

Genomics and Transcriptomics

Class 01 - Introduction to Linux



Aureliano Bombarely Department of Bioscience Universita degli Studi di Milano



- 1. What is Linux?
- 2. The terminal (or emulator)
- 3. Files and directories
- 4. Absolute and relative paths
- 5. Basic command structure
- 6. Users, groups and permissions
- 7. Shortcuts
- 8. Environmental variables
- 9. Monitoring resources
- 10. Networking
- 11. Installing programs

- 1. Navigating in the terminal
- 2. Working with files and directories



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Day 1

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A brief history of Unix

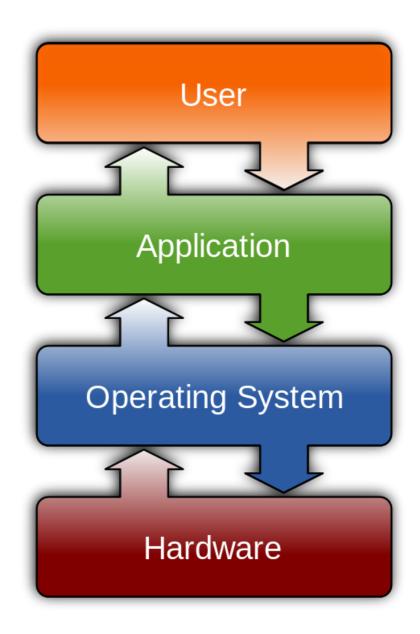
- UNICS—UNiplexed Information and Computing Service
- Developed in the 1970s
- Multiuser, multitasking computer OS

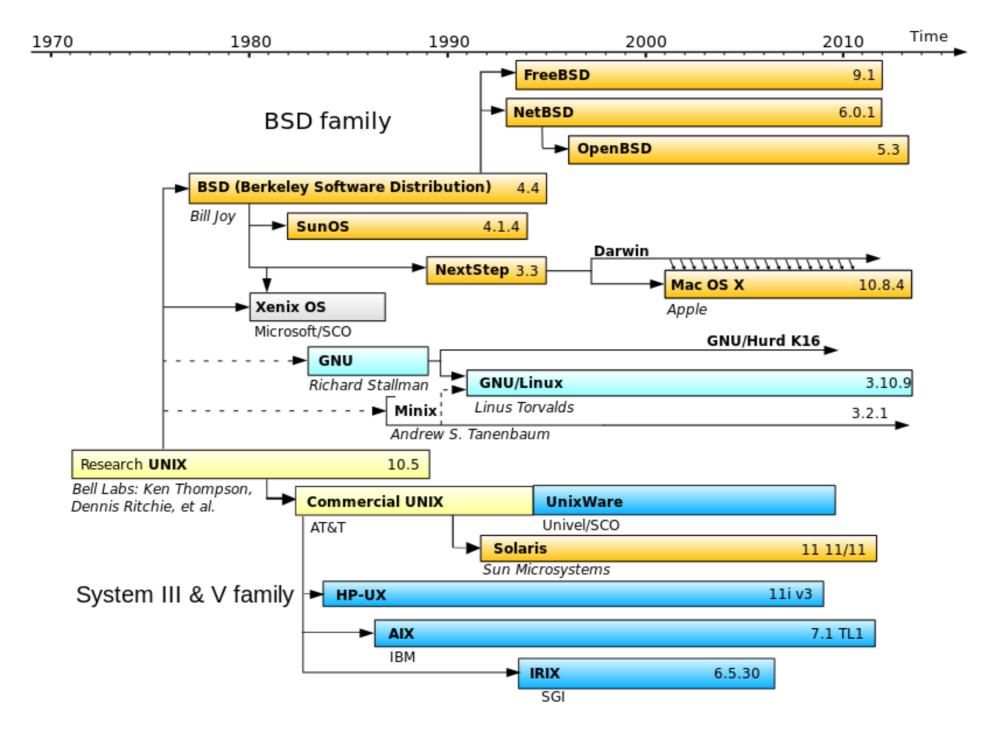


"Ken Thompson (sitting) and Dennis Ritchie at PDP-11 (2876612463)" by Peter Hamer - Licensed under CC BY-SA 2.0 via Commons - https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/

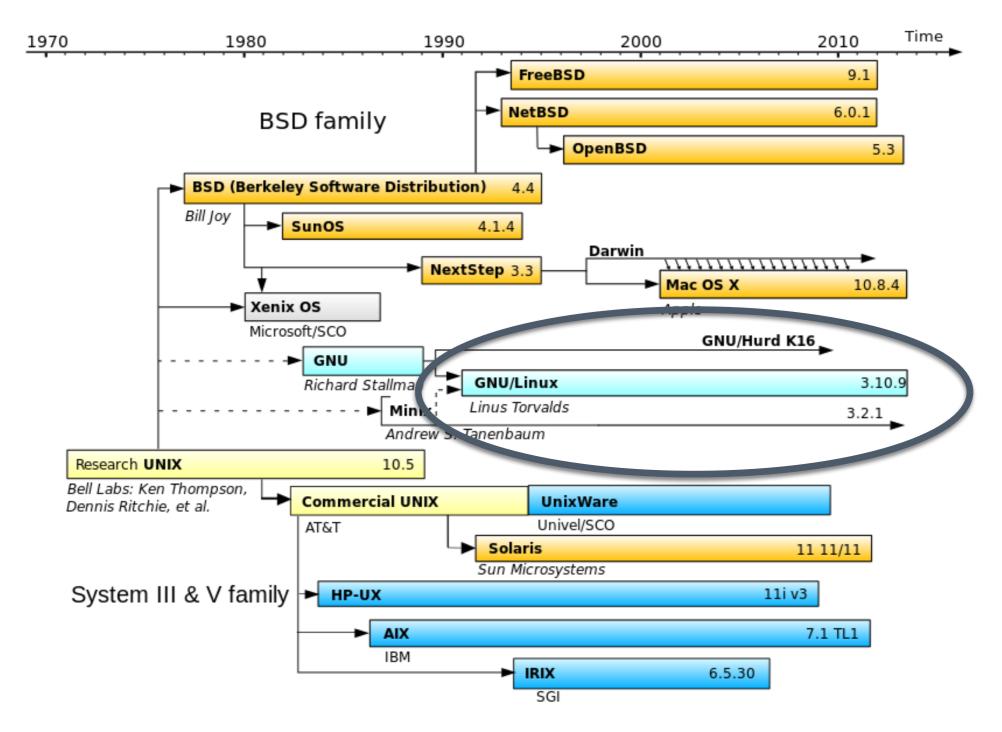
A brief history of Unix

- Universal interaction with mainframe
- Simultaneous passing of instructions
- MULTIUSER!

