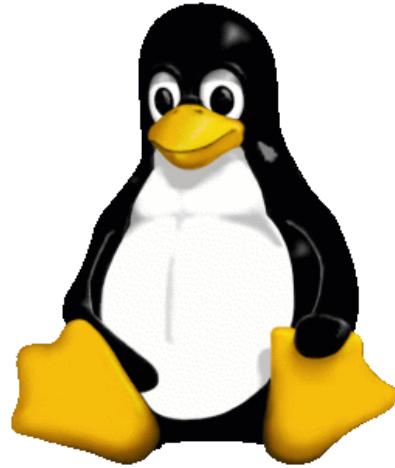


# Introduction to Linux



University of Bristol - Advance Computing  
Research Centre

# Operating Systems

- Program running all the time
- Interfaces between other programs and hardware
- Provides abstractions (common interfaces, e.g. filesystems)
- You may know
  - Windows
  - MacOS
  - iOS
  - Android



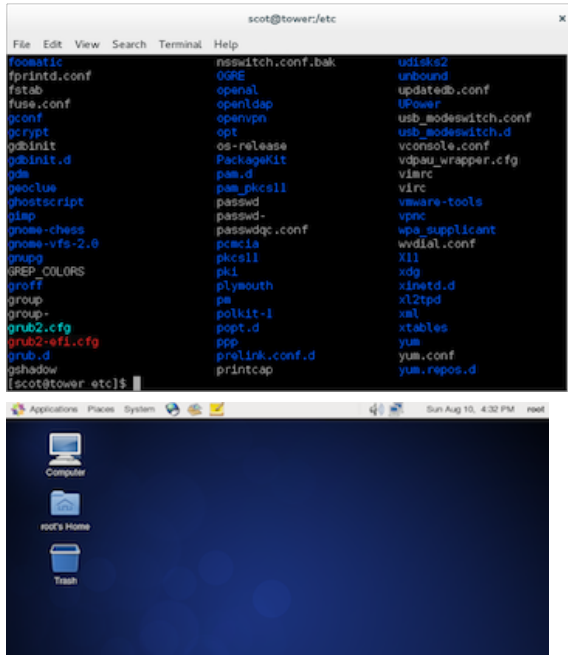
# UNIX

- An operating system originating at Bell Labs. circa 1969 in the USA



# User Interfaces

- Command Line
- GUI - Graphical User Interface



# Kernels and Shells

- The kernel is the core of the operating system
- The shell is the interface between the user and the operating system



# Linux

- A version of UNIX
- Written by Linux Torvalds when he was an undergrad in Finland
- Free (libre, gratis)
- One OS from Desktop -> Supercomputer
- Technically just the kernel
- Distributions bundle kernel, GNU tools and extra software
- BlueCrystal Phase 3 runs CentOS 6

# Linux Philosophy

- Kit of parts
- One small thing does one thing well
- Small utilities can be joined together to perform more complicated tasks

# Bits and Pieces





# At First...



```
$ ls | wc -l
```

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# But Later...



```
tr -cs A-Za-z '\n' |  
tr A-Z a-z |  
sort |  
uniq -c |  
sort -rn |  
sed -r 's/([0-9]+) ([a-z])/\1 \2/g'
```

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# Logging On

We'll be working on the HPC (Blue Crystal)

- Start Putty
- Log in to bluecrystal phase 3:

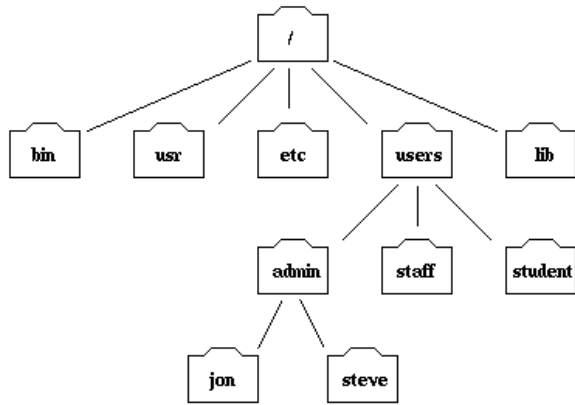
```
train##@bluecrystalp3.bris.ac.uk
```

- Where ## is your account number, ie train01
- First commands, get the example data:

```
cp -r ../intro_to_linux .  
cd intro_to_linux
```

- And off we go...

