Basic UNIX



Today's Programme

- Biological databases
- Brief introduction
 - What is UNIX?
 - Why should you learn UNIX?
- Bioinformatics Core Facility
- Setting up your laptops

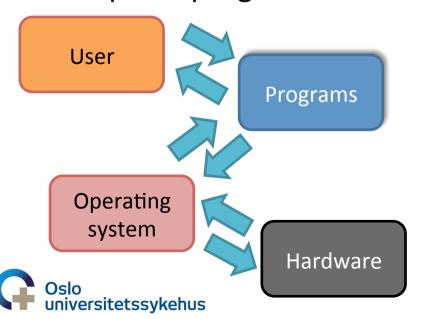
What about those of you that know Unix and Python very well?

- Very briefly on the Unix shell, file system and some commands
- UNIX basics exercise
- Tomorrow, continue on databases & working with biological sequences



Operating systems

- Software that manages computer hardware
 - Reading input from keyboard and pointing devices
 - Sending output to screen
 - Keeping track of, reading and writing files
- Provides common services for computer programs





Microsoft Windows

(Mac) OS X





UNIX (Linux, Ubuntu)

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UNIX

- UNIX was developed in the early 1970s
- Is extremely well-tested and powerful
 - multiuser
 - multi-tasking
 - available on many architectures
 - extremely rich is commands, possibilities, flexibility

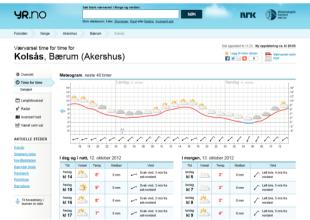


New supercomputer Abel (and old Titan) at UiO

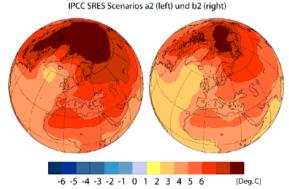
- Extensively used in academic institutions/universities (and industry) for decades, e.g. in physics, computational chemistry, and meteorology
- The operating system of the WWW most web servers run on UNIX machines

 Most software developed at academic institutions for scientific data analysis and simulations

Average of all IPCC Models: Temperature Change in 2070



Weather
forecast or
climate
modelling –
developed and
run under UNIX





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Why should (some) life scientists learn UNIX?

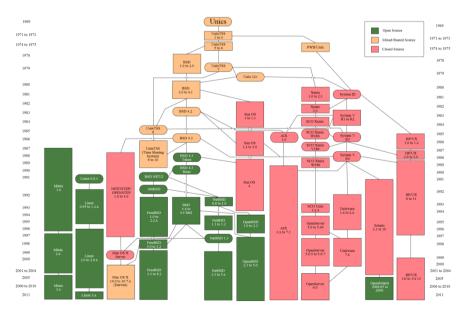
- More or less all development of bioinformatics tools and algorithms is done on UNIX computers
 - If you want to run the programs with all options and all flexibilities in the same environment as the program developer, you must use UNIX
- Extremely well tested, flexible and constantly evolving
 - A major fraction of the world's information technology scientists and program developers, including "all" bioinformaticians, are using UNIX in their daily work
- One can easily set up pipelines and automatically run scripts that make it simple to set up work flows and reduce the need for manually manipulating data
- Sharing and limiting access to data is trivial, secure and extremely well tested
 - Data can be protected by using established technology based on encryption and password protection and users can be grouped in user groups that can access each others data while other data is kept private
- Researchers using bioinformatics tools beyond the most elementary level should definitely invest a week or two in order to learn UNIX





More on UNIX

- Security
 - multiple users with multiple environments/data
 - extremely well tested systems for keeping information private
 - (almost) free from viruses and other forms of malware
- University of Oslo
 - user database, systems for e-mail and backup, web servers and much more is running under UNIX
 - everyone with a UiO user account also have a personal UNIX user account (you can log onto a UNIX machine)
- Many variants
 - open source
 - closed source