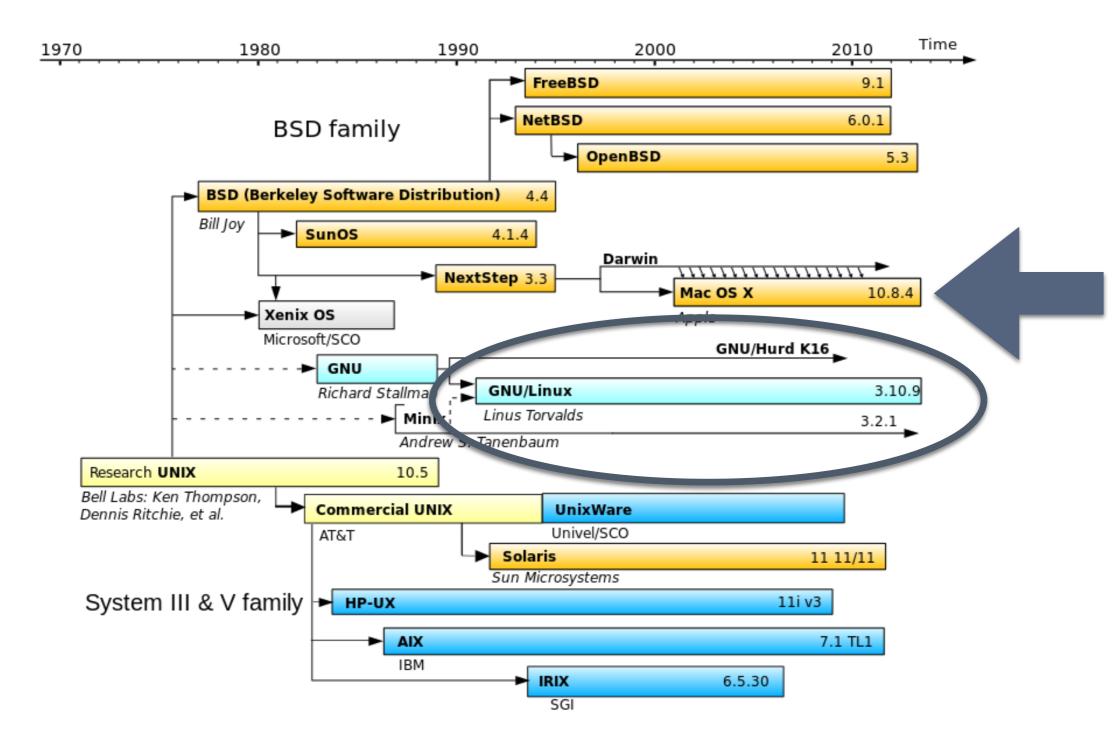




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File:Unix_timeline.en.svg

- Unix-like and POSIX compliant
- Free and open-source
- Designed for personal computers



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commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/
File:LinuxCon_Europe_Linus_Torvalds_03.jpg#/media/
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Linux Distribution:

Distributions (often called distros for short) are **Operating Systems** including a large **collection of software applications** such as word processors, spreadsheets, media players, and database applications.

The operating system will consist of the **Linux kernel** and, usually, a **set of libraries** and **utilities** from the GNU Project, with graphics support from the X Window System.

Linux Distribution:

Different libraries and utilities.





Web Browser installed by default





Linux Distribution: ... more than 600 distributions











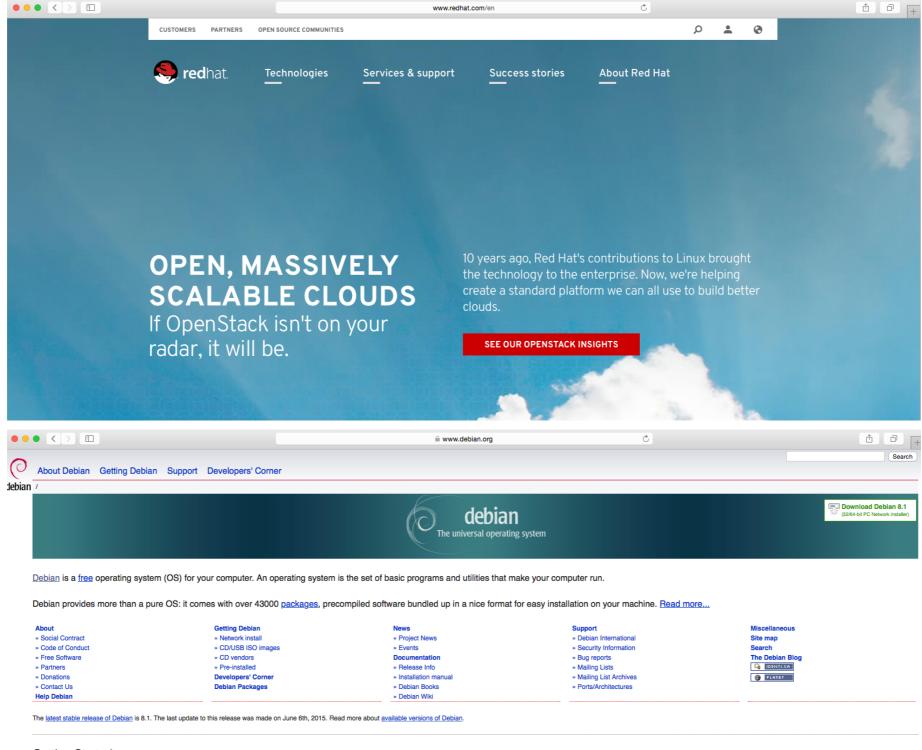


Linux Distribution:

One can distinguish between:

1) Commercially-backed distributions, such as: Fedora (Red Hat), OpenSUSE (Novell), Ubuntu (Canonical Ltd.) Mandriva Linux (Mandriva)

 Entirely community-driven distributions, such as: Debian. Gentoo.



Getting Started

- If you'd like to start using Debian, you can easily obtain a copy, and then follow the installation instructions to install it.
- If you're upgrading to the latest stable release from a previous version, please read the release notes before proceeding.
- To get help in using or setting up Debian, see our documentation and support pages.
- $\bullet\,$ Users that speak languages other than English should check the $\underline{\text{international}}$ section.
- People who use systems other than Intel x86 should check the <u>ports</u> section.