# Filesystem Hierarchy



Part of the filesystem tree

# Directories

- Pathnames and /
- Finding where you are (pwd)
- Changing to a different Directory (cd)
- The Directories . and ..
- Home directories (~)

# Tasks 1

- find out where you are
- what is pathname one level above (go there)
- go back to your home directory (prove it)

# New Files and Directories

- Listing files and directories (`ls`)
- Making Directories (`mkdir`)

# Tasks 2

- What is in your home directory?
- What is on one level above?
- Make a new directory in your home directory ( give it a one word name)



# File Manipulation

- Copying Files (`cp`)
- Moving Files (`mv`)
- Removing Files and directories (`rm`)

# Tasks 3

- copy `example.txt` to another filename
- rename your new file to something else
- move your new file in to the directory you created earlier
- make another copy of `example.txt`
- delete your second copy

# Examining File Contents

- Displaying the contents of a file on the screen (`cat`, `less`)
- The first lines in a file (`head`)
- The last lines in a file (`tail`)
- Searching the contents of a file (`grep`)
- Counting with `grep -c`
- UNIX is case sensitive
- `grep -i`

# Tasks 4

- What is in `example.txt`
- What are the first 10 lines of `example.txt`
- What are the first 15 lines of `example.txt`
- What are the last 2 lines of `example.txt`
- Read through the whole of `example.txt` a page at a time
- Find all the lines that mention "GNU"
- Count the number of lines that have the word "Linux" (in any capitalisation)

# Filenames

- Wildcards
  - ? Any one character
  - \* Zero or more characters
- Filename Conventions (e.g. .c)

# Tasks 5

- list all the two letter commands in `/usr/bin`
- list all the commands with "to" in their name

# Getting Help

- man
- man -k
- Google (other search engines are available)

# Tasks 6

- Read the man page for head
- Pick a random command from in `/usr/bin` and read it's manpage



# Manipulating Files

- `sort`
- `uniq`

# Redirection

- Redirecting the Output
  - > (overwrites)
  - >> (appends)
- Redirecting the Input
  - <

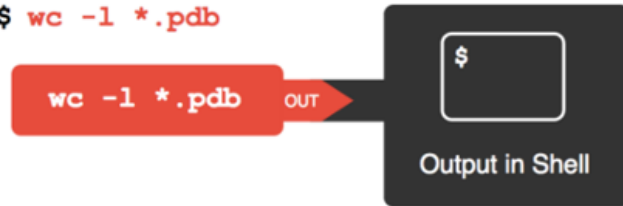
# Tasks 7

- sort the file authors into alphabetical order
- find the list of unique authors
- find how many time each appears in the original list

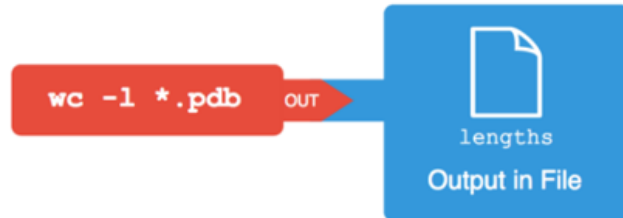
# Pipes and Pipelines

- Take the standard output of one command and feed it in to the standard input of the next
- Uses the pipe (vertical bar) symbol |
- No intermediate files!
  - Efficient

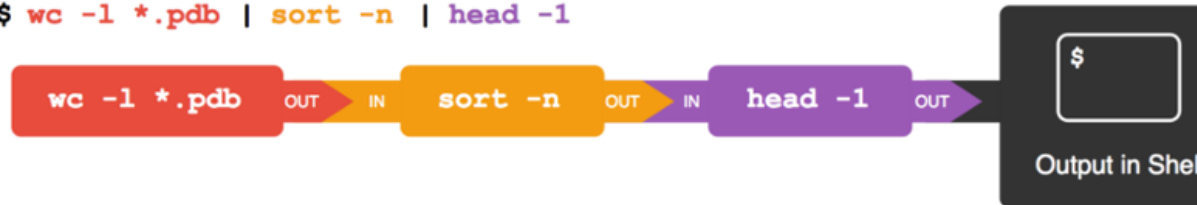
```
$ wc -l *.pdb
```



```
$ wc -l *.pdb > lengths
```



```
$ wc -l *.pdb | sort -n | head -1
```



# Tasks 8

- without using intermediate files...
  - sort the authors file
  - find the count of unique authors
  - put that list in to numerical order

# Text Editors

- not Word
- vim is mentioned a lot but don't use just yet
- we recommend nano
  - ^O to save
  - ^X to exit

# Task 9

- add some more authors to the authors file
- rerun the previous analysis
- put the analysis command pipeline in to a file called `author_count`



Any Questions?



# Resources - Where to practise

- macOS users can use the terminal
- Windows10 has Windows Subsystem for Linux
- Departmental resources
- Eligible users can apply for an account on the ACRC clusters
- Cloud vendors provide trial subscriptions

# Resources

- hpc-help@bristol.ac.uk
- ACRC Website -  
<https://www.bristol.ac.uk/acrc/>
- <http://swcarpentry.github.io/shell-novice/>
- <http://www.ee.surrey.ac.uk/Teaching/Unix/>

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