracts files and directories from an existing archive
    - -v Displays verbose information
    - -f Specifies the filename of the archive to be created or extracted
    - -z Uses gzip compression when creating a tar file (gives .tar.gz)
    - -c Creates an archive by bundling files and directories together
  - Usage
    - `tar -xzvf file.txt.tar.gz`
    - `tar -czvf file.tar.gz file.txt`
- **gzip**: Compress a file to be gzipped
  - Usage
    - `gzip file.txt`
- **gunzip**: Uncompress a file that was gzipped
  - Usage
    - `gunzip file.txt.gz`

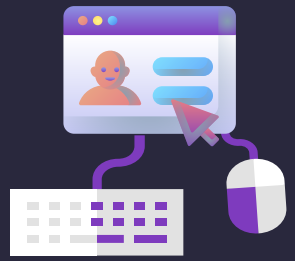
Command Breakdown - printf

- **printf**: Format and print text
  - Useful Formats
    - %d Signed decimal number
    - %s String
    - \n New line (like pressing Enter)
    - \t Tab (like pressing Tab)

  - Usage
    - `printf 'This is a line. \nThis is a new line'`
    - `printf "This is a number: %d\nThis is a string: %s" 72 "hello" > file.txt`
    - `printf "%s\n" "#!/bin/bash" "#This is a script" "echo "Hello World" > hello_world.sh`

Text Editors

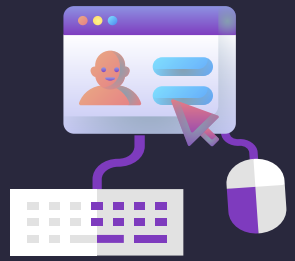
- How to open/write in a new file with a text editor:
  - **nano**
    - nano file.txt
    - Begin typing in file
    - (My favorite)
  - **vim**
    - vim file.txt
    - Press I
    - Begin typing in file
  - **gedit**
    - gedit file.txt
    - Begin typing in file
  - **emacs**
    - emacs file.txt
    - Begin typing in file



Mac users need to install:
brew install gedit
brew install emacs

Text Editor Resources

- How to close your file with a text editor:
  - **nano**
    - Cheatsheet for GNU nano
    - Ctrl + X to exit, will be asked to save
    - (My favorite)
  - **vim**
    - Vim Cheat Sheet
    - Press Esc to stop writing
    - :wqa to save and exit
  - **gedit**
    - 37 Keyboard Shortcuts for Gedit
    - Ctrl + W to exit, will be asked to save
  - **emacs**
    - GNU Emacs Reference Card
    - Ctrl + X, Ctrl + C to save and exit



Quick Intro to Scripts

- Scripts - runnable file containing code
  - Bash scripts
    - End in .sh
    - Contain Bash commands
    - Comments start with a #
    - No multiline comments
  - Python scripts
    - End in .py
    - Contain python commands
    - Inline comments start with a #
    - Multiline comments start and end with '''