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What is a console?

Computer terminal or system consoles are the **text entry** and display device for system administration messages, particularly those from the BIOS or boot loader, the kernel, from the init system and from the system logger. It is a physical device consisting of a keyboard and a screen.

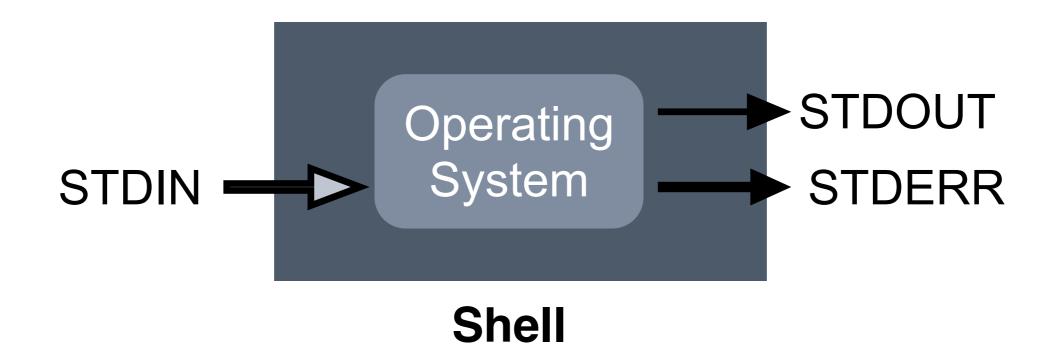


How do we interface with the operating system?



Shell

How do we interface with the operating system?



Shell: Software that provides an interface with the OS. There are two categories:

- 1. Graphical User Interface (GUI):
- 2. Command-line interface (CLI):

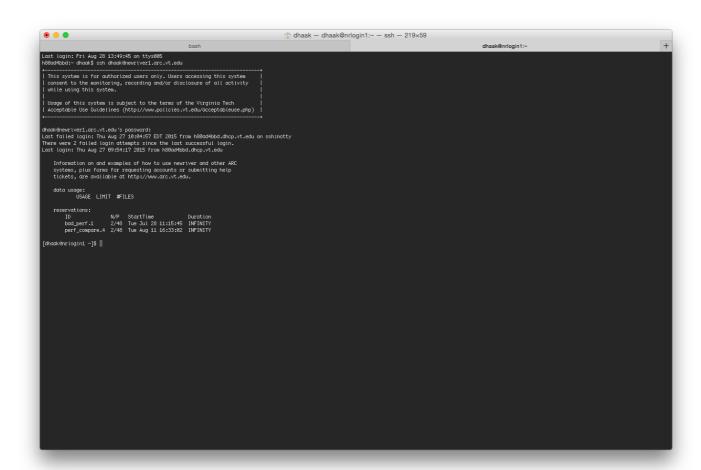




Command-line interface (CLI):

Mechanism for **interacting** with a computer operating system or software by typing **commands** to perform specific tasks.

The command-line interpreter may be run in a **text terminal** or in a **terminal emulator** window as a remote shell client such as PuTTY.

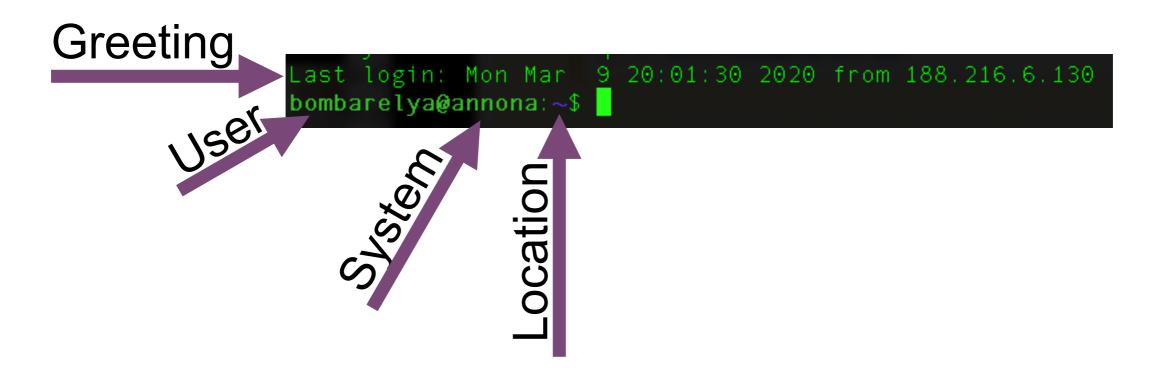


Bash-Bourne again shell

```
    aubombarely — -bash — 80×24

Last login: Mon Mar 9 21:18:39 on ttys005
Aubombarely:∼ aubombarely$
```

Bash-Bourne again shell



Bash-Bourne again shell

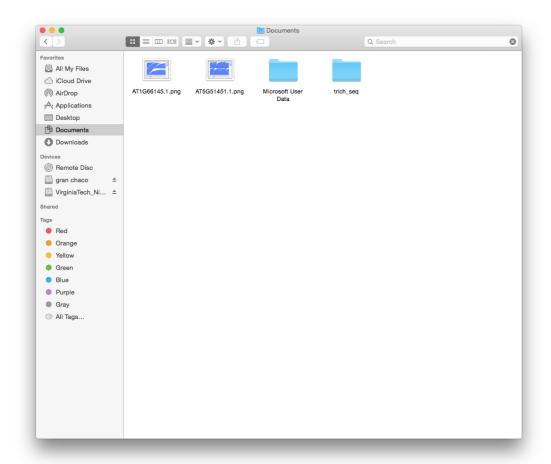
Check your shell type:

