File Edit View Search Terminal Heln

vedb \$ Module ='Introduction to Linux'

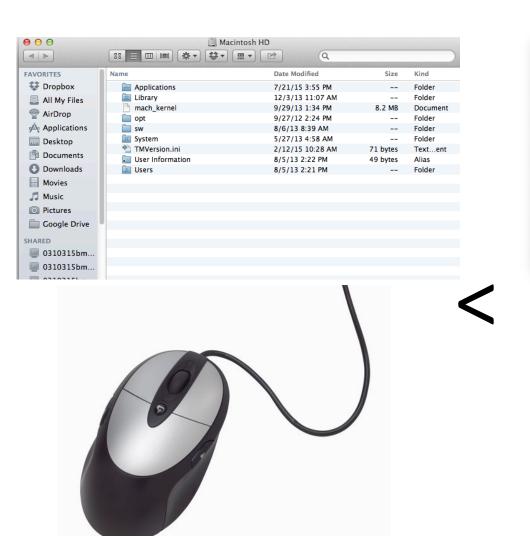
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Mark D. Lescroart, Ph.D.

Goals of this lecture:

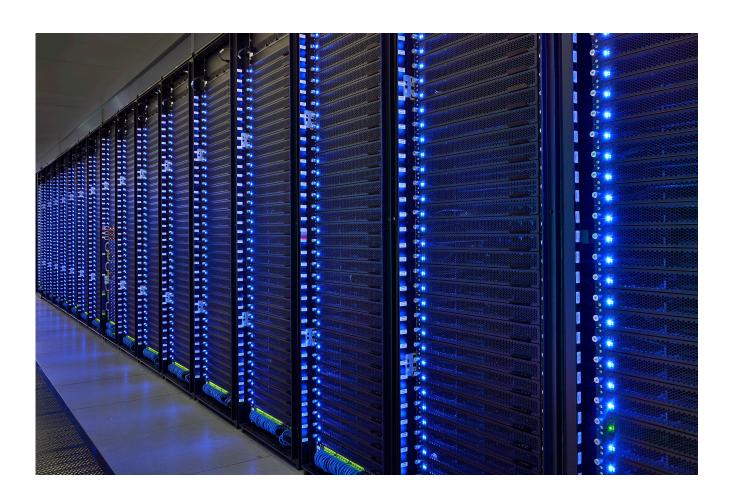
- 1. Motivate the use of Unix and Linux for research computing
- 2. Give a bit of historical context for Unix and Linux

Navigating Directories





High performance computing clusters are accessed and run with Unix



Unix tools: ssh, sftp, wget, ftp, job schedulers (slurm, torque, sungrid engine)

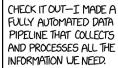
Why learn to use Unix?

- Efficient navigation & file manipulation
- Access to remote computing resources
- Access to research software
- Provides insight into how and why computers work as they do.

Why learn the Unix command line in addition to other languages like python or R?

Shell scripting is the basis for many tasks:
 automation
 installation of programs
 configuration of your computational environment

Understand XKCD



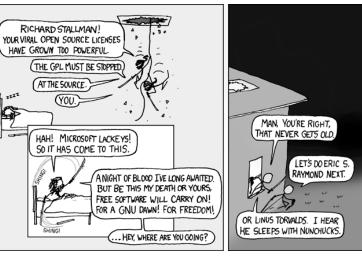








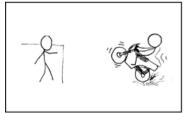


















What is this Linux you speak of?

Unix is older – released in 1971

First portable os; user logins, parallel processes ls, cp, mv, cat, & more all date back to this release

Linux began as an open-source alternative to Unix, primarily developed by Richard Stallman and Linus Torvalds in 1991

Many modern varieties:





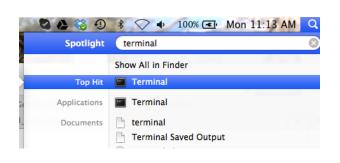




Introduction to the terminal





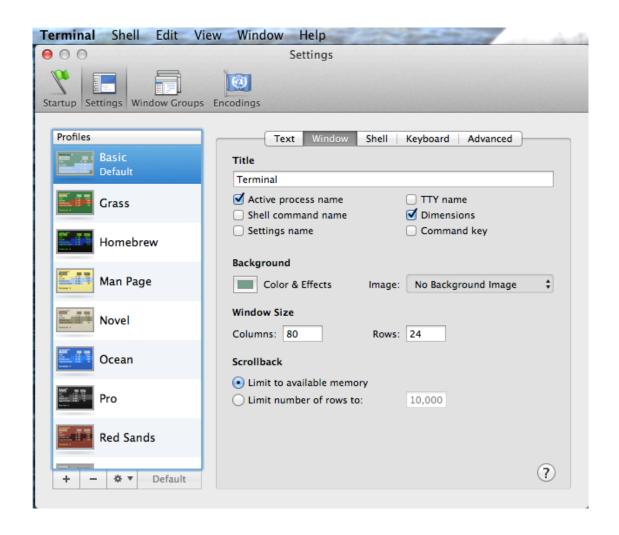




Put a link somewhere to make opening this quick, as you will use it frequently! (add it to your dock or start menu)



Customize Terminal



Background color, text size, font, color, etc.

Conventions

\$ indicates command line prompt

<bracketed text> indicates
placeholder text in the
example to be replaced

- \$ ls data-shell/
- \$ <some text here>
- \$ ssh <user>@pronghorn.rc.unr.edu

Terminal, pros and cons

Pros:

- Fast
- Access to remote resources
- Scriptable! (later)

Cons:

- Difficult to discover functionality
- Difficult to remember commands!



So:

- autocomplete!
- man program
- program --help
- Google