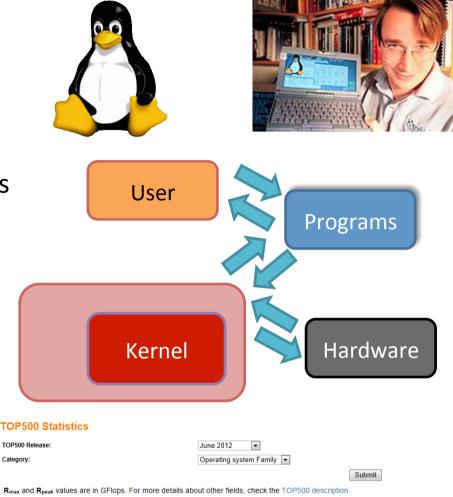
UNIX variants

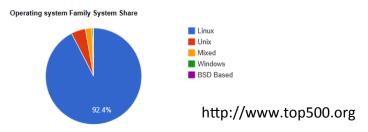
Solaris (Sun Microsystems, now Oracle) Unics 1969 Open Source HP-UX (Hewlett-Packard 1 to 4 1971 to 1973 Mixed/Shared Source UnixTSS 5 to 6 PWB/Unix UniX) Closed Source 1974 to 1975 1978 AIX (IBM) UnixTSS 1979 Unix 32v OS X (Apple Inc., 1980 3.0 to 4.1 preloaded on all Macs System III 1981 1982 Xenix since 2002) BSD 4.2 Sun OS 1 to 1.1 1983 SCO Xenix 1984 Linux UnixTSS SCO Xenix W286 1985 System V BSD 4.3 1986 SCO Xenix V386 UnixTSS 1987 1987 Time Sharing 1988 1988 SCO Xenix 1989 1989 1990 1990 1991 1991 Sun OS NEXTSTEP/ OPENSTEP 1.0 to 4.0 1992 HP/UX 1992 NetBSD 0.8 to 1.0 1993 SCO Unix 3.2.4 1993 Unixware 1994 1994 NetBSD 1.1 to 1.2 1995 1995 Solaris 2.1 to 10 AIX 3.x to 7.1 1996 1996 1997 1997 NetBSD 1.3 FreeBSD 3.0 to 3.2 1998 1998 1999 Mac OS X Server Linux 2.0 to 2.6.x 1999 2000 OpenBSD 2.3 to 5.0 2000 FreeBSD 3.3 to 8.2 2001 to 2004 2001 to 2004 HP/UX 11i to 11i v3 2005 Mac OS X 2005 10.0 to 10.7. OpenSolaris 2008.05 to 2009. OpenServer 2006 to 2010 2006 to 2010 2011 2011



Linux

- **UNIX-like OS**
 - free and open source software
 - Linux kernel first developed by Linus Torvalds in the early 1990's
- Variants
 - Red Hat Enterprise Linux
 - CentOS
 - Ubuntu
 - Debian
- Can be installed on nearly all standard Windows laptops/ desktops
- Is the OS of >92% of the worlds Top500 supercomputers (including Abel at UiO)









UNIX is text-based OS

```
alanine.uio.no - PuTTY
                                              te2
                                             test
in.fasta
                                             Thumbs.db
KaKs Calculator1.2
 aKs Calculator1.2.tar
                                             tmulXI1.inp
 aKs Calculator1.2 Windows.tar.gz
                                             ut1
                                             ut2
                                             ut.txt
                                             Windows
jonkl@alanine ~/garb> ssh login.uio.no
jonkl@login.uio.no's password:
Warning: untrusted X11 forwarding setup failed: xauth key data not generated
Warning: No xauth data; using fake authentication data for X11 forwarding.
 onkl@login2 ~> 1s
                                  FromUiOPC
                                                      pbsTest
                                                                          run paralign titan.sh
                                  garb
                                                                          safe
                                                      pdb
                                                                          sencel.lic
 nh2.pdb adm
                                                                          SPDBV 4.01 PC
                                                                          Structural Bioinformatics.ppt
                                                      phredPhrap tst
  :06.pdb bases
                                                      phylip
         bioinformatics
                                  KaKs Calculator2.0 pics
                                                                         test
         blast
                                                                          Thumbs.db
         cbo-all
                                  maple dir
                                                      pregap
          Desktop
                                                      privbrev
  35.pdb Documents
                                  molden
                                                                          traces-39574
                                  Movies
  36.pdb Downloads
                                  muscle3.52
                                                      Public
                                                                          UnionList-AA2.fasta
          dumpster
                                  muscle3.8.31
          EndNote
                                                      PUTTY.RND
                                                                          VariousBackup
                                                                          WhatIsThis
                                  Music
                                                      python
                                  MyDocs
                                                                          WINDOWS
         forlib
                                  myfile
                                                      reiser
                                                                          www docs
  lel.pdb fraOphelie
                                  myfile.txt
 sn6.pdb from app3
                                  paralign
 onkl@login2 ~>
```