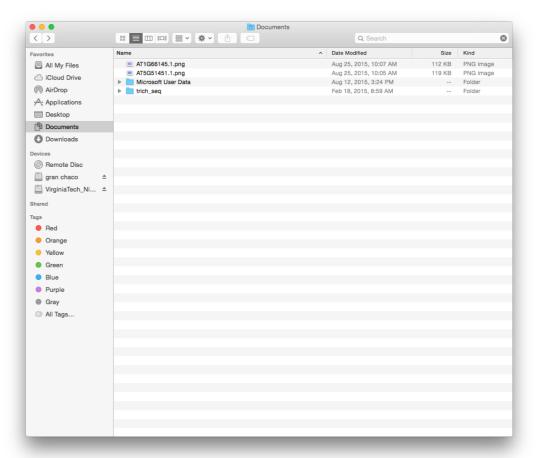
userid\$ echo \$SHELL

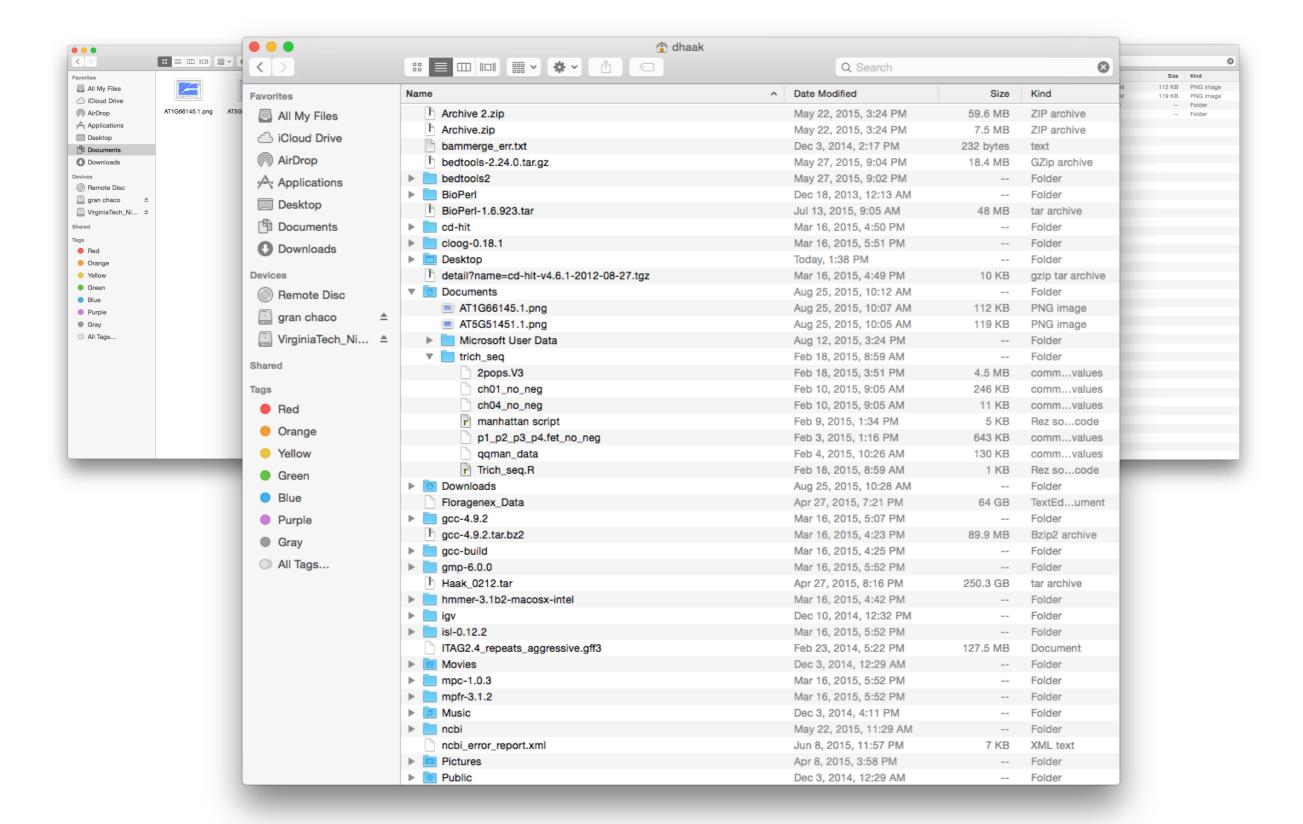
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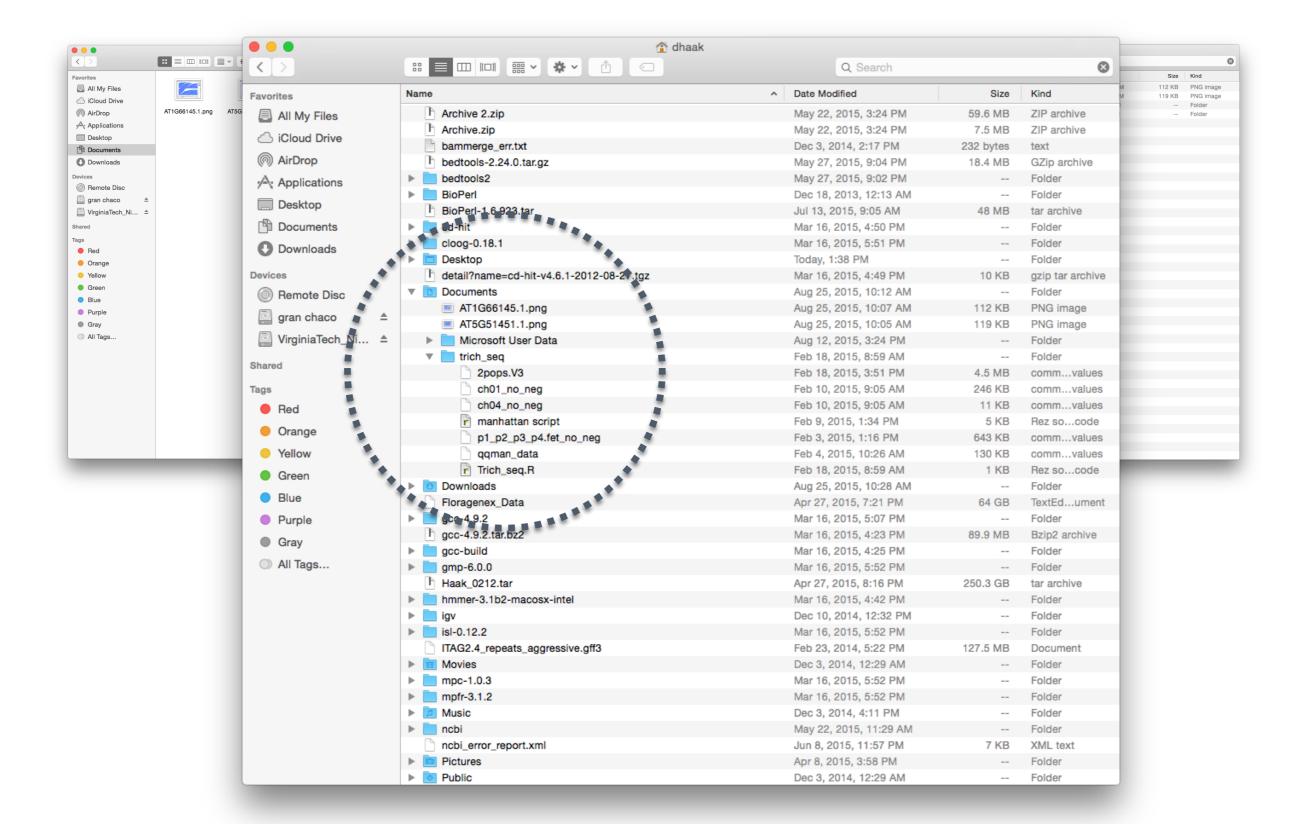
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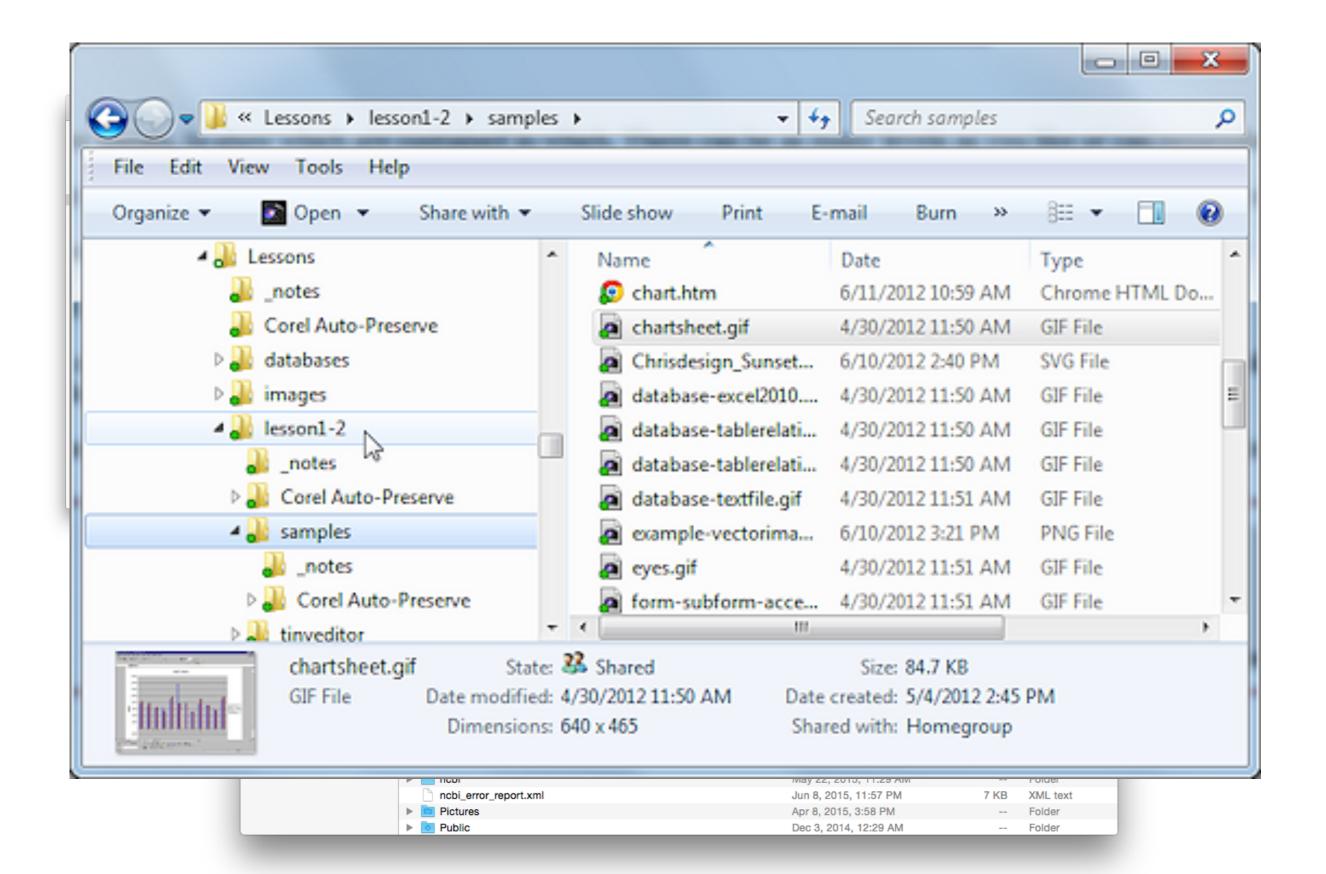