The user writes commands on the command line, usually in a terminal window

Command-line
interface - interaction
with a computer
program where the
user gives commands
to the program in the
form of successive
lines of text

As opposed to graphical user interfaces (GUI)



UNIX is text-based OS

```
_ D X
alanine.uio.no - PuTTY
 n.fasta
 KaKs Calculator1.2
  aKs Calculator1.2.tar
                                             tmulXI1.inp
                                             ut.txt
                                             Windows
  onkl@alanine ~/garb> ssh login.uio.no
 onkl@login.uio.no's password:
 Warning: untrusted X11 forwarding setup failed: xauth key data not generated
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 onkl@login2 ~> 1s
                                  FromUiOPC
                                                      pbsTest
                                                                         run paralign titan.sh
                                                                         SPDBV 4.01 PC
  vlb.pdb bioinformatics
                                                                         Thumbs.db
  w2m.pdb Desktop
  36.pdb Downloads
                                                                         UnionList-AA2.fasta
  442.pdb dumpster
                                  muscle3.52
  afa.pdb EndNote
                                  muscle3.8.31
                                                                         VariousBackup
  oj.pdb EndNote - Copy
                                  Music
                                                                         WhatIsThis
                                  MyDocs
                                  myfile
                                  myfile.txt
  .el.pdb fraOphelie
  nkl@login2 ~>
```

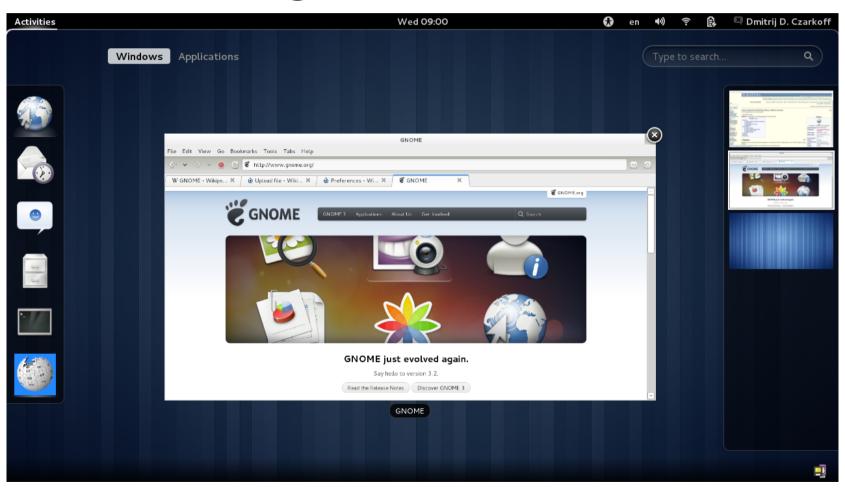
Primitive and old-fashioned? *No!*

- Line-by-line
- Step-by-step
- Logical order of things
- Logical workflow
- Same way of thinking as in programming





X Window System (X11) with X display manager – basis for GUI



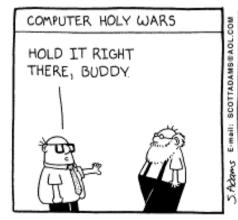


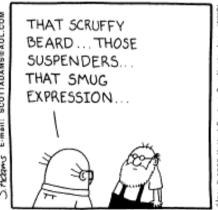
Setup – how to get access to a UNIX computer

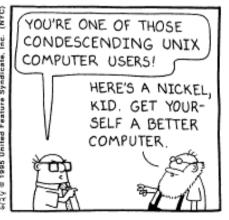
- Linux (ok!)
- Mac (ok!)
- Windows
 - Use PuTTY, an open source and free UNIX terminal emulator
 - Installed already on all Windows laptops with a UiO image (UiO setup)
 - Can be downloaded and installed from here:
 http://www.chiark.greenend.org.uk/~sgtatham/putty