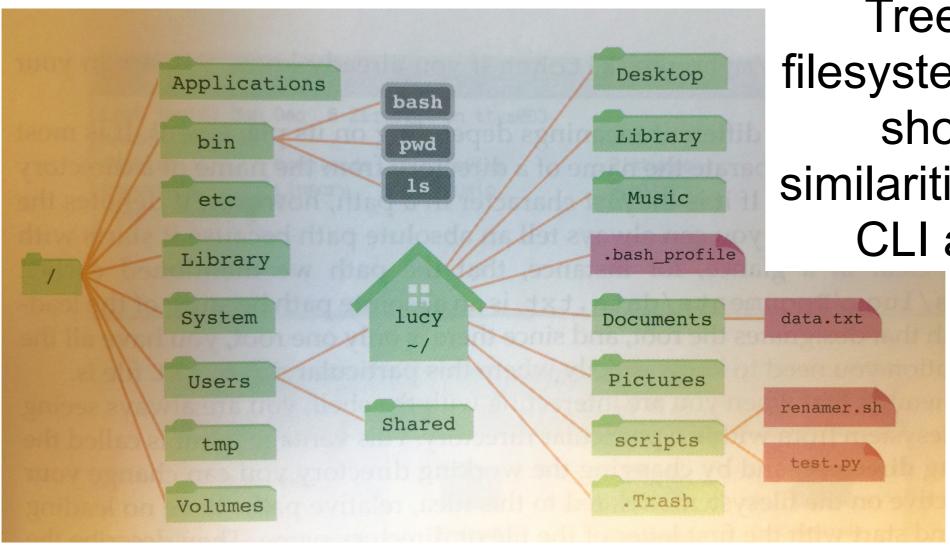






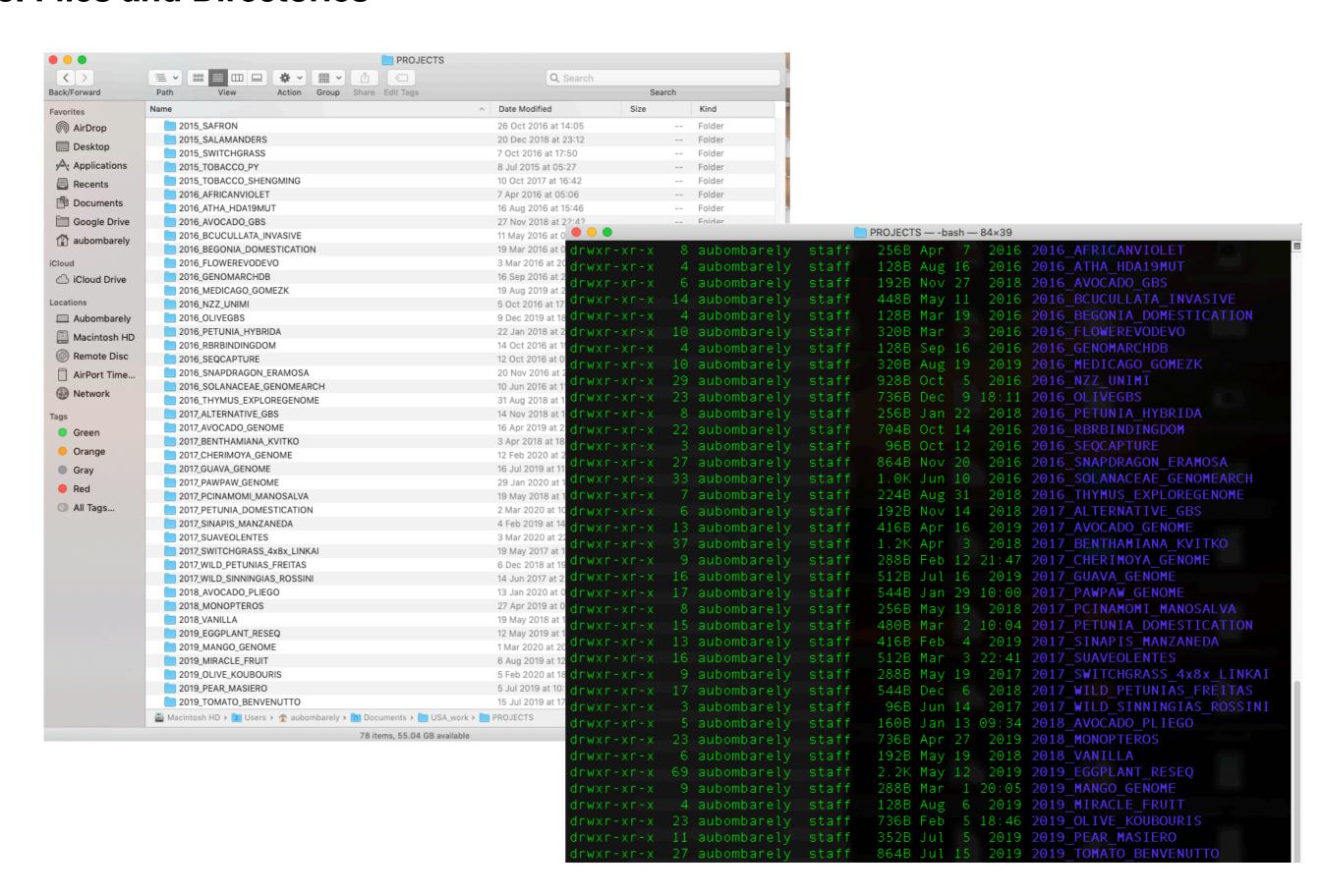


- Is file access convenient?
- What about repeated access?
- What about speed?
- Cross platform use?



Tree format filesystem structure shows the similarities between CLI and GUI

< >	dhaak ⊞ Ⅲ Ⅲ ✓ ❖ ✓ ᠿ	Q Search		
				1
avorites	Name	Date Modified	Size	Kind
All My Files	Archive 2.zip	May 22, 2015, 3:24 PM	59.6 MB	ZIP archive
iCloud Drive	Archive.zip	May 22, 2015, 3:24 PM	7.5 MB	ZIP archive
	bammerge_err.txt	Dec 3, 2014, 2:17 PM	232 bytes	text
AirDrop	bedtools-2.24.0.tar.gz	May 27, 2015, 9:04 PM	18.4 MB	GZip archive
Applications	bedtools2	May 27, 2015, 9:02 PM		Folder
Desktop	▶ ■ BioPerl	Dec 18, 2013, 12:13 AM		Folder
	BioPerl-1.6.923.tar	Jul 13, 2015, 9:05 AM	48 MB	tar archive
Documents	cd-hit	Mar 16, 2015, 4:50 PM		Folder
Downloads	▶ cloog-0.18.1	Mar 16, 2015, 5:51 PM		Folder
	▶ <u>□</u> Desktop	Today, 1:38 PM		Folder
evices	detail?name=cd-hit-v4.6.1-2012-08-27.tgz	Mar 16, 2015, 4:49 PM	10 KB	gzip tar archi
Remote Disc	▼ Documents	Aug 25, 2015, 10:12 AM		Folder
gran chaco 🛕	AT1G66145.1.png	Aug 25, 2015, 10:07 AM	112 KB	PNG image
=	AT5G51451.1.png	Aug 25, 2015, 10:05 AM	119 KB	PNG image
VirginiaTech_Ni ≜	▶ Microsoft User Data	Aug 12, 2015, 3:24 PM		Folder
and .	▼ intrich_seq	Feb 18, 2015, 8:59 AM		Folder
nared	2pops.V3	Feb 18, 2015, 3:51 PM	4.5 MB	commvalu
gs	ch01_no_neg	Feb 10, 2015, 9:05 AM	246 KB	commvalu
Red	ch04_no_neg	Feb 10, 2015, 9:05 AM	11 KB	commvalu
	manhattan script	Feb 9, 2015, 1:34 PM	5 KB	Rez socod
Orange	p1_p2_p3_p4.fet_no_neg	Feb 3, 2015, 1:16 PM	643 KB	commvalu
Yellow	qqman_data	Feb 4, 2015, 10:26 AM	130 KB	commvalu
Green	Trich_seq.R	Feb 18, 2015, 8:59 AM	1 KB	Rez socod
	▶ O Downloads	Aug 25, 2015, 10:28 AM		Folder
Blue	Floragenex_Data	Apr 27, 2015, 7:21 PM	64 GB	TextEdum
Purple	▶ gcc-4.9.2	Mar 16, 2015, 5:07 PM		Folder
	P gcc-4.9.2.tar.bz2	Mar 16, 2015, 4:23 PM	89.9 MB	Bzip2 archiv
Gray	▶ i gcc-build	Mar 16, 2015, 4:25 PM		Folder
All Tags	▶ i gmp-6.0.0	Mar 16, 2015, 5:52 PM		Folder
	Haak_0212.tar	Apr 27, 2015, 8:16 PM	250.3 GB	tar archive
	hmmer-3.1b2-macosx-intel	Mar 16, 2015, 4:42 PM		Folder
	▶ 🛅 igv	Dec 10, 2014, 12:32 PM		Folder
	▶ isl-0.12.2	Mar 16, 2015, 5:52 PM		Folder
	TAG2.4_repeats_aggressive.gff3	Feb 23, 2014, 5:22 PM	127.5 MB	Document
	▶ 🔠 Movies	Dec 3, 2014, 12:29 AM		Folder
	▶ mpc-1.0.3	Mar 16, 2015, 5:52 PM		Folder
	▶ mpfr-3.1.2	Mar 16, 2015, 5:52 PM		Folder
	▶ ☑ Music	Dec 3, 2014, 4:11 PM		Folder
	▶ ncbi	May 22, 2015, 11:29 AM		Folder
	ncbi_error_report.xml	Jun 8, 2015, 11:57 PM	7 KB	XML text
	▶ ▶ Pictures	Apr 8, 2015, 3:58 PM		Folder
	▶	Dec 3, 2014, 12:29 AM		Folder