Simon Tatham, developer of PuTTY



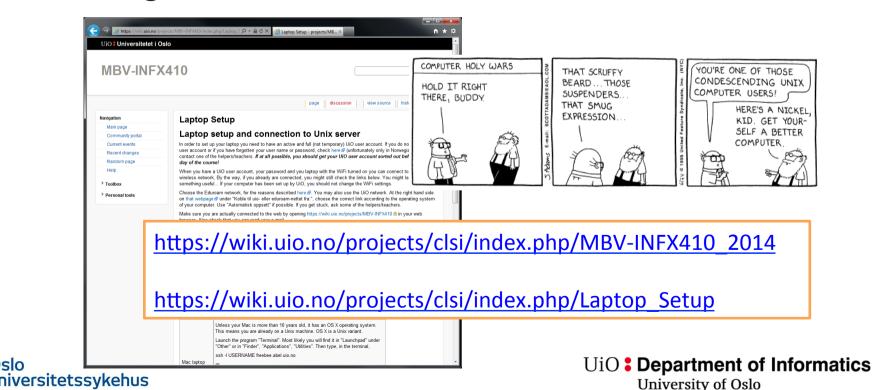






Time to set up the laptops and get connected!

- Set up all laptops correctly
 - Do it yourself so that you learn something!
- Today: Log in on the login.uio.no UNIX server
- Later: Log in on the freebee.abel.uio.no UNIX server



Bioinformatics Core Facility &

National Bioinformatics Platform

Let us talk about these nice people for a while...



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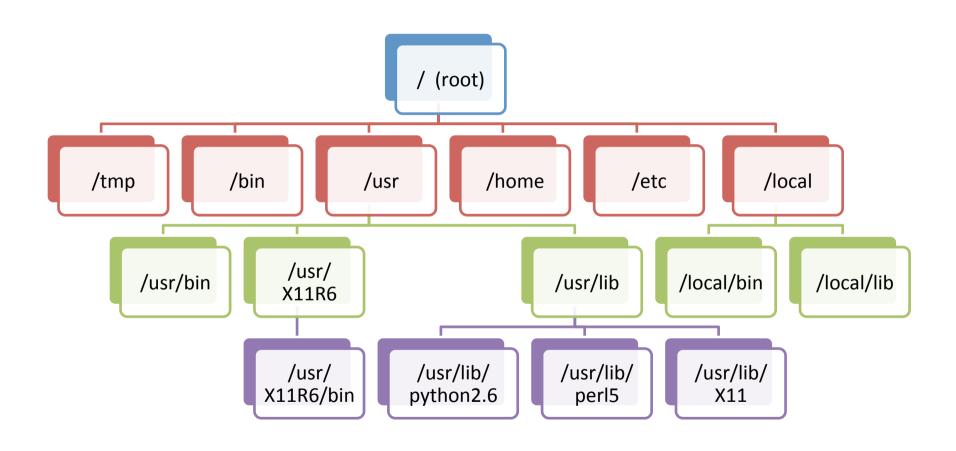
They have left the room...

- Very briefly on the Unix shell, file system and some commands
- UNIX basics exercise
- Tomorrow, continue on databases & working with biological sequences



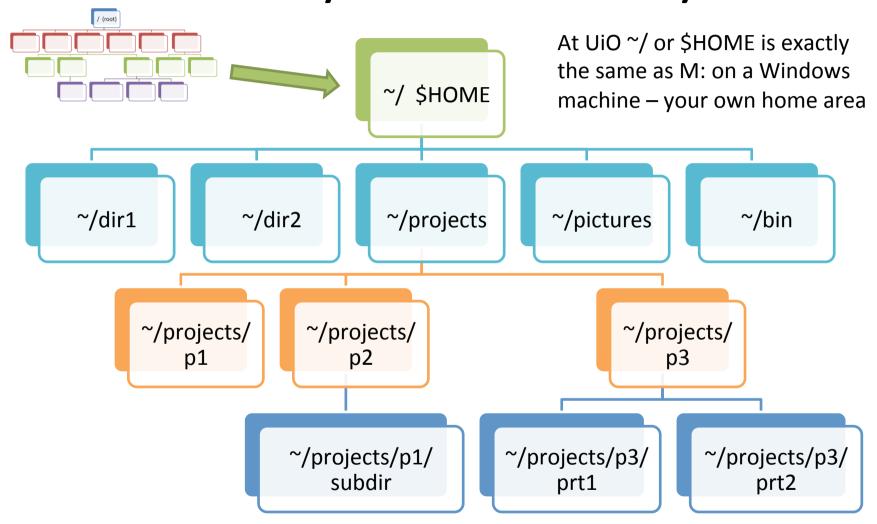


UNIX file system hierarchy





File system hierarchy





UNIX and file system basics

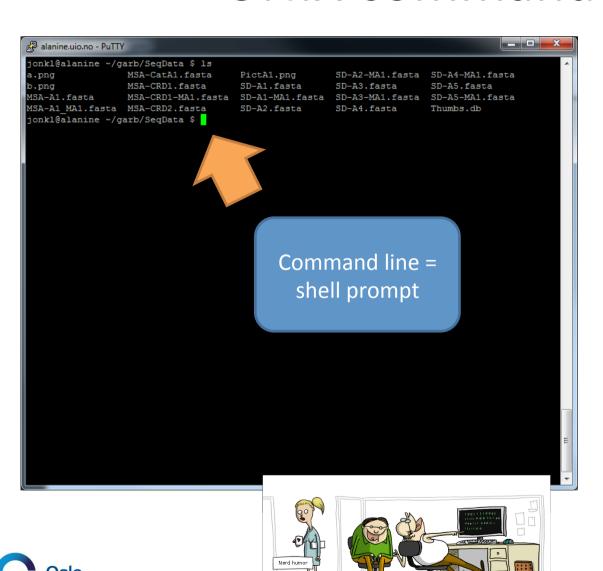
- ~/ or \$HOME is your home area directory
- . is your current directory
- .. is the directory above the one your are in
- File names and commands are case sensitive
- MyFile.txt and myfile.txt are not the same
- ~/Pictures/Family/anna1.jpg and ~/Pictures/family/ anna1.jpg are not the same (they are in different directories)
- Avoid spaces, special characters and Norwegian letters in file and directory names as this sometimes causes trouble
 - ~/Pictures/Ølfest/anna1.jpg
 - ~/Pics/Summer 2012/anna1.jpg

~/Pictures/Ol-fest/anna1.jpg ~/Pics/Summer 2012/anna1.jpg





UNIX command line



niversitetssykehus

The UNIX shell is a commandline interpreter

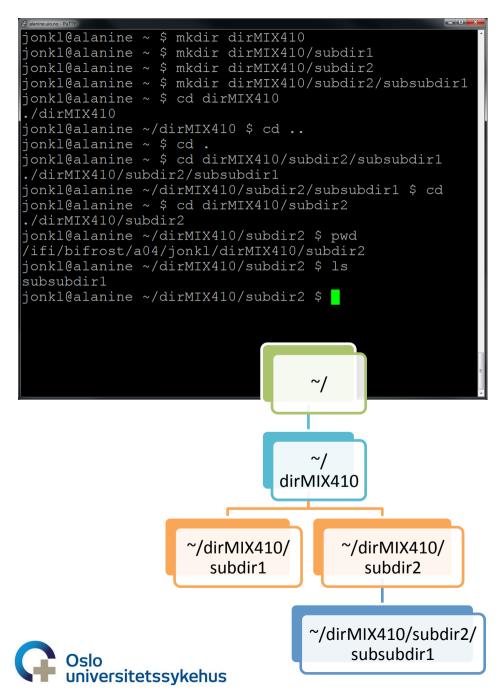
- a program that waits for your commands and executes them
- it is a shell around all programs being run

Various versions

- C shell (csh)
- tcsh
- Bourne shell (sh)
- Bourne-again shell (bash)
 - Default on most Linux systems and Mac OS X

We will use bash

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UNIX commands

- To make a new directory use mkdir (make directory)
 - mkdir dirMIX410
- To make subdirectories
 - mkdir dirMIX410/subdir1
 - mkdir dirMIX410/subdir2
 - mkdir dirMIX410/subdir2/subsubdir1
- To navigate use cd (change directory)
 - cd dirMIX410
 - cd .. (takes you one level up)
 - cd . (nothing happens, you stay were you are)
 - cd (takes you to your home directory)
- To find out where you are use pwd (print working directory)
- To see the files and directories in your current directory use Is

Time to try yourself!

Unix basics exercises