Home versus root

```
bombarelya@annona:~$ ls -lh

total 24K

drwxrwxr-x 3 bombarelya bombarelya 4.0K Jan 9 17:09 Avocado

drwxrwxr-x 3 bombarelya bombarelya 4.0K Feb 11 21:37 Cherimola

drwxrwxr-x 3 bombarelya bombarelya 4.0K Nov 6 12:51 Mango

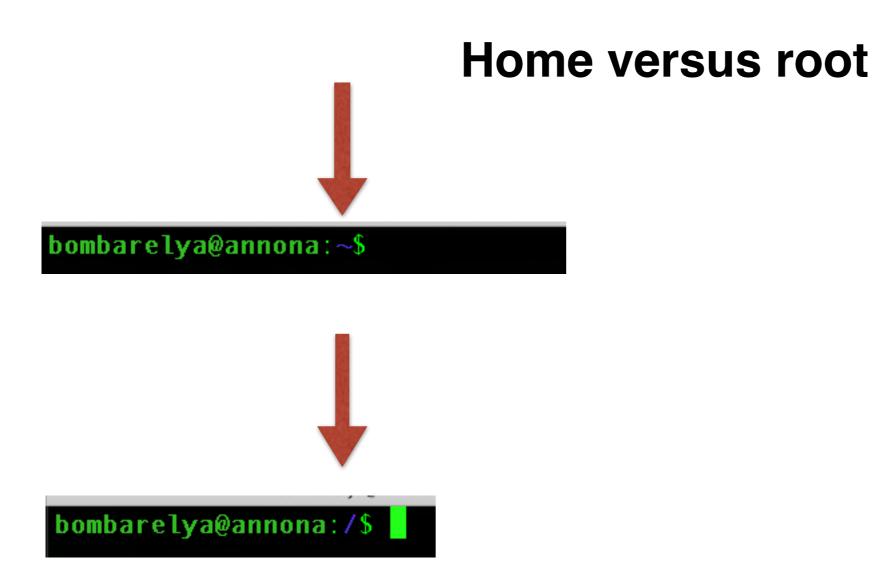
drwxrwxr-x 5 bombarelya bombarelya 4.0K Jan 17 16:12 perl5

drwxrwxr-x 3 bombarelya bombarelya 4.0K Feb 28 15:09 R

drwxrwxr-x 6 bombarelya bombarelya 4.0K Feb 19 10:58 Suaveolentes
```

Home directory ~/bombarelya /data/bombarelya

Root directory /bin, /sbin, /dev /data, /home



Home directory ~/bombarelya /data/bombarelya

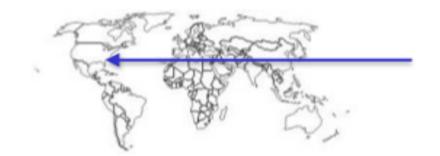
Root directory /bin, /sbin, /dev /data, /home

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ABSOLUTE PATH: Location of a file from root (/)



Latham Hall, 311 220 Ag Quad Ln. Blacksburg, VA 24060 USA

RELATIVE PATH: Location of a file from working dir



Relative filepath depends of the working directory

bombarelya@annona:~/Avocado\$ ls RNASeq_PliegoC/

Absolute filepath starts at root

[bombarelya@annona:~/Avocado\$ ls /data/bombarelya/Avocado/RNASeq_PliegoC/



Find the present working directory

pwd

Change the working directory

Goes to the root cd /
/home/user cd ~

up one dir cd ..

What does this do?

Create a directory

mkdir dirname

Create an empty file

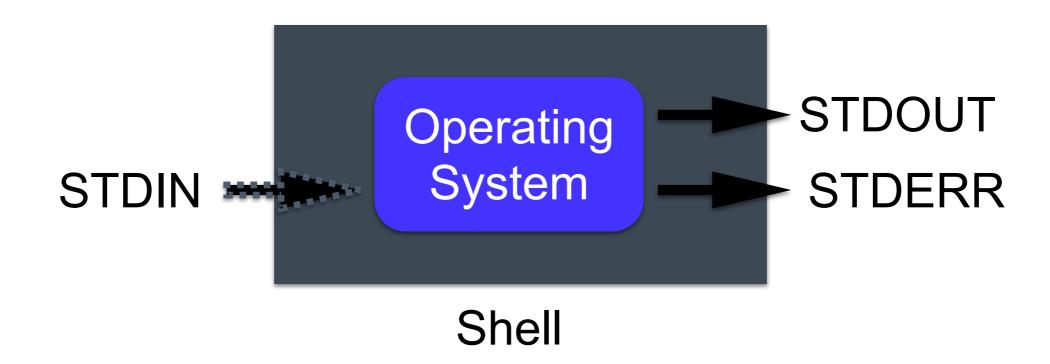
touch filename

Outline of Topics

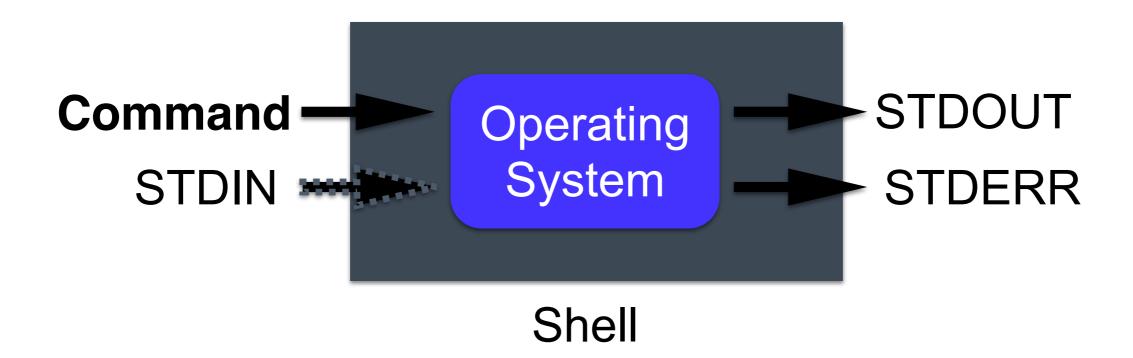
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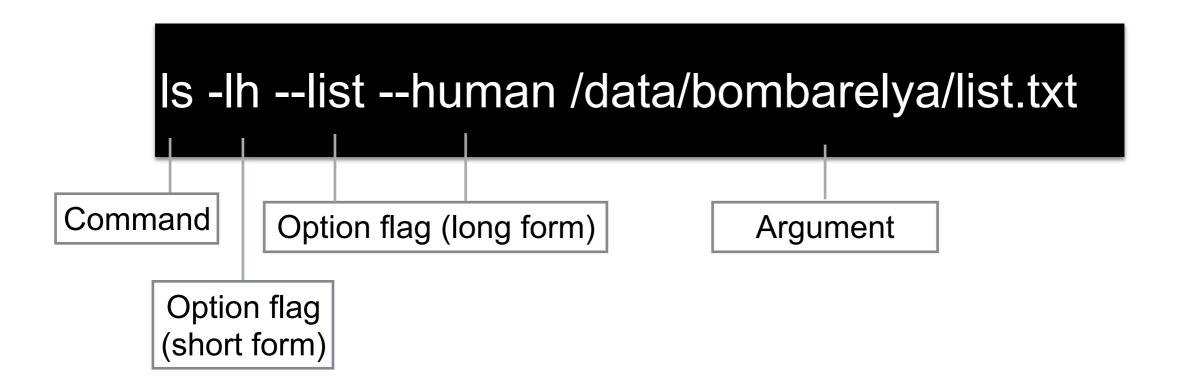
How do we interface with the operating system?



How do we interface with the operating system?



Anatomy of a UNIX command



Exercise 1

The behavior of a command can be modified using **options** such as -I or -a.

- 1. Create a directory with the name "exercise01"
- 2. Change the working directory to "exercise01"
- 3. Create an empty file with the name "test01.txt".
- 4. Create another empty file with the name ""test02.txt

Exercise 1

5. Run **Is**, without options (1), with **-Ih** (2), with **-I -h** (3) and with **-Iha** (4).

What are the differences in the output?

Special characters in bash:

Character	Meaning
SPACE	Separate commands and arguments
# HASH	Comment
; SEMICOLON	Command separator to run multiple commands
. DOT	Source command OR filename component OR current directory
DOUBLE DOTS	Parent directory
' SINGLE QUOTES	Use expression between quotes
, COMMA	Concatenate strings
\ BACKSLASH	Escape for single character
/ SLASH	Filename path separator
* ASTERISK	Wildcard for filename expansion
>,<,>> CHARACTERS	Redirection input/outputs
PIPE	Pipe outputs between commands
! BANG	Run a command

Special characters in bash:

Is Solanum lycopersicum

Bash interprets spaces as separators

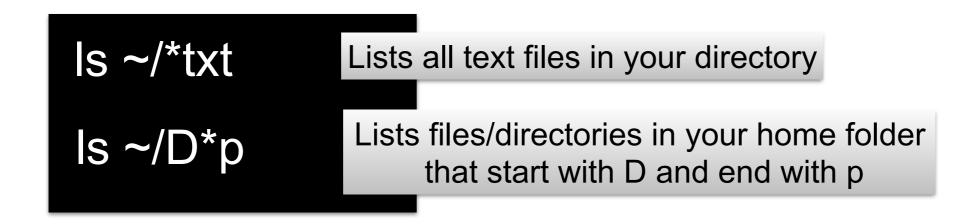
Is 'Solanum lycopersicum'

Is Solanum\ lycopersicum

Use single quotes or escape '\' for special characters

Special characters in bash:

The wildcard '*' is your friend



Note: With great power comes great responsibility

Getting more information for a command:

man <command>

man Is

note: use "q" to exit the interface.

Tracing your steps:

\$ history

Recommended Reading

Author: Shriram, K V

Book: Linux

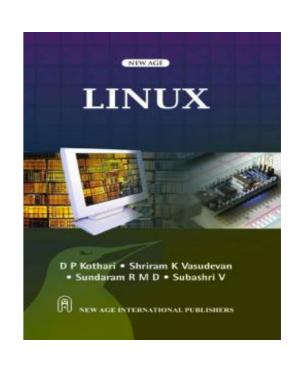
Publisher: New Age International

• ISBN: 81-224-3438-X, 978-81-224-3438-5

Date:12/01/2014

Free ebook from lib.vt.edu

• Chapter 1, 2, 3



Recommended Reading

- Author: Shotts, William E
- Book: The Linux command line: a complete
- Publisher: No Starch Press
- ISBN: 1-59327-389-4, 978-1-59327-389-7
- Date: 2011
- Free ebook from lib.vt.edu
- Section I.1, I.2, I.3, I.4, I.